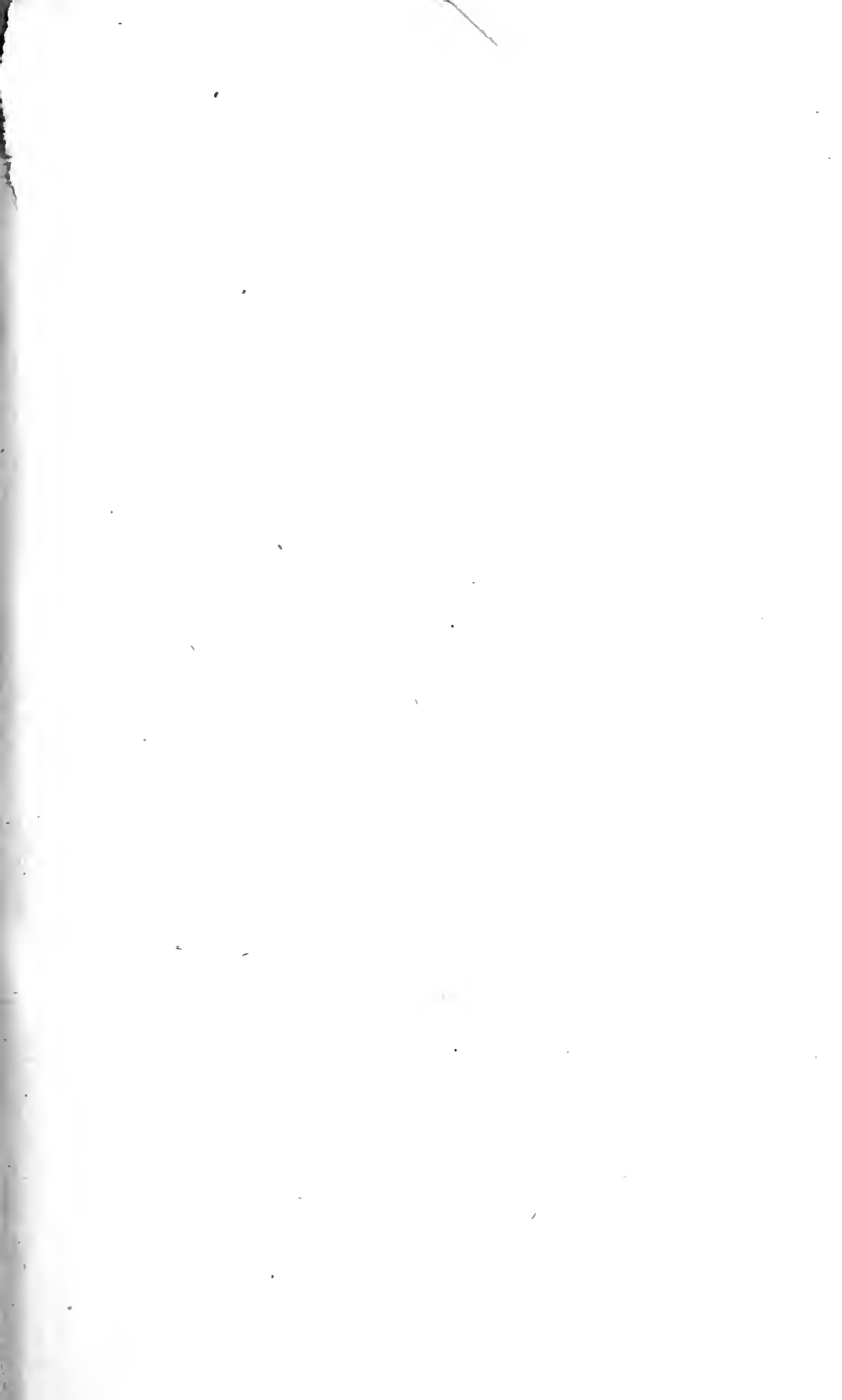


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OF THE  
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NEW SERIES, VOL. 26.

APRIL 12, 1916—OCTOBER 18, 1916.



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## NOTE.

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The twenty-sixth volume of the present series contains the records of the Proceedings of April 12 and October 18, 1916.

The reports of the Council have been presented by Andrew McFarland Davis and Waldo Lincoln.

Papers have been received from George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Lemuel Nichols, Franz Boas, Otis Grant Hammond, George Arthur Plimpton, Lincoln Newton Kinnicutt, and Frank Cundall.

The volume contains the fifth and sixth installments of the Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820, covering the States alphabetically from Michigan through New Jersey, prepared by Clarence Saunders Brigham. Obituary notices of the following deceased members appear in this volume: Joseph Anderson, James Burrill Angell, Horace Davis, Frederick Lewis Gay, Anson Daniel Morse, Stephen Denison Peet, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.





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## PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 12, 1916, IN ELLIS HALL AT  
THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING,  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Society was called to order by President Lincoln, in Ellis Hall at 11 a. m.

The following members were present:

Samuel Abbott Green, Samuel Swett Green, Andrew McFarland Davis, Reuben Colton, Henry Herbert Edes, William Eaton Foster, Charles Pickering Bowditch, Francis Henshaw Dewey, William Trowbridge Forbes, George Henry Haynes, Arthur Lord, Charles Lemuel Nichols, Waldo Lincoln, Edward Sylvester Morse, Austin Samuel Garver, George Lyman Kittredge, Albert Matthews, William MacDonald, Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Daniel Berkeley Updike, Clarence Saunders Brigham, Lincoln Newton Kinnicut, Franklin Pierce Rice, Worthington Chauncey Ford, Henry Ernest Woods, Julius Herbert Tuttle, Charles Grenfill Washburn, William Vail Kellen, Wilfred Harold Munro, Justin Harvey Smith, Henry Winchester Cunningham, Frank Farnum Dresser, George Francis Dow, Homer Gage, Henry Ainsworth Parker, Livingston Davis, Samuel Eliot Morison, Grenville Howland Norcross, Thomas Hovey Gage, John Whittemore Farwell, Lawrence Waters Jenkins, Leonard Wheeler, Alexander George McAdie.

After the call for the meeting had been read by the Secretary it was voted on motion of Mr. Morse to

dispense with the reading of the records of the last meeting.

The report of the Council was then read by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis and it was voted that the report be accepted and be referred to the Committee of Publication.

The next business being the election of new members, Messrs. T. Hovey Gage and Lawrence W. Jenkins were appointed by the President to collect and count the ballots for that purpose.

The Committee reported the election of the following persons:

William Crowninshield Endicott, of Danvers, Mass.  
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder, of Milton, Mass.  
L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fé, N. M.

There being no further general business, the Society listened to the subjects presented for their consideration.

The first paper was "Vocabularies from the Northwest Coast of America" by Franz Boas, of New York, N. Y. This paper was read by title in the absence of Mr. Boas, and Mr. Brigham told of the recent acquisition of the manuscript which, upon investigation, was found to be of considerable value.

A paper was read by George Francis Dow entitled "Crimes and their punishment in Colonial Times," in which he gave examples of the earliest crimes committed in Essex County, and the punishments selected for them by our ancestors. He showed in particular that the so-called ignominious punishments remained upon the statutes of the Province and of the State and were in actual use until a very recent day. He also presented a table of statistics of crime in the seventeenth century compared with today, which seemed to prove that in proportion to the population more "crime" existed in the early days than at present.

In the discussion which followed, Judge Forbes stated that in the early Massachusetts Colony, stubbornness—which meant violent conduct, or roughness—was included in the capital crimes and on complaint of parents was subject to the Mosaic punishment of death. Professor Kittredge in answering the question why women were punished so severely for the crime of poisoning stated that in his opinion this was due to her subordinate position and the fear of mankind from earliest times, lest because of this position, they accomplish their revenge by craft, as force was impossible. Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis stated that before the codification of laws the magistrates in the new country were governed by caprice rather than the common law or precedent of England. He felt that the codification was opposed by the ministers until the customs of America had been established.

A paper on "Cotton Mather's Scientific Communications to the Royal Society" was presented by George Lyman Kittredge, who discussed the subject in a general manner, stating that this method would probably be more acceptable, in the case of a mass of details, than the formal reading of the whole.

Mr. Kittredge said that during the years from 1712 to 1724 Cotton Mather prepared for the Royal Society about eighty memoirs, most of which are in existence, although few have been printed. He has catalogued these, stating when they were written and where the copies are to be found at the present day. Mr. Kittredge said that in his earlier years he considered Cotton Mather to be hypocritical, inaccurate and credulous. Later reflection, however, taught him that Mather was no more credulous than the men of his time and that he endeavored to be exact and accurate in his descriptions, taking great pains to verify his authorities. He did not regard Mather's articles as scientific memoirs, but rather as records

of observed phenomena. Mr. Kittredge spoke of the alleged credulity of earlier times and compared it with our own, showing that in all periods men have been credulous concerning those facts and appearances of nature which they do not understand. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Morse spoke of the "Amphisbæna" as existing today in South America and Mr. Morison noted some parallel cases of credulity and inaccuracy of description at the present day.

It was voted that these papers be referred to the Committee of Publication except the one by Mr. Dow, which he prepared for oral communication only.

Mr. John W. Farwell presented to the Society several contracts of Robert B. Thomas connected with the Old Farmer's Almanac.

The President notified the Society that luncheon would be at the Harvard Club, and the meeting was then dissolved.

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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"There has been nothing of especial moment happening at the Library for the past six months which would call for extended comment in a Council Report. The usual number of accessions have come in, including a large number of early newspapers, and the Society has taken every opportunity within its means to procure whatever early imprints or other important Americana have come up at sales, or have been offered by dealers." This statement, at the hands of our Librarian, takes no account of the losses sustained through death by the Society during the year, nor indeed are these losses above normal, so far as numbers go.

FREDERICK LEWIS GAY of Brookline was elected in 1906. He died March 3, 1916. He was well known as a collector of Americana and had upon the shelves of his library a choice collection of rare books. He was keenly interested in the bibliography of American history and his knowledge and his judgment on disputed points were recognized as being almost actual authority. Generous, genial and liberal, we profited by his membership.

ANSON DANIEL MORSE of Amherst, elected in 1903, died March 13, 1916. He was well known as an educator and an author, and was a Professor in Amherst College. A quiet, unobtrusive man, he was the servant of duty rather than the slave of ambition. His publications were characterized by thorough knowledge, careful thinking and sound judgment.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was elected in 1890. He died April 1, 1916. A suc-

cessful educator, honorary degrees were showered upon him. An illustrious diplomat, there was probably no name of greater distinction on our rolls than that of Dr. Angell.

STEPHEN DENISON PEET of Salem, died May 24, 1914, but the news of his death was only recently brought to the attention of the Society. He was for many years the editor and publisher of the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, and was elected to this Society in 1882.

Brief notices of these members will be prepared for the Proceedings by our Biographer.

If we recur to the language of our Librarian already quoted, we find that we are so fortunately situated in many respects that it would seem as if there might be grave danger of our activity being curtailed by the monotony of our prosperity. Our affairs are intelligently administered with admirable fidelity; our collections steadily grow in quantity and with their growth their value increases in even greater proportion than their size; with the result that the reputation of the Society among students becomes of more importance day by day.

Under such circumstances there is always danger that self complacency and content may degenerate into stagnation. From this we are to a certain extent guarded by the limitation to be found in the language quoted above—"the Society has taken every opportunity within its means." Since the days when Christopher C. Baldwin wrote in his Diary, "I found some hundreds of vols. which I much wanted, that could be purchased for a mere trifle. I had only \$15.00 of the Society's money to expend, and this I laid out as advantageously as I could," down to the present time, the same limitation has operated to prevent our collections from assuming either in quantity or in character what might have been hoped for at the hands of a permanent collector in a fruitful



field during a long period when there were few competitors.

The chagrin that naturally arises from a survey of lost opportunities is somewhat alleviated when we contemplate the generous activities of some of our members. Conspicuous among these was our late associate Frederick L. Gay, whose gift of "The Records of the Council of New England" placed upon our shelves one of the most valuable American manuscripts now in existence, and whose constant flow of contributions and ever ready response to the suggestions of our President that a certain nugget might be rescued from the auction room for the Society if a few liberal and generous members would come to the front, bore testimony to his continued interest in the Society and at the same time cheered the hearts of those who were depressed at the slow growth of our endowment fund. Sympathy and encouragement of this sort enable our officers to face courageously the proposition staring them in the face that our rapid accumulation of newspapers demands an enlargement of the stack, at a period much earlier than had been anticipated.

On the whole then it may be said that, even though prosperous, we are not likely to be lulled into contented complacency by the uniform tone of well doing which characterizes our reports of condition, but that we find much that should stir us to action in the actual situation and the impending demands upon our Society. There is much to be gratified for, but discontent at some of the features of the outlook is not only justifiable but is actually imperative and ought to be stimulating.

There is one subject to which the Council wishes to call the attention of the Society and that is the geographical distribution of the membership. In 1907 the Society increased its numbers from 140 to 175, the object being to secure representation, if possible, from each of the States, so that we might

justify the claim which had already been made many years before, that we were national in all our objects and concerns. Prior to this extension of the numbers of our members, efforts were made to secure from those who were thought to be best qualified to judge upon the subject the names of suitable candidates for membership residing in states then either not represented at all in our ranks or if represented, inadequately so in proportion to the numbers of their population interested in our affairs and in our work. The result of these inquiries was a list of possible candidates for membership which far exceeded the vacancies at our command. That list was at the service of the Council in filling vacancies until it was practically exhausted.

In 1909, the Society issued a "Handbook of Information" in which this statement is made: "The membership is strictly national in its scope. But although Massachusetts is largely represented and the City of Worcester provides a disproportionate number of members in order to administer the Society's affairs, yet nearly one-third of the membership live outside of New England."

Being a Massachusetts corporation, and having our home in Worcester, we must as a measure of policy have what would seem to be a disproportionate representation in that city. Moreover, the need of an adequate attendance at our meetings compels a larger representation from the region within which members might be expected to make an effort to be present, than from the far distant states from which we can only hope for an occasional visit from a member. On a basis which took these facts into consideration, our membership was distributed when we increased our numbers by thirty-five and deliberately set to work to secure representation from states the names of which did not appear among the residences given by our members. In carrying this out, while we did succeed in securing several members from new states, we did not accomplish much more than a beginning

at the work. The Handbook of Information dealing with our affairs in 1909, discloses the fact that after the vacancies created in 1906 had practically been filled there were twenty-five states still unrepresented. If we turn to the list of members published by the Society in 1914 we find that five years later the number of unrepresented states was twenty-six. The statement made when the "Handbook" was published that one-third of our members only were to be found outside New England still remained true. The same statement may, of course, be made of the geographical distribution of the membership today.

It is evident that the task that we then set ourselves is not one that will perform itself automatically. The various motives that influence us in selecting candidates for membership: distinction in historical work, probable attendance at our meetings, or local prominence, evidently bring constantly to our attention the names of persons whom we desire to honor with membership from the older and more settled states, while from the far West, except upon the Pacific Coast, it is clear that, if there are possible candidates, there is but one way that we can find them, and that is by deliberate search.

If we assume that the present Constitution of our Society is on a good working basis and that the representation is properly adjusted to our normal conditions, the question naturally arises, how can the Society place itself in position to welcome new members, when they shall be found, hailing from the unrepresented states? Can anything be done which will bring before us knowledge of such historical students as are permanent citizens in these states?

It has been suggested that we might increase our membership to two hundred, and that we might hold the twenty-five memberships thus created to be filled only by representatives from states at present unrepresented. Add to these twenty-five one from the existing vacancies and we should have at our command

the requisite number. Before positively recommending this increase of membership, the Council desires to secure the co-operation of the members of the Society in a canvass of the unrepresented states with a view of ascertaining what the chances are of gaining our object. Our widely scattered membership must include within its numbers many who are acquainted with the citizenship of the states west of the Mississippi, or perhaps we would better say for the northern part of the boundary, west of the Missouri, and east of the fringe of states along the Pacific Coast. It is true that the boundary line as thus modified throws eleven of the unrepresented states east of this line. Moreover, one of the Pacific Coast states, Oregon, is unrepresented, and strange to say we have no member from one of the New England States, Vermont. The most serious difficulty, however, which we have heretofore encountered is to learn the names and the qualifications of possible members residing within the region heretofore designated. The population there for many years was of a migratory character and with little permanence, but prosperous villages and towns, filled with attractive homes are rapidly taking the place of mining camps, and the saloon and the roulette table, even where they continue to exist, no longer claim that the traditional pastime can be seen, of the hilarious cowboy or miner, compelling the tenderfoot to dance to the music of a revolver. Well cared for municipalities give an air of solidity to these settlements, and show that the various improvements which have been made throughout the region give hope for finding among the permanent residents, some whose tastes and pursuits harmonize with our own. Can the members of the Society aid us in securing this representation by furnishing us with the names and qualifications of suitable candidates?

In thus emphasizing our needs in a particular portion of the country, we do not wish to convey the idea that we do not wish for information as to the other

unrepresented states. In fact, we should be grateful for contributions of knowledge bearing upon the subject, which would help us to fill any of these vacancies. The recital of a list of these states in this report would be tedious, but it would be an easy matter to make provision for the reception of such a list by each member of the Society. Upon receipt of such replies as may come in, and upon such other knowledge as may be acquired by the Council, future action on the subject can be determined. Meantime the Council merely appeals to the Society for aid in acquiring information on which to base such action.

Reference has already been made in this report to the arrest of the centennial endowment fund midway in the growth of the sum which it was hoped to accumulate, a sum which seemed moderate to those familiar with the needs of the Society and absolutely essential for the successful conduct of its affairs. So also reference has been made to a new and unexpected need which has been developed, the enlargement of the newspaper stack, an improvement which involves the expenditure in the near future of a sum fully equal to the present size of the centennial fund. Our President, ever keenly alert to the needs of the Society and equally ingenious and active in seeking to provide for them, has suggested that perhaps the proprietors of the newspapers, recognizing the thankless task which we have assumed of storing their voluminous publications, might be willing to join hands in providing for their storage. When newspapers sell for one and two cents each, and single editions sometimes reach forty-eight pages and upwards, it is evident that the cost of storing such masses of printed material is a serious proposition and it seems as though the wealthy proprietors of newspapers, if desirous that their publications should be preserved, might respond to such an appeal. The incapacity of the Society itself to make provision for this impending need is set forth by our President in the following words: "The Society has

but 175 members and as most of them are possessed of very limited means, the burden must fall upon a few." Only an optimist of the most hopeful temperament could thus hint at the possibility of that "few" being willing to assume the burden. The lesson of the centennial fund teaches to the contrary, and the wisdom of our President in seeking for help outside the Society needs no expression of approval at our hands. Whether appeal to professional or to local pride will of themselves be successful may well be doubted, but it is not wise for us to leave any stone unturned, the turning of which might reveal the crock of gold. We have but little to offer to any benefactor outside the Society, except a grateful "Thank you!" As a rule, public spirited men who make large benefactions for philanthropic or educational purposes desire to have their own names or that of some relative associated with their benefactions. We hear of Carnegie libraries and Carnegie institutes; of Rockefeller foundations and Peter Bent Brigham hospitals. There is a Leland Stanford Jr. University, a Jonas G. Clark University and a Harry Widener Memorial Library. The New York Public Library recognizes on its letter heading the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, while the Boston Public Library calls the great reading room at the front of the building Bates Hall. What have we done in this line to show our gratitude and to perpetuate the memory of the names of our most conspicuous benefactors? It is true that two tablets on the front of the building mention the names of Isaiah Thomas and Stephen Salisbury, 3d, but the building itself is known only as Antiquarian Hall, there are no special rooms named for prominent donors, and we have no special membership to offer to a benefactor, no privileges that we can tender to him which are not open as well to any deserving student. Until we can devise some scheme by which we can give to the newspaper millionaires and the Worcester capitalists some distinct, permanent recog-

nition and perhaps also a qualified right of participation in our affairs, it is not likely that they will hasten to our aid.

If, however, some scheme productive of these results can be evolved, it would seem not unlikely that the feeling of ownership which might thus be fostered, would come to our rescue and the spirit of generosity thus kindled might redound to the benefit of ourselves, of our givers and of the city in which our possessions are. No action at this meeting is recommended by the Council along this line of thought. Deliberation on such subjects is essential and cooperation on the part of the Society is sought for. In the hope that suggestions may be received from members along the lines of the propositions herein submitted, the Council submits them to the Society for consideration.

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS,  
*For the Council.*

OBITUARIES.

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## JAMES BURRILL ANGELL.

James Burrill Angell was born in Scituate, R. I., January 7, 1829, and died in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 1, 1916. He had a long, interesting, distinguished and useful life, some of the principal events in which were briefly as follows:—

In 1849 he was graduated from Brown as valedictorian of his class. He went abroad and studied modern languages in France and Germany, returning to Brown in 1853 to become professor of modern languages and literature. He became editor of the *Providence Journal* in 1860, and for six years his voice and pen were ever ready in the important work of molding public opinion in that critical period. In 1866 he left Providence and for five years was President of the University of Vermont. He was called to the office of President of the University of Michigan in 1871, which post he held until 1909, resigning then to become President Emeritus.

From June, 1880 to February, 1882, Dr. Angell was absent from the University as Minister Plenipotentiary to China. Dr. Angell was a member of the Anglo-American commission on Canadian fisheries in 1887, and in 1888 was appointed to act in framing a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the fisheries dispute. He was chairman of the Canadian-American commission on deep waterways from the lakes to the sea in 1896, and was appointed United States Ambassador to Turkey in 1897. He resigned in May, 1898, and returned to his duties as President of the University of Michigan.



His lectures on international law have become recognized authority. He was elected a member of this Society in 1890. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University, Columbia, Rutgers, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Wisconsin, Vermont, Harvard, Dartmouth, Miami, Michigan, and Peking University. In 1855 he married Sarah S. Caswell, who died in 1904. Two children survive him. Dr. Faunce says of him: "His services in journalism, in diplomacy and in education have been memorable and unique."

S. U.

### FREDERICK LEWIS GAY.

Frederick Lewis Gay was born in Boston, October 28, 1856, and died in Brookline, Mass., March 3, 1916. He entered Harvard with the class of 1878, but left in February of his senior year to study medicine in the Harvard Medical School. The degree of A. B., was conferred upon him by Harvard "out of course" in 1903. For many years he was occupied largely as trustee of estates which were great in number and in value. He was widely known for his interest in antiquarian and historical subjects, and he had collected a large and valuable library along those lines. He was president of the Prince Society, curator of British and American Historical Tracts at Harvard, registrar of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and from 1906 to 1909 trustee of the Brookline Public Library. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Club of Odd Volumes, Bostonian Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Dedham, Brookline and Marblehead historical societies, and honorary member of the Harvard Historical Society. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1906, in which he has shown great interest. His gift of the manuscript volume of Records of the Council for New

England is thought to be one of the most valuable single acquisitions ever given to the Society. On June 5, 1889, he married Josephine Spencer, who survives him.

S. U.

#### ANSON DANIEL MORSE.

Anson Daniel Morse, a resident of Amherst, Mass., died in Springfield, Mass., March 13, 1916. He was born in East Cambridge, Vermont, August 13, 1846. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1871, and studied in the University of Heidelberg. He taught for several years at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, from 1872 to 1875, and from 1876 to 1908 he was a member of the faculty of Amherst College, where he taught history and political economy. Since 1908 he has been professor emeritus at Amherst. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1895, and by Amherst in 1908. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical Association, and was elected a member of this Society in 1903. As a diversion he was interested in the cultivation of roses, and all fruits adapted to central New England. On Sept. 3, 1878 he married Margaret Duncan Ely, who with six children survives him.

He achieved a high reputation in politics and history through numerous articles on these subjects prepared for various publications.

S. U.

#### STEPHEN DENISON PEET.

Stephen Denison Peet was born in Euclid, Ohio, December 2, 1831, and died in Northampton, Mass., May 24, 1914. Knowledge of his death was only recently received by the Society. He was graduated from Beloit in 1851 with the degree of A. B. which was followed in 1890 by the degree of Ph. D. He was in Yale Divinity School, 1851-3, and in 1854 graduated

from Andover Theological Seminary. For over forty years he held pastorates in the west. While accompanying his father on missionary tours he became interested in Indian life and mound builders, which resulted in his life study of archæology. In 1878 he founded the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, the first journal of its kind, and was for thirty-two years its editor and publisher. He was corresponding member of the American Oriental Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the American Numismatic Society, the Davenport Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and the Society of Biblical Archæology. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1882. He was twice married, his first wife being Katherine Mosely, his second, Olive Woolworth Cutler, who with eight children survives him.

S. U.

## COTTON MATHER'S SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATIONS TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

By GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE.

No historical student would think of denying that Cotton Mather was one of the best informed Americans of his time in scientific matters. His inquiries embraced all departments of knowledge and he kept in intimate contact with European progress. Hence his letters to the Royal Society are among the most interesting of his many "composures," not only for the light they throw on the active but often misunderstood intellectual life of New England in the early eighteenth century, but for their significance in the annals of scientific theory and investigation. Some day they will be printed. Indeed, it is not very creditable to American scholarship that they were not published years ago. Meanwhile, a list of the documents, with an indication of their contents, of their dates (so far as these are ascertainable), and of the whereabouts of each, will probably be of some use to workers. To bring such information together in convenient form is the sole object of the present paper.

The communications here catalogued will speak for themselves. Still, it may not be out of place to remark, by way of preface, that they should be judged, not from the point of view of a modern specialist, but from that of the eighteenth-century *virtuosi* to whom they were submitted. This cautionary suggestion would not be hazarded by me, were it not for a rather prevalent misconception. The subjects that Mather treats are highly miscellaneous, and some of them seem to the casual reader more curious than

edifying. The documents, therefore, are likely to be regarded as symptoms of a trivial and credulous temper. Not at all! A sufficient corrective for this notion is a cursory acquaintance with the writings of Mather's European contemporaries, and in particular with their notes and essays in the scientific journals of the day. For example, the first sixty-five volumes of the Royal Society's *Philosophical Transactions* contain about forty accounts of monstrous births. It is absurd, therefore, to laugh or shudder at Cotton Mather for recording a few well-attested instances of the sort. No physician will find these cases either ludicrous or disgusting. Mather, we should remember, was not sending them to the newspapers, but to the members of a society that systematically included medical and surgical reports in its publications. And so in general. There is scarcely an item in these letters that cannot be paralleled in the *Philosophical Transactions*, or in the *Ephemerides* of what we now style the *Leopoldina*. Now and then, in the comments appended to the several titles in the list, I have referred to such parallels, but in the main I have been content to leave the subject to the future editor of Mather's scientific works. Let us hope that he will soon present himself!

#### MANUSCRIPTS.

1. The Letter-Book of the Royal Society. I have used a transcript of Mather's letters made therefrom for the late Frederick Lewis Gay—cited as "Gay MS." The Letter-Book contains the following pieces in Mather's handwriting: (1) the First Series of *Curiosa* entire (thirteen letters, 1712); (2) No. 4 of the Second Series, 1714; (3) a letter to Jurin, May 21, 1723, with a postscript containing a list of communications (except the First Series) sent to date (cited as the "1723 list"); (4) a Series of seven *Curiosa* written to Jurin, June 3-10, 1723; (5) a letter of June 10, 1723, to Jurin, introducing Isaac Greenwood;

(6) a letter of August 3, 1723, introducing John Perkins; (7) a "Decad of Letters" to Woodward and Jurin, 1724; (8) a letter to Jurin, Oct. 5, 1724, introducing Howard Wyborn; (9) a letter to Jurin, Dec. 15, 1724, introducing Zabdiel Boylston. The Letter-Book contains also the Excerpts from the First Series prepared for the press (see p. 22, below).

2. The Guard Books of the Royal Society, XXIII (2) 31. Here is found Mather's letter to Jurin, May 21, 1723, entitled "The Case of the Small-pox Inoculated, further cleared." The paper is not in Mather's hand, but is signed and dated by him (see sec. 5, below).

3. Mather's holograph draughts in a MS. volume (C. 61. 2. 6) belonging to the Massachusetts Historical Society, to which it was presented by Timothy Alden, Jr., Oct. 20, 1808. These draughts comprise: (1) the Second Series entire, 1713, 1714; (2) "Separate Letter" to Waller in reply to one received from him on Oct. 12, 1713; (3) the Third Series entire, 1716, with the covering letter to Woodward, and with the two letters of Sept. 24, 1716, to Petiver and Woodward respectively; (4) four communications, 1717; (5) the Series of 1724 (ten numbers) except the fourth letter (preceded by a list of all ten, drawn up in Mather's hand). In all, there are 37 draughts (35 Curiosa and two special letters). Prefixed is a list of the Curiosa in Mather's hand (see p. 28, below), which I cite as the "1717 list." It includes those of 1713-1717 (26 numbers).

4. Mather's draught of No. 4 of the Series of 1724 in a small volume of miscellaneous papers given to the Massachusetts Historical Society before 1808 (probably) and marked 91. M. 15. There is a copy in an unknown hand among the Belknap MSS. (M. H. S., 161. A. 26).

5. Mather's holograph draughts in a MS. volume belonging to the American Antiquarian Society. This contains only the Curiosa of 1723, namely "The

Case of the Small-Pox Inoculated; further Cleared," May 4, 1723 (see sec. 2, above), and the seven letters to Jurin dated June 3-8, 10, 1723. There is a list of these eight pieces drawn up, in Mather's hand, on the inside of the cover of the volume.

6. A single leaf belonging to the American Antiquarian Society, obviously the table of contents of a sheaf of draughts that have disappeared. It contains thirteen titles, in Mather's hand. I cite it as the "Loose-leaf List" (see p. 48, below).

7. Sloane MS. 3324, fol. 260: a contemporary copy (not in Mather's hand) of a letter to Woodward, March 10, 1722, on small pox and inoculation.

8. Sloane MS. 3339, fols. 99 ff.: contemporary copies (not in Mather's hand) of the First Series, 1712.

9. Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 277-297: contemporary copies (not in Mather's hand) of a part of the Third Series (see p. 36, below).

10. Sloane MS. 4065, fol. 255: Mather's letter to Petiver, Sept. 24, 1716 (holograph).

11. Mather's *Biblia Americana* (MS., M. H. S.). This contains the first *Curiosum* of the First Series, and probably more or less other material sent to the Royal Society (see pp. 22, 46, below).

12. Mather's MS. treatise, "The Angel of Bethesda" (A. A. S.). This contains considerable matter sent to the Royal Society. I have identified "Remedies revealed in Dreams" (see p. 25, below); "An Account of the Method and Success of Inoculating the Small Pox" (see p. 48, below); "A Further Account of the Method and Success of the Small-Pox Inoculated" (p. 48, below); "Nishmath Chajim" (p. 48, below); "The Seventh Son Examined" (p. 49, below).

13. Mather's holograph MS. "Triparadisus" (A. A. S.). This includes *Nishmath-Chajim* (see p. 49, below).

But few of Mather's communications to the Royal Society have been printed. I append to each article such information on this score as I have obtained.

#### FIRST SERIES (1712)

Mather's first series of *Curiosa Americana*<sup>1</sup> consists of thirteen letters written November 17-29, 1712.<sup>2</sup> The first seven were addressed to Dr. John Woodward, the rest to Richard Waller, Secretary of the Royal Society. The originals (all dated) are preserved in the Society's Letter-Book, M. 2. 21-33 (Gay MS., fols. 1-150), and there are contemporary copies in Sloane MS. 3339, fols. 99 ff., in the British Museum.<sup>3</sup> Excerpts were printed in 1714 in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 339, for April-June (XXIX, 62-71). The Letter-Book also contains (M. 2. 34) these excerpts as prepared for the press (Gay MS., fols. 151-168). Cf. *Colonial Society Publications*, XIV, 81 ff., for further details. A covering letter accompanied the packet of thirteen. It has not been found, but is mentioned in the MS. *Journal of the Royal Society*, July 23, 1713.<sup>4</sup>

1. Nov. 17, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 21 (Gay MS., fols. 1-27).

Mather describes his *Biblia Americana*<sup>5</sup> and gives an extract illustrating Genesis, vi. 4: "There were giants on the earth in those days." Teeth and bones of a giant were discovered near Clavarack, about

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<sup>1</sup> This title does not appear at the head of the letters in the Letter-Book, but it is mentioned as Mather's own in a cancelled passage at the head of the excerpts as prepared for the press (Letter-Book, M. 2. 34; Gay MS., fol. 151).

<sup>2</sup> The plan of the series is described in the eighth letter. It was "to write one letter *per* Day, till I had passed thro' a Fortnight." He began on Monday, Nov. 17, and closed on Saturday, Nov. 29. Of course he wrote no letter on Sunday, the 23d, but he made up for it by writing two on Monday the 24th.

<sup>3</sup> Of these Sloane copies, the letters to Woodward (Nos. 1-7) are dated as in the originals; but the copies of the letters to Waller are not dated except the first (No. 8; Nov. 24, 1713) and the last.

<sup>4</sup> N. Darnell Davis, *The Nation*, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1892, LIV, 128 (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, XLVI, 116).

<sup>5</sup> The completed MS. of this large work is in M. H. S.



thirty miles from Albany. See the MS. of Mather's *Biblia Americana* (M. H. S.), from which a letter of Governor Joseph Dudley on the fossil remains is printed in 2 M. H. S. Collections, II, 263-264. Mather includes in the *Biblia* an Indian tradition about this Clavarack giant, to the effect that his name was Maughkompos, that he lived upon fish, and that he was in the habit of eating four sturgeons for breakfast. "But," he adds, "there is very little in any *Tradition* of o<sup>r</sup> Salvages, to be rely'd upon."

There are letters on this discovery in Sloane MS. 4064,—one from James Abeel (fol. 86), another from Lord Cornbury (Nov. 30, 1705, fol. 93). Cornbury's letter is quoted by C. R. Weld, *History of the Royal Society*, I, 421. Cf. No. 1 in the Series of 1723 (p. 50, below): "A Monstrous Dragon."

In a later number of the volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* that contains the excerpts from Mather, Francis Nevile gives an account of certain monstrous teeth and fragments of bone dug up in Ireland.<sup>6</sup> Nevile considers the question "what sort of a Creature this might be, whether Human or Animal." "If Human, it must be larger than any Giant we read of."

2. Nov. 18, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 22 (Gay MS., fols. 27-38).

On American plants and Indian cures. See also the letter to Petiver (p. 42, below). One of the plants, called the "boar-thistle" is recommended as beneficial in the king's evil. As to this plant see also a MS. letter from Mather to Joseph Web in the collection of Mather MSS. belonging to the A. A. S. (p. 49, below).

Another plant is a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake.<sup>7</sup> Dr. Nehemiah Grew had already catalogued "a sort of SNAKEWEED" in 1681, mentioning the

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<sup>6</sup> No. 346 (Nov.-Dec., 1715), XXIX, 367-370.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Tyler, A. A. S. Proceedings, XXV, 359.

fact that it grows "near the River in *Connecticut*," and stating that it is "so called, because the Root is used for the biting of the *Rattle-Snake*."<sup>8</sup> Snakeroot was a regular article of export from Virginia in the eighteenth century.<sup>9</sup>

3. Nov. 19, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 23 (Gay MS., fols. 39-47). On American birds—wild turkeys, eagles, vast flights of pigeons. (See p. 31, below.)

4. Nov. 20, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 24 (Gay MS., fols. 48-56). On antipathies.<sup>10</sup> On the force of the imagination. "Husbands who breed for their wives."<sup>11</sup> Also copy of a letter to Mather from the Rev. Zechariah Walker about a woman who, having a desire for peas, bore ("Jan. 16, 1693") a child marked with a pea. A stone which grew under the tongue of "M<sup>r</sup>. *Collier*, an honest Man of *Hull* in *New England*." The case last mentioned is reported by Increase Mather in his Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences, 1684, pp. 303-304. On *naevi materni* see also the communication of 1721 (p. 48, below). On "Strength of Imagination," see Series of 1716, No. 7 (p. 40, below).

5. Nov. 21, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 25 (Gay MS., fols. 56-64). Almost all in Latin. Monstrous births. At Boston, to the wife of Mr. William Dyer ("D. *Gulielmi Tinctoris*"); her midwife was an old fortune-teller ("*Saga Vetula*").<sup>12</sup>—At Woburn ("*Guoburnæ*"), to the wife of Joseph Smith ("*Josephi Fabri*").—At Hartford to the wife of "*Samueli Debellij*."—At Newichawonoc, to the wife

<sup>8</sup> *Museum Regalis Societatis*, 1681, part ii. section iii, chap. 1, p. 227.

<sup>9</sup> *Virginia Magazine*, I, 98; III, 123.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. I. Mather, *Illustrious Providences*, pp. 100 ff.

<sup>11</sup> See Child, *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*, II, 109; V, 292.

<sup>12</sup> See Winthrop's History, ed. Savage, I, 261 ff. (313 ff.); A Short Story, 1644, pp. 43 ff. (C. F. Adams, *Antinomianism*, pp. 187 ff.); Josselyn, *Two Voyages*, pp. 27-28, 258; *News from New England*, Thomason Tracts, LI, no. 22, Savage, 3 M. H. S. Coll., VIII, 285; *Mercurius Americanus*, 1645, p. 7 (Bell, John Wheelwright, Prince Society, pp. 197-198); *Magnalia*, bk. vii, ch. 3, p. 20 (1702); S. A. Green, *History of Medicine in Massachusetts*, pp. 27-29.

of William Plaisted.—To a woman of Dedham, etc. See pp. 30, 36, 37, below.

6. Nov. 22, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 26 (Gay MS., fols. 65-72).

Remedies revealed in dreams,—three cases, Lydia Ingram of Boston, Thankful Fish of Falmouth, and another. These cases Mather reports also in his *Angel of Bethesda* (MS.), chap. viii, pp. 62-64 (A. A. S.).

7. Nov. 24, 1712. To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 27 (Gay MS., fols. 72-87).

Remarkable recoveries from wounds:—<sup>13</sup> Jabez Musgrave; a boy wounded by the Indians in their attack on Deerfield; Simon Stone; John Symonds. Other medical cases:—Sarah Wilkinson; Mrs. Elizabeth Look of Tisbury. The letter likewise reports the case of Abigail Eliot, for which see also Increase Mather's *Illustrious Providences*, chap. ii, pp. 33-34; *Magnalia*, 1702, book vi, chap. 2, p. 10 (ed. 1835, II, 356). Robert Boyle gives the details of a case precisely similar (*Works*, ed. Birch, V, 96); cf. *The Old Farmer and his Almanack*, pp. 307-308. The Simonds and Wilkinson cases are in *Magnalia*, book vi, ch. 2, p. 10; the Stone, Musgrave, and Deerfield cases, in bk. vii, p. 74.

8. Nov. 24, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 28 (Gay MS., fols. 88-98).

Indian division of time (by sleeps, moons, and winters), etc.—The phenomenon observed by Childrey: "a plainly discernable way of the Twilight striking up towards the Pleiades . . ., and seeming almost to touch them." Cf. *The Christian Philosopher*, p. 17. In the excerpts in the *Philosophical Transactions* this phenomenon is called "*The Evening Glade*; first taken notice of by Dr. Childrey" (No. 339, XXIX, 66).<sup>14</sup> A table to find the Julian Period.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *Phil. Trans.*, XLIX, 238.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. *Phil. Trans.*, XXV, 2220.

9. Nov. 25, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 29 (Gay MS., fols. 99-107). Rainbows and parheli, etc., with figures.

10. Nov. 26, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 30 (Gay MS., 108-119).

Joseph Beacon's vision or dream (May 2, 1687) at Boston, in which his brother in London appeared to him and revealed the fact that he had been murdered (with an attestation from Elizabeth Sharp and Elizabeth Thompson). "This Relation," so runs the editor's comment in the *Philosophical Transactions*, "seems to be well attested."<sup>15</sup> The agreement between a young Boston woman (Mehetabel Warner) and her friend Mary Johnson, that whichever of them died first should appear to the survivor (1695). The case of Beacon is reported also in *Wonders of the Invisible World*, and in *Magnalia*, 1702, bk. vii, chap. 7, pp. 77-78. See the admirable remarks of Josiah P. Quincy, *M. H. S. Proceedings*, XI, 444-445.

11. Nov. 27, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 30 [error for 31] (Gay MS., fols. 119-130).

On the rattlesnake. Cf. *The Christian Philosopher*, p. 169; *Colonial Society Publications XIV*, 149, 174-175. See also *Series of 1716*, No. 5 (p. 39, below); *Series of 1723*, No. 2 (p. 51, below).

12. Nov. 28, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 32 (Gay MS., fols. 130-140).

Thunder and lightning are very violent in this country. On July 24, 1681, a ship about a hundred leagues off the New England coast (Mr. Lad, master) met with a thunderstorm that changed North to South in the compass.<sup>16</sup> Earthquakes: six or seven shocks in January, "1663." [Of this Increase Mather, in his *Illustrious Providences*, says: "In the year

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<sup>15</sup> Nos. 339, XXIX, 67.

<sup>16</sup> This case had already been reported in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 157, XIV, 520-522, March 20, 1681 (ship Albemarle; Edward Lad, master). It is also reported by Increase Mather, *Illustrious Providences*, pp. 91 ff., 108. For "More and Strange Effects of Thunder," see *Series of 1724*, Nos. 7 (p. 56, below).

1662, on the 26, 27, and 28 of *January*, the Earth was shaken at least six times in the space of three dayes. I remember that upon the first approach of the *Earthquake*, the things on the Shelves in the House began to move. Many People ran out of their Houses with fear and amazement; but no House fell, nor was any damage sustained" (p. 322).] On thunder, etc. cf. *Magnalia*, bk. vi, ch. 3, pp. 14 ff.—Hailstorms.—Whirlwinds.—Pits in the rock at "Ammuskeag, a little above y<sup>e</sup> hideous Falls of *Merrimack River*."—The rock inscribed with "unaccountable characters" at Taunton (Dighton Rock: see Delabarre, *Colonial Society Transactions* for 1916). After the account of the rock a part of the page is cut away, doubtless for the purpose of sending Mather's copy of the inscription to the engraver. This copy is reproduced in Fig. 8 of the plate marked "Philosophical Transact. No. 339."

13. Nov. 29, 1712. To Waller. Letter-Book, M. 2. 23 (Gay MS., fols. 141-150). Cases of longevity and fruitfulness.

#### SECOND SERIES (1713 AND 1714)

The Second Series of Mather's *Curiosa Americana* seems to have consisted of ten letters,—corresponding to the first ten titles in the lists of 1717 and 1723, and I have numbered the papers accordingly. Most of the letters were doubtless sent to London in July, 1714,<sup>17</sup> but Mather certainly began to collect the materials in the autumn of 1713,<sup>18</sup> and the draught of No. 1 is dated Dec. 1, 1713. Perhaps, then, some of the letters went to England before the rest.

When, in 1716, Mather sent his Third Series to England, he included in the parcel fresh copies of the Second Series (or of most of it), not feeling certain that it had reached its destination. No. 2 of the

<sup>17</sup> See the date of No. 4 ("The Moose").

<sup>18</sup> See *Diary*, Oct. 14 and Dec. 2, 1713 (II, 247, 265-266).

Second Series (on the Moon), was I think made to do duty again as No. 9 of the Third Series.

Of the Second Series, only No. 4 (on the Moose) is preserved in the Letter-Book of the Royal Society; it is dated June 21, 1714, and is addressed to Waller. The draughts of the whole series (in Mather's hand) are in M. H. S., in a MS. volume (C. 61. 2. 6) given to the Society by Timothy Alden, Jr., Oct. 20, 1808;<sup>19</sup> but only one of them (my No. 1) is dated. I give the titles as they stand in the draughts. The draughts are preceded by the following list (fol. 1a) in Mather's hand:—<sup>20</sup>

Communications to Members of the  
Royal Society.  
From C. M.

*Curiosa Americana*—continued.

1. A Woollen Snow.
2. Surprising Influences of y<sup>e</sup> Moon.
3. A Monster.
4. The Moose.
5. The Pigeons.
6. Long Fasting.
7. A Strange Sisterhood.
8. Uncommon Ideots.
9. An unusual Discharge.
10. An Ear Strangely Molested.
11. An Account of the *Fagiana*.
12. *Curiosa Botanica*.
13. A Strange Mischief to the Eyes.
14. Curiosities of the Small-Pox.
15. A Monstrous Calf.
16. Monstrous Imprægnations.
17. Strength of Imagination.
18. The Stone Mistaken.

<sup>19</sup> I have referred to these draughts by the numbers of the folios of this part of the MS. (not indicated in the MS. itself),—beginning with "fol. 1."

<sup>20</sup> This list was probably drawn up in 1717 or 1718. I shall call it the 1717 list. I have prefixed numbers to the 26 articles (none in MS.).

19. A Serpent Securely handled.
20. The Nidification of Pigeons.
21. A Singular Lime-Stone.
22. Fossils.
23. A Triton.
24. An Eclipse observed.
25. A Prodigious Worm.
26. An horrid Snow.

1. Dec. 1, 1713. "A Woollen Snow." To Waller. Draught (dated) in M. H. S., fol. 2; the first article in the 1717 and 1723 lists.

On a strange fall of "a very considerable Quantity of" wool in a snowstorm "a few years ago" at Fairfield "in y<sup>e</sup> Depth of Winter." A specimen was enclosed.

Immediately following this in M. H. S. is the undated draught of a letter to Waller (fol. 3) in reply to one from him received Oct. 12, 1713. This letter is printed from the draught in Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, XIV, 86-87. The draught is headed (in brackets but in Mather's hand) "Separate Letter." Next comes the draught of a covering letter to Dr. Woodward, sent with the Series of 1716, and introducing the Secretary of the Province, Samuel Woodward (fols. 4-5):<sup>21</sup> see p. 36, below.

2. [1714.] "Surprising Influences of the Moon." To Waller or Woodward. Draught (undated) in M. H. S., fol. 6; 2d article in 1717 and 1723 lists. When this Second Series was recopied by Mather in 1716, he gave this letter a new date (July 11, 1716), with which it turns up (incomplete) in a contemporary transcript in the Sloane MS. 3340, fol. 293a, as one of the Third Series of Curiosa (see p. 41, below).

"The *Georges* of my Neighbourhood" have furnished Mather with two curious examples of lunar influence. If chestnut wood "be fell'd while the

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<sup>21</sup> This has the docket in Mather's hand "Letters to D<sup>r</sup> Woodward. Sent by M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Woodward. July-1716." Apart from this docket, the letter has no date.

*Moon* is *Waxing*, it will so sparkle in the *Fire*, that there shall be no Sitting by it in safety. If it be cutt while y<sup>e</sup> *Moon* is *Waining*, there will be no such Inconvenience." "Whatever Timber we cutt in Two Wanes of the Moon in a year; the Wane in *August*, and the Wane in *February*; it will be forever free from Worms." A third curiosity: "We very much observe it in o<sup>r</sup> Countrey, and govern o<sup>r</sup> affaires by the Observation, That, as the *Winds are in the Last Quarter of the Moon*, so they generally govern in y<sup>e</sup> next Three Quarters."

3. [1714]. "A Monster." To Waller or Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fol. 7<sup>22</sup>; 3d article in 1717 and 1723 lists.

The monster consisted of two female children united. It was born to "a woman in my next Neighbourhood" on Oct. 15, 1713. Mather saw the creature himself ("I was myself one of y<sup>e</sup> Spectators"), and the letter may have been written soon after the event. He adds an account of a cow that bore three calves at a birth—one black, one white, and one red. See also First Series, No. 5 (p. 24, above).

4. June 21, 1714. "To Richard Waller, Esq. Containing the Description of y<sup>e</sup> *Moose Deere*." So dated and entitled in Letter-Book, M. 2. 35 (Gay MS., fols. 169-172). Draught (undated) in M. H. S., fol. 8, headed simply "The Moose."<sup>23</sup> 4th article ("The Moose") in 1717 list and ("The Moose of *America*") in 1723 list.

The letter was composed, as the opening sentence shows, in response to a missive from Waller making "particular Enquiries" about the subject. Mather wrote to John Winthrop (H. C. 1700) for such information on March 30, 1714,<sup>24</sup> and in a letter of July

<sup>22</sup> The draught is headed "A Monster." There is also a cancelled heading: "A Monster born at Boston, in New England. 15<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>m</sup>. 1713." For a similar case of the Siamese Twin kind see Philosophical Transactions for 1757, L, 311 ff.

<sup>23</sup> But the draught has a cancelled heading "A brief Account of the MOOSE, a Creature frequent in the New English Colonies."

<sup>24</sup> M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 417.



2, 1714, seems to acknowledge the receipt of a satisfactory answer.<sup>25</sup> On the Moose and the Society see Colonial Society Publications, XIV, 88. The communication was read before the Royal Society on Oct. 28, 1714 (Letter-Book).

5. [June, 1714.] "The Pigeons." Probably to Woodward.<sup>26</sup> Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 10-11. 5th article ("The Pigeons") in 1717 list and ("The New English Pigeons") in 1723 list. See also No. 3 in First Series (p. 24, above); No. 3 under 1716.

The letter is chiefly concerned with the prodigious number of the birds:<sup>27</sup>—"thousands in a Flock;" "y<sup>e</sup> best Part of a Mile Square occupied by a Flock." "They have been frequently sold for Two Pence or Three Pence a dozen." Sometimes "the Countrey-people feed their Hogs with y<sup>m</sup>." "One of my Neighbours killed no fewer than two & thirty dozen at one shott." They spoil orchards by breaking down the trees. A man caught two hundred dozen at once by shutting his barn door. Mather copies an interesting passage from a letter sent him by his friend Captain Billings, who remarks that "the *Cocks* take care of y<sup>e</sup> young ones in y<sup>r</sup> Nests, for One Part of the Day; and the *Hens* y<sup>e</sup> Other," and adds some other particulars about the male birds and their feeding the nestlings with "a Substance like a Tender *Cheese-Curd*." This passage is reproduced by Mather in *The Christian Philosopher*, p. 192, with one or two other items.

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<sup>25</sup> M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 418-419.

<sup>26</sup> The letter of Nov. 19, 1712, dealing in part with the same subject, was addressed to Woodward (p. 24), and the beginning of the present letter indicates that it was written in reply to a request for further information: "Proposing to answer your Desire of a treat with a further Mess of o<sup>r</sup> *Pigeons*." The letter on "The Nidification of Pigeons" (1716, No. 3, p. 38) was certainly addressed to Woodward, and begins with the following reference to the present letter: "You were not so cloy'd with a small Treat of my New English *Pigeons*, which I endeavoured for you, in a former Letter, that you will be unwilling to hear any further of them."

<sup>27</sup> Josselyn's *Two Voyages*, p. 99, speaks of the pigeons as occurring in "millions of millions."

6. [June, 1714.] Probably to Woodward.<sup>28</sup> "Long Fasting." Draught<sup>29</sup>, undated, in M. H. S., fol. 12. 6th article ("Long Fasting") in 1717 list and ("A Strange Instance of Long Fasting") in 1723 list.

A young man of about eighteen landed on a rock called Gull Island, near Long Island [Boston Harbor], in the latter end of January "in one of o' terrible Winters." His canoe was carried off by the tide, and he lived there, with nothing to eat but about a pint of barnacles and some snow, for twenty-six days. He had his dog with him, but "he never had a Thought of killing him." On the twenty-seventh day he was taken off by one Havens. In three weeks he died. "Before he died, all the Flesh on his Bones was in appearance turned into lice; he was all over a thick, prodigious, and astonishing Swarm of lice."

The letter shows considerable acquaintance on Mather's part with examples of long fasting (including that of "the famous Darby-shire Maid"). One passage from his own experience is worth quoting for its genuine scientific insight with reference to the principle of "suggestion."

"I have myself known, Persons who were *Energumens*, keep a Rigid Fast for diverse Whole Weeks together. One who had Fasted Nine Dayes, and had liberty to eat for Three Dayes, and then Fasted for Fifteen Dayes more. *Hæc ipse miserrima vidi*.—The Dæmons who kept y<sup>e</sup> miserable in such an horrid Fast, seem'd to take occasion for it, from my mentioning a well-attested Instance given by *Henricus ab Heer* of an energumen having pass'd thro' a Fast of such Dimensions." The case which Mather cites from his own experience was that of Mercy Short, reported in his tract entitled "A Brand Pluck'd out of the Burning," which was first printed in Professor

<sup>28</sup> The beginning indicates that this letter was addressed to the same correspondent as No. 5: "Having lately sett some American Dishes before you, perhaps you may be y<sup>e</sup> better prepared for a Starvation Story."

<sup>29</sup> Headed "Long Fasting." Cancelled heading: "A Strange Instance and Effect of a Long Fasting."

G. L. Burr's *Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases 1648-1706* (N. Y., 1914): see pp. 265-266; cf. pp. 278-279. He afterwards had occasion to observe an instance of fasting in the case of Margaret Rule (reported in Calef's *More Wonders from the Invisible World*, 1700).

The Derbyshire maid mentioned by Mather was Mary Taylor, who lived near Bidwell in that county. She began to fast in December, 1667, and had continued, when her case was reported, for more than a year. See John Reynolds, "A Discourse upon Prodigious Abstinence: Occasioned By the Twelve Moneths Fasting of *Martha Taylor*, the Famed Derbyshire Damosell . . . Humbly offered to the Royall Society." London, 1669.<sup>30</sup>

Still more famous is Ann Moor, of Tutbury in Staffordshire, who was thought to have fasted for six years, from 1807 to 1813, when imposture was detected. From "An Account of the Extraordinary Abstinence of Ann Moor," first American from the second London edition,<sup>31</sup> Boston, 1811, it appears that a "Likeness in Wax, of this Wonderful Woman" was exhibited "at the Columbian Museum, *Tremont-street, next the Stone Chapel, Boston.*" A narrative of the exposure, with much pertinent material, was published by the Rev. Legh Richmond at Burton-on-Trent in 1813—"A Statement of Facts, relative to the supposed abstinence of Ann Moore" (Harvard College Library). The case was discussed in several medical journals.

An early instance is mentioned by Fletcher, *Love's Cure*, act ii, scene i (ed. Waller, vii, 178): "the miraculous Maid in Flanders"—"She that liv'd three years without any other sustenance, than the smell of a Rose." This person is the subject of a ballad, writ-

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<sup>30</sup> Reprinted in 1809 in the *Harleian Miscellany*, IV, 43 ff. The Harvard College Library has a copy of the original tract.

<sup>31</sup> The Harvard College Library has the first English edition ("by J—— L——"), 1809, and the fourth, 1811, as well as this American copy.

ten apparently in 1613: "Of a maide nowe dwelling at the towne of *meurs* in *dutchland*, that hath not taken any foode this 16 yeares, and is not yet neither hungry nor thirsty" (The Shirburn Ballads 1585-1616, edited by Andrew Clark, Oxford, 1907, pp. 54 ff.)<sup>32</sup>

For other cases, more or less noteworthy, see Philosophical Transactions, XIV, 577 (No. 158; April 20, 1684); XXXI, 28-29 (No. 364; Jan.-April, 1720); LXVII, 1-10 (1777); Paullus Lentulus, *Historia admiranda de Prodigiosa Apolloniæ Schreiræ, Virginis in Agro Bernensi, Inedia*, Berne, 1604 (Harvard College).

7. [June, 1714.] "A Strange Sisterhood." To Waller or (more probably) Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 13-14. 7th article in 1717 list (with same title) and ("An Uncommon Sisterhood") in 1723 list. Printed in part (from the draught) in the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, III, 12; see also Joseph Dow, *History of the Town of Hampton*, II, 862.

An account of the twin sisters Bridget and Jane Moulton, of Hampton, N. H. Mather derived his information from Samuel Penhallow, to whom he wrote on Dec. 24, 1713, asking for "a particular and a well-attested Relation" of "a surprising Curiosity, of two very sympathizing Sisters at Hampton" which Penhallow had mentioned to Increase Mather. The letter to Penhallow (M. H. S.) is printed in *Diary II*, 291.

8. [June, 1714.] "Uncommon Ideots." To Waller or (more probably) Woodward. Draught,<sup>33</sup> undated, in M. H. S., fol. 15; 8th article in 1717 list (with same title) and ("A Rare Exemple of some Ideots") in 1723 list.

<sup>32</sup> Henry Wilson and James Caulfield, *The Book of Wonderful Characters*, London, [1869,] p. 249.

<sup>33</sup> Headed "Uncommon Ideots." Cancelled heading: "A Couple of uncommon Ideots."

Case of two idiot daughters of a paralytic gentleman of Dunstable.

9. [June, 1714.] "An Unusual Discharge of a Mischief, near ye shoulder-blade."<sup>34</sup> Doubtless to Woodward.<sup>35</sup> Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fol. 16. 9th article ("An Unusual Discharge") in 1717 list and ("A Surprising discharge of an Ear of Rye at the Shoulder-blade") in 1723 list.

A young woman of Concord, Massachusetts, was attacked by a violent fit of coughing, which lasted for an hour or two. This grew more moderate, but she was very much indisposed. A tumor came "about her left Shoulder-blade." A large ear of rye was extracted. She recovered her health. She had run to drive some hogs out of a field, with an ear of rye in her mouth, had fallen, and it was driven down her throat. For a somewhat similar case, see *Philosophical Transactions*, XIX, 180.

10. [June, 1714.] "An Ear Strangely Molested." Doubtless to Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fol. 17. 10th article (with same title) in 1717 list, and ("A surprizing Molestation of y<sup>e</sup> Ear, w<sup>th</sup> Fly-blows") in 1723 list.

The case of Lieutenant Fuller at Newton. Cf. *The Christian Philosopher*, p. 246.

### 1715

In 1715, in lieu of his usual series of letters, Mather sent to England the manuscript of *The Christian Virtuoso*, which, if it did not find a publisher, was to be handed to Dr. Woodward for deposit in the archives of the Royal Society. The book was printed, under the title of *The Christian Philosopher*, in 1720 (see, for details, *Publications of the Colonial Society*, XIV, 98-99).<sup>36</sup> Mather included in this volume some of the material that he had communicated to the

<sup>34</sup> Cancelled. "An Unusual Discharge" substituted.

<sup>35</sup> At the end he speaks of him as having gone far in anatomy.

<sup>36</sup> The title-page is postdated 1721.

Royal Society. See pp. 25, 26, 31, 35, above; pp. 38, 43, 45, 46, below.

### THIRD SERIES (1716)

The Third Series of Mather's *Curiosa Americana*, all addressed to Woodward, consisted of "a Decad of Letters" and "a sort of a *Postscript*."<sup>37</sup> Into the parcel Mather put fresh copies of the Second Series, and in July, 1716, he entrusted the whole to Samuel Woodward, Secretary of the Province, who was about to sail for London. The original draughts of the eleven letters of the Third Series, as well as of the covering letter, are in M. H. S. They are not dated, but the covering letter is docketed, in Mather's hand: "Letters to D<sup>r</sup>. Woodward. Sent by M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Woodward. July-1716." Contemporary copies of the Series should be in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 277-297, but three whole letters and parts of two others are lacking between fol. 292 and fol. 293, though the foliation is continuous. The Sloane copies preserve the dates of most of the Series, and leave doubts as to the exact dates and order of Nos. 6-8 only. At the head of the Sloane copies is written the title of the series (fol. 277a): "*Curiosa Americana* continued in Letters to y<sup>e</sup> learned & Famous John Woodward, M. D. & F R S & M. Professor from Cotton Mather. In y<sup>e</sup> year 1716."

To this Third Series I append (as Nos. 12 and 13) two letters written on Sept. 24, 1716, one to Petiver and the other to Woodward.

1. July 2, 1716. "Monstrous Imprægnations."<sup>38</sup> To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 28-29. 16th article (with same title) in 1717 list; 15th article ("Monstrous Imprægnations, of y<sup>e</sup> *Musquash* on y<sup>e</sup> Catt") in 1723 list. Contemporary copy, marked "No. 1" (with date), in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 277-279.

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<sup>37</sup> See the covering letter to Woodward and the *Fagiana* letter (No. 11, p. 41, below)

<sup>38</sup> I give the titles that stand in the draughts.

After some biological observations on the seeds of men and animals, Mather gives an account of the muskrat.

"We have a little Animal called a *Musquash*, pretty frequently lodging about y<sup>e</sup> Brooks that water o<sup>r</sup> Countrey. A small Beast, that lives in Shallow Ponds where it builds notable Houses of Earth and Sticks, and feeds upon *Calamus Aromaticus*. It has a strong scent of Musk, especially about y<sup>e</sup> month of *May*; and its Testicles laid up in Wool, are of a lasting Frangency.<sup>38a</sup> It is near ye bigness of an Ordinary Catt; and the *Mus Muscatulus* in the LXVII Table of Johnston, in his *Historia Naturalis, De Quadrupedibus*, is y<sup>e</sup> nearest of any thing I have seen, unto y<sup>e</sup> Figure of it."

Mather then tells of a cat in Roxbury that bred with a musquash, and "brought forth a Litter of many Kittens; and each of y<sup>e</sup> Kittens were of a Mixed Form; some had most of y<sup>e</sup> *Musquash*, and some had most of y<sup>e</sup> *Catt*, conspicuous in y<sup>m</sup>." He adds particulars, appends learned remarks about contemporary science, and concludes by mentioning an egg (which "I have newly had in my Hand") found inside a hen's egg.

2. July 3, 1716. "A Monstrous Calf." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 26-27. 15th article in 1717 list and 14th in 1723 list (same title). Contemporary copy, with date, in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 280-282.

Mostly taken up with examples of monsters from a considerable range of authors. At the end Mather reports briefly the case of "a *Cow* in o<sup>r</sup> Vicinity" which this year brought forth a calf with a visage strongly resembling the human face. He encloses

<sup>38a</sup> Cf. Josselyn, *Two Voyages*, 2d ed., 1675, p. 86: "The *Musquashes* is a small Beast that lives in shallow ponds, where they build them houses of earth and sticks in shape like mole-hills, and feed upon *Calamus Aromaticus*; in May they scent very strong of Muske; their furr is of no great esteem; their stones wrapt up in Cotten-wool will continue a long time, and are good to lay amongst cloths to give them a grateful smell." See also Josselyn's *New England's Rarities*, 1672, pp. 53-54 (*musquash*).

"a Lively *Icon* of it." There is no trace of the icon. See pp. 24, 30, above. For monstrous calves cf. Philosophical Transactions, I, 10, 20; XX, 79; XXV, 2414; XXVII, 429; XLV, 497.

3. July 4, 1716. "The Nidification of Pigeons." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 37-38. 20th article (with same title) in 1717 list; 18th article ("The Nidification of o<sup>r</sup> Pigeons") in 1723 list. Contemporary copy, with date, in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 282b-284a.

Mather refers to his previous letter to Woodward on the pigeons (Second Series, No. 5, p. 31, above).<sup>39</sup> After citing various instances of the skill shown by birds in building their nests, he describes those of the wild pigeon of New England.

"The build their Nests w<sup>th</sup> little Sticks laid athwart one another, at such Distances, that while they are so near together, as to prevent their Eggs falling through, they are yett so far asunder that their Eggs may feel the cool Air coming at y<sup>m</sup>." Otherwise the eggs would be addled by the exceeding heat of the pigeon's body. All that is material in this letter is printed in *The Christian Philosopher*, pp. 188-189.

4. July 5, 1716. "A Triton." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 43a-47a. 23d article in 1717 list and 22d in 1723 list (with same title). Contemporary copy, with date, in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 284b-290a.

After a surprisingly erudite discourse on fishes, or the like, with human or half-human form (as to which Mather says he has always been incredulous), he avers that he is at last "compelled now to beleieve the existence of a *Triton*; For such an one, has just been exhibited in my own Countrey." On Feb. 22, 1716 ("22<sup>d</sup> XII<sup>m</sup> 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>") the phenomenon was observed. "Three honest and credible men, coming in a Boat from *Milford* to *Brainford*" in Connecticut, saw "a

<sup>39</sup> See also First Series, No. 3 (p. 24 above).



Creature that seem'd a *Man*, lying on the Top of a Rock" near the Brainford shore. They tried to capture the animal, but it "Jump'd off y<sup>e</sup> Rock, & with all Possible Expedition flounced into the Water." They had a full view of the creature, however. They "saw his *Head*, and *Face*, and *Neck*, and *Shoulders*, & *Arms*, and *Elbows*, and *Breast* and *Back*, all of an *Humane Shape*, only his *Arms*, were little more than half the Length of a *Mans*. He wanted not for *Hair*, which was of a *Grayish* Colour. However,—*desinit in piscem*; His Lower Parts were those of a *Fish*, and Coloured like a *Mackarel*. His Tail was forked, and he had Two Fins about half a Foot above y<sup>e</sup> Tail. The whole Animal was about Five or Six Foot in Length."

The New-England Courant, No. 247 (April 16-23, 1726), reports a merman off Brest.

5. [July 6, 1716.] "A Serpent securely handled." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 34-36. 19th article (with same title) in 1717 and 1723 lists. The contemporary copy in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 290b-292b, is imperfect: the last part of the letter is lost, including the date (which, however, is certain enough from the order of the letters in this MS.).

After much learning on the general subject, Mather tells of an Indian who, after anointing himself with the fat of a kite (a bird which "very much makes his Living upon *Rattle-snakes*") handled a rattlesnake "with as much freedom, & as little Damage, as if he had only had an *Eel* in his hands." The reptile "would not so much as attempt the least Bite upon him." Cf. First Series, No. 11 (p. 26, above); Series of 1723, No. 2 (p. 51, below).

6. [July 7, 1716.]<sup>40</sup> "A Strange Mischief to the Eyes." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M.

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<sup>40</sup> This letter and the next two are lost in Sloane MS. 3340, and their order and several dates cannot be exactly determined. They must have been written, however, on July 7, 9, and 10, and may well have been composed in the order here indicated (see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 421, note).

H. S., fol. 23. 13th article in 1717 list, 12th in 1723 list (same title). Lost in Sloane MS. 3340.

The circumstance happened to "a Neighbour of mine lately on board a Vessel, which was loaden with Pease, & other Commodities." She was driven off our coast by a storm and "forced unto a Flight for Barmudas." She took in much water, and the steam of the decayed peas afflicted the crew with blindness and pain. They recovered after landing.

7. [July 9, 1716.] "Strength of Imagination." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 30-31. 17th article (with same title) in 1717 list; 16th in 1723 list ("The Strength of Imagination"). Lost in Sloane MS. 3340.

After miscellaneous remarks on the influence of the imagination, with a mention of "marked Children" and of "y<sup>e</sup> Death of *Le Moliere* y<sup>e</sup> famous Comœdian of o<sup>r</sup> Time," Mather reports the case of "a Gentleman of Carolina" named Mr. Edwards, who had repented of the errors caused by too free use of wine and had a strong physical aversion to it. The minister of the place (Mather's informant) "perswaded him to present himself unto y<sup>e</sup> Communion," and, when he tried it, "the Wine satt well upon him; and he continued a Religious Co<sup>m</sup>municant." Later, his wife, as an experiment, at the minister's suggestion, put a few drops of wine in a "pudden," and when it came to the table, it made him very sick, though nobody else could taste the minute quantity of wine in the compound.

On the general subject of this paper compare First Series, No. 4 (p. 24, above).

8. [July 10, 1716.] "The Stone Mistaken." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 32-33. 18th article in 1717 list, 17th in 1723 list (same title). Lost in Sloane MS. 3340.

The case of "a Good man, who lived not far from me, (nam'd M<sup>r</sup> *Call*)." The surgeons advised him to be cut for the stone. He refused, and finally died.

A post mortem examination showed that there was no stone, but that "his Bladder was grown entirely schirrous."

9. July 11, 1716. "Surprising Influences of the Moon." Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fol. 6. 2d article in 1717 and 1723 lists (same title). Contemporary copy (incomplete, but dated) in Sloane MS. 3340, fol. 293.

This is the same piece, redated, that formed a part of the Second Series, 1714 (see p. 29, above).

10. July 12, 1716. "Curiosities of y<sup>e</sup> Small Pox." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 24-25. 14th article in 1717 list, 13th in 1723 list (same title). Contemporary copy, with date, in Sloane MS. 3340, fols. 293b-295b.

A very important document. For a summary and extracts see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 422.

11. July 13, 1716. "The *Fagiana*." To Woodward. Draught, undated, in M. H. S., fols. 18-19. 11th article ("An Account of the *Fagiana*") in 1717 list, and ("An American Plant, called, *Fagiana*") in 1723 list. Mather styles the letter a postscript to Nos. 1-10:—"Unto y<sup>e</sup> *Decad* of Letters where-with I have now address'd you, I shall add this as a sort of a *Postscript*."

The plant "is a short Sprig, of about Seven or Eight Inches in Length; of a brown Colour; having only Little Knotts rather than Leaves; and usually two or three Stalks upon a Root." He encloses a specimen. It grows in August, and only in the shade of beech trees; hence he names it *Fagiana*. "It was first communicated unto us, by a famous *Indian*, who did very strange cures upon *Cancers*" by administering a decoction of it and using a plaster of the boiled plant. Other uses in medicine are noted. Kindly give this specimen to Mr. Petiver.

The plant was catalogued by Petiver, with due acknowledgments to Mather, in 1717 (see p. 42, below).

12. Sept. 24, 1716. "Curiosa Botanica." To James Petiver, F. R. S. This communication consisted of a letter and a paper book. In the book were "Six or seven Plants, which are here esteemed peculiar to *America*," with notes on the same. The packet was entrusted to "M<sup>r</sup> Edward Loyd, (One of o<sup>r</sup> Judges,) who will do me the Honour to deliver it with his own hand." M. H. S. has dated draught of the letter and draught of the notes (fols. 20-22), with title as above. The original letter (but not the notes) may be seen (dated) among Petiver's papers in the British Museum (Sloane MS. 4065, fol. 255). Under the date Petiver has written: "Rec<sup>d</sup> ♂ Jan. 15. 171<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>" (♂ meaning, of course, "Martis die"). In the 1717 list the 12th article is "Curiosa Botanica"; in the 1723 list the 25th article is "An *Hortus Siccus* of American Plants. To M<sup>r</sup> Petiver."

Petiver catalogued the plants, with Mather's notes, in one of the sheets that he was in the habit of publishing from time to time: "*Petiveriana* III, seu *Naturæ Collectanea*; *Domi Forisque Auctori Communicata*" (London, 1717).

One detail in the notes is of some literary interest. Mather's original draught describes a certain plant ("Caltha Sylvatica") as "the *greatest Vulnerary* in the World," adding that "the Indians are extremely venturesome in their Fighting, if this Traumatic be near y<sup>m</sup>." In the finished note, as sent to Petiver and by him printed, Mather inserted a cautious "perhaps" before "the greatest," and improved the passage about the aborigines so that it reads: "The *Indians* will fight like *Milton's Devils*, if this Traumatick be near them."

Of the seven plants catalogued by Petiver as Mather's gift one is *Ophiophuga* or Snakeweed, as to which see the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, XIV, 151, 183-184; another, the *Taututtipoag* or "Geranium Americanum" (see the same, XIV, 151, 185-186); still another, the *Fagiana*

(see p. 41, above). All or most of the plants were, I suppose, collected by Nehemiah Walker, for Mather notes in his Diary, Sept. 12, 1716: "Employ my Kinsman at *Roxbury* to make a Collection of *Plants*, peculiarly *American*" (II, 371).

The letter to Petiver includes an account of two agricultural experiments—one with Indian corn of different colors, the other with squashes and gourds. This account is published in *The Christian Philosopher*, pp. 124-125.

13. Sept. 24, 1716. "A Singular Lime-stone." To Woodward. Draught, dated, in M. H. S., fols. 39-40. 21st article (with same title) in 1717 list; 20th article in 1723 list ("The Limestone produced in S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Phips's Wreck").

This letter, like that of even date to Petiver, was entrusted to "the Hand of one of o<sup>r</sup> Judges, *Edward Loyd Esq.*" The specimen is called "a very curious sort of a Fossil." The pieces of eight which Phips salvaged were covered with the substance. Mather enclosed "a fragment of that Crust with a peece of Eight adhering to it." See *Magnalia*, bk. ii, *Life of Phips*, sect. 6, ed. 1702, p. 41.

### 1717

Four communications from Mather fall in 1717.

1. July 25, 1717. "Fossils." To Woodward. Draught, dated ("25<sup>d</sup> V<sup>m</sup> 1717") in M. H. S., fols. 41-42. 22d article ("Fossils") in 1717 list; 21st ("A Collection of Fossils") in 1723 list.

With the letter went "a Box, which contains between Twenty and Thirty" fossils—the kind of thing that Woodward was most eager to get. These, Mather writes, are furnished by "a young Gentleman, whose name is M<sup>r</sup> *John Winthrop*, and whose Grandfather (y<sup>e</sup> Governour of one of o<sup>r</sup> Colonies,) was a *Virtuoso*, in y<sup>e</sup> very Beginning of y<sup>e</sup> Royal Society." Mather's letter to Winthrop (H. C. 1700), grandson of the Governor of Connecticut, asking him to collect

fossils for Woodward, is printed in 4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 419-420 (Oct. 15, 1716). It was accompanied by a copy of Woodward's famous *Naturalis Historia Telluris*, a gift to Mather from the author. Winthrop's reply, promising to "doe my indeavo<sup>r</sup> to answer both yo<sup>rs</sup> & D<sup>r</sup> Woodward's requests" (Nov. 5, 1716), is printed in 6 M. H. S. Collections, V, 332.

2. Oct. 1, 1717. "An Eclipse Observ'd." To Edmond Halley. Enclosing Thomas Robie's "Observations of the Suns Eclipse, Sept. 23. 1717. at Cambridge N. England; Lat. 42-25." Draught, dated ("1<sup>d</sup> VIII<sup>m</sup> 1717") in M. H. S., fols. 48-49. 24th article (with same title) in 1717 list; 26th article ("An Eclipse observed. To D<sup>r</sup> Halley") in 1723 list.

3. Dec. 10, 1717. "An horrid Snow." To Woodward. Draught, dated, in M. H. S., fols. 52-53. 26th article in 1717 list, 24th in 1723 list (same title).

This is the storm mentioned in Mather's Diary, Feb. 28, 1717 (II, 439): "As mighty a Snow, as perhaps has been known in the Memory of Man, is at this Time lying on the Ground." Again, May 24, 1717: "I would make some useful Collections of the rare Occurrences, which were in the Storms and Snows, that we had in the Conclusion of our Winter. I may make a good Use of them. And communicate them [to] the Royal Society" (II, 455). Cf. Douglass, Summary, II, 212, 213: the snow was "upwards of 3 Feet upon a level." Mather's account of the storm is a fine example of his style at its best.

4. Dec. 12, 1717. "A Prodigious Worm." To Woodward. The draught (M. H. S., fols. 50-51) is dated "12<sup>d</sup> X<sup>m</sup> 17<sup>17</sup>/<sub>18</sub>." I put the letter under Dec. 12, 1717, but possibly it should be assigned to Jan. 12, 1717, since the occurrence took place on Jan. 6, 1717 (see below). 25th article in 1717 list; 23d in 1723 list.

An account of an intestinal worm, including a copy of a letter from John Perkins, the Boston physician, to Mather. Perkins investigated the affair and exam-

ined the worm, at Mather's request. He found 128 ft. of it remaining after the neighbors had taken away many pieces as souvenirs. Perkins's report is perfectly sober and scientific. He says that the creature is much like that described in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Dr. Tyson. The occurrence is also reported in the *News-Letter*, No. 662 (Jan. 7-14, 1717), and is there said to have taken place on the 6th.<sup>41</sup> Mather inserted a brief note in the case in the *Christian Philosopher*, p. 158.

## 1720

In February, 1720, Mather sent certain *Curiosa* to Henry Newman for communication to John Chamberlayne, F. R. S., having heard that Woodward was dead.<sup>42</sup> They reached their destination, and Chamberlayne passed them over to the President of the Royal Society, Sir Isaac Newton.<sup>43</sup> These consisted of twelve letters, as may be made out from the 1723 list.<sup>44</sup>

I append the titles of the twelve pieces as given (without numbers) in that list.

1. A Strong Digester. (27th article in 1723 list.)
2. The Quadrature of the Circle. (28th.)
3. The Whale. (29th.)
4. Prodigies. (30th.)

<sup>41</sup> The passage is quoted by Dr. Green, *History of Medicine in Massachusetts*, p. 41 (cf. p. 40).

<sup>42</sup> See Mather to Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1720, and March 12, 1722[-23], 4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 444, 455; Mather to Newman, Feb. 17, 1720, MS. draught in A. A. S.; Newman's reply, Sept. 17, 1720, MS. in A. A. S.

<sup>43</sup> Chamberlayne to Mather, Aug. 31, 1720, quoted in Mather's letter to Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1720 (4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 444). The letters went by the Five Sisters, Capt. William Brown, which is reported as "cleared outwards for London" in the *News-Letter*, No. 827 (Mon., Feb. 15-Mon., Feb. 22, 1720): see Mather to Winthrop, Dec. 26, 1720 (4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 444); Newman to Mather, Sept. 17, 1720 (MS. in A. A. S.).

<sup>44</sup> In the 1723 list (Gay MS., fol. 180), thirteen communications are marked as sent to "M<sup>r</sup>. Chamberlain." The thirteenth ("A Relation of a New Burning Island") was certainly not sent to Chamberlayne in February, 1720. The other twelve, however, were doubtless the lot in question, for there is no evidence that Mather sent anything to him except on two occasions—the second being that on which the "Burning Island" (alone, it seems) was despatched.

5. Odd Effects of the Thunder. (31st.)
6. A large Description of the *Mississippi*; by one who sojourned several years in that Countrey. (32d.)
7. A Rocquing Stone. (33d.)
8. A Sea-Lion. (34th.)
9. A Water-Dove. (35th.)
10. The Locusts. (36th.)
11. *The Aurora Borealis*. (37th.)
12. A Journal of a Voyage round the World. (38th.)

Most of these communications seem to have perished. "The Whale," however, is doubtless preserved in part in *The Christian Philosopher*, pp. 176-178. As to "The Water Dove," I have little doubt that practically everything that Mather wrote to Chamberlayne on the subject is preserved *totidem verbis* in the *Biblia Americana*.<sup>45</sup> "A Rocquing Stone" (No. 7) is mentioned in a letter from Mather to Jurin, Sept. 24, 1724, entitled "A Moveable Rock." In this he notes that he has previously sent "unto o' [Alas, *Deceased!*] Friend, an account of the *Rocquing Stone*" at Gloucester.<sup>46</sup> "The Moveable Rock" relates to another stone, also at Gloucester.

No. 12 is mentioned in the letter to Halley, Oct. 1, 1717 (see p. 44, above): "I am getting ready for you, some select & more Curious Passages, from a Manuscript Journal of a Late Voyage round o' Globe. which I hope to transmitt by y<sup>e</sup> next opportunity."<sup>47</sup>

## 1721

June 10, 1721. To Chamberlayne. "A Relation of a New Burning Island." This is the thirteenth

<sup>45</sup> On Nov. 30, 1719, Mather asks Winthrop for a description of "your *Water-Dove*, that so my Account of it may be Authentic as well as punctual" (i. e. precise), and he adds "pray have your Name . . . incorporated into it" (4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 435). On Jan. 11, 1720, he writes to Winthrop that he has inserted an account of the bird in the *Biblia Americana* (4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 436). I have not found the place in this vast manuscript (M. H. S.)

<sup>46</sup> Letter-Book M. 2. 50 (Gay MS., fols. 231-232); draught in M. H. S.

<sup>47</sup> Draught (M. H. S.).



of the *Curiosa* marked as sent "to M<sup>r</sup> Chamberlain" in the list of 1723 (Letter-Book, M. 2. 36; Gay MS., fol. 180). The MS. has perished, but probably its contents were identical with those of Mather's tract (in the form of a letter to "J. C., Esq." dated June 10, 1721) entitled *The World Alarum'd*, published in June, 1721 (Sibley's No. 370): see Diary, June 15, 1721 (II, 626-627). The News-Letter, No. 906 (June 22-26, 1721, M. H. S.) advertises the pamphlet as "just published" at the price of fourpence. In the A. A. S. loose-leaf list, "*The World Alarum'd,—with a New Burning Island. To M<sup>r</sup> Chamberlain*" stands first. The list is headed: "*Curiosa Americana, Continued—In Letters to D<sup>r</sup> John Woodward.*"

In the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 372 (XXXII, 100) is printed a paper "Concerning a new Island lately raised out of the Sea, near Tercera. By Thomas Forster." It is taken chiefly from the account given by John Robinson, master of "a small pink-snow, from Piscataqua in New-England," which arrived at Tercera on Dec. 10, 1720. Mather's narrative is also based upon a report from Capt. John Robinson, "Commander of a Sneau belonging to *New-England*," who "arrived at the Island of *Teircera*, Dec. 9. 1720. where he found the poor People in the greatest Consternation imaginable" (p. 9). The eruption had occurred about Nov. 20 (p. 10). On May 22, 1721, the News-Letter published an account of "the new burning island" (No. 898, May 15-22, 1721).

Sept. 7, 1721. "An Account of the Method & Success of Inoculating the Small-pox. To M<sup>r</sup> *Dummer*" (so the title runs in the list of 1723). Published in London under the title "*An Account of the Method and Success of Inoculating the Small-Pox, in Boston in New-England. In a Letter from a Gentleman there, to his Friend in London. London: Printed for J. Peele at Lock's Head in Paternoster Row, M. DCC. XXII.*" The printed letter is dated at the end "*Boston in New-England, Sept. 7, 1721.*" For a

full discussion of this tract, see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 444-459. It is probably the same piece that is entitled "Variolæ triumphatæ: or, The Small-pox Inoculated" in the A. A. S. loose-leaf list. A portion of the "Account" is in Chap. XX of The Angel of Bethesda (see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 467).

November, 1721. "A Further Account, of the Method & Success of the Small-Pox Inoculated" (A. A. S. loose-leaf list); "A Further Account, of the Small-pox Inoculated" (1723 list). Preserved in Chap. XX (MS. pp. 142-147) of The Angel of Bethesda, and printed in part in Philosophical Transactions for January-March, 1722, No. 370, under the title of "*The Way of Proceeding in the Small Pox inoculated in New England. Communicated by Henry Newman, Esq.; of the Middle Temple*" (XXXII, 33-35). For a full discussion see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 460-467.

The other Curiosa of 1721, sent to London about Nov. 30, 1721, are doubtless the following:

Nishmath-Chajim. The probable seat, & general cure of all Diseases.

The Seventh Son Examined. With a Touch upon the Kings Evil.

*Lacus Mirabilis.*

An Horrible Tempest.

*Ostreophagi* or a Matchless Oister-Hill.

*Absinthium sempervivum.*

Ambergrise discovered & determined.

*Nævi Materni.*

*Melissologia*, with a New Method of Bee-Hunting.

The titles are identical, with a minute variation or two, in the A. A. S. loose-leaf list and the list of 1723. For a discussion, see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 467-475.

Nishmath-Chajim was composed for The Angel of Bethesda (chap. V in the MS., A. A. S.), and was published separately in 1722 or 1723 (see M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 469). It is also included in Math-

er's Triparadisus (MS., A. A. S.), pp. 18 ff. The Seventh Son is preserved, as a whole or in part, in chapter LXII of The Angel of Bethesda (see the same Proceedings, XLV, 469-475). On *naevi materni* cf. First Series, No. 4 (p. 24, above).

The question of the Seventh Son and his curative powers was not a mere curiosity in Mather's day: it had a very practical bearing. This appears from a letter of Mather's to "Mr. Jos. Web," the draught of which is among our Mather MSS. Webb, it appears, had a scrofulous child, and consulted Mather on the subject. Mather replies that "ye Opinion, & Expectation of Curing ye King's Evil, by ye Touch of a Seventh Son, is not only a Vulgar Error, but also a very Foolish One." Even the king's custom of touching for the evil, he adds, is "managed with a very unjustifiable Superstition." He recommends a decoction of the "Boar Thistle,"—"ye Lowest of ye Tribe; very prickly; and of a Large Root."<sup>48</sup>

## 1722

March 10, 1722. A letter from Mather to Woodward on small pox and inoculation. Preserved in a contemporary copy, Sloane MS. 3324, fol. 260, where it is headed "D<sup>r</sup> Mather of New England" and dated at the end, "March 10. 17<sup>22</sup><sub>2</sub>." This is doubtless the paper entitled "Curiosa Variolarum" in the loose-leaf list (A. A. S.) and the list of 1723. See M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 475-477.

## 1723

May 4, 1723. "The Case of the Small-Pox Inoculated; further Cleared. To D<sup>r</sup> James Jurin." Draught, dated, in A. A. S.; copy not in Mather's hand, but signed and dated (May 21st, 1723) by him in the archives of the Royal Society (Guard Books, XXIII. (1) 31). Sent in a letter to Jurin, May 21,

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<sup>48</sup> Draught in A. A. S. (undated). On this thistle, see p. 23, above.

1723, which is preserved in the Letter-Book of the Royal Society, M. 36 (Gay MS., fols. 173-178). See M. H. S. Proceedings, XLV, 478-479.

The following seven papers were sent to Jurin somewhat later in 1723, probably in June. They are preserved in the Letter-Book of the Royal Society (copies in Gay MS.) and the draughts are in the A. A. S. MS. volume. The dates are in the draughts and the Letter-Book both. I give the titles as they read in the draughts. Inside of the cover of the A. A. S. MS. volume is also a list of the eight papers in Mather's hand, as follows:—

Curiosa Americana—

Continued.

In Eight Letters to

D<sup>r</sup> James Jurin

The Case of the Small-Pox Inoculated,  
further cleared.

A Monstrous Dragon.

A New Rattle-snake.

Carcharias Mirabilis:


Mysterious Rains.

The Land Sail'd upon.

*Subterranea.*

A Singular Case.

1. June 3, 1723, "A Monstrous Dragon." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 37 (Gay MS., fols. 181-186). Draught, dated, in A. A. S.

"A few Months ago, near the Falls of *James-River* in *Virginia*, some digging a Water-Course for a Mill, by a Small Run of Water under y<sup>e</sup> Side of an Hill, Ten foot under ground, they found the Back-Bone of a Snake, lying in such a Form as this . They dug along from y<sup>e</sup> Head to y<sup>e</sup> Tail of it." "The Monster extended above one hundred & fifty foot in Length." This is certainly the creature about which Mather wrote to the Rev. Thomas Prince on Feb. 19, 1723, requesting an account of "the *Leviathan* dug

up at *Virginia*" (Diary, II, 686). Cf. First Series, No. 1 (p. 22, above).

2. June 4, 1723. "A New Rattlesnake." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 38 (Gay MS., fols. 186-189); draught in A. A. S.

"Lately discovered"—"in all things has y<sup>e</sup> Resemblance of the *Rattlesnake*: Only it has no *Rattles*, but an *Hard Bone* instead of them." "It has been observed, That he exercises a sort of a Government among them; and if any of them do not Conform to his Expectation, with his Tail *he strikes them Dead upon y<sup>e</sup> Spott*." This is the reptile about which Mather made inquiries of Winthrop on March 12, 1723: "a New Snake, who commands & governs the Rattle-Snakes, and upon their not observing order strikes them Dead, with a Bone, which he has instead of a Rattle." (4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 454.) Cf. First Series, No. 11 (p. 26, above); Series of 1716, No. 5 (p. 39, above).

3. June 5, 1723. "Carcharias Mirabilis." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 39 (Gay MS., fols. 189-194); draught in A. A. S. The account is "Indeed but a *Postscript* unto what I have written, of the *Whale*, in my former Letters."<sup>49</sup> "Off of o<sup>r</sup> *Cape-Cod*, we now and then kill a *Shark*; . . . A *Shark*, which is not only destitute of Teeth; a *Shark* wholly *Toothless*; but also has no *Bone* at all in his Body. all the *Bone* he has, is only a Gristle. He is usually Thirty foot long: but o<sup>r</sup> People catch him only for the Sake of his *Liver*; which alone usually yields at least a *Tun of Oyl* unto them."

4. June 6, 1723. "Mysterious Rains." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 40 (Gay MS., fols. 194-198); draught in A. A. S.

Last autumn in Rutland, a shower of barley. Very lately, in Newtown, several sea-fowl, too young to fly, and of an unknown sort. In "*Lyn*," a little

<sup>49</sup> This is certainly a reference to the third of the twelve letters sent to Chamberlayne in 1720 and now lost (p. 45, above.)

while ago, a black snake. In a letter to the Rev. Thomas Prince, Feb. 19, 1722-3 (M. H. S.), Mather inquires about "the Birds rained at *Newtown*." In the copy printed in *Diary*, II, 686, "raised" is an error for "rained."

5. June 7, 1723. "The Land Sail'd upon." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 41 (Gay MS., fols. 198-203); draught in A. A. S.

Joseph Morgan, of New Jersey, Minister of the Gospel, has invented a contrivance for sailing upon land. Mather quotes Morgan's letter at some length. This article is endorsed in the Letter-Book, "Read Dec: 5. 1723. Enter'd."

6. June 8, 1723. "Subterranea." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 42 (Gay MS., fols. 203-205); draught in A. A. S.

In digging a well at Springfield, an axe-marked tree-limb was discovered, about seventeen feet below the surface, and, at the same place, chips and butternuts about twenty feet underground.

7. June 10, 1723. "A Singular Case." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 43 (Gay MS., fols. 205-209); draught in A. A. S.

Mather gives the very words of the patient, a shipwright, who signs himself Joseph Sheath. He sailed from Boston for Jamaica, Dec. 19; was badly burned by an explosion of powder; was blind for fifteen days. In Jamaica he "received a Cure." Later, he adds, he was marooned: "My Jaw-bone perished, and broke away; I have now two Considerable Pieces of it in my hand; with Six of my Teeth." Endorsed in Letter-Book: "read Dec: 12. 23, Entered."

After this comes in the Letter-Book (M. 2. 44, Gay MS. fols. 210-211; no draught in A. A. S.) the covering letter (to Jurin) for these seven items. It is dated June 10, 1723, and introduces "the Bearer, (M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Greenwood)" as "an Ingenious Young Gentleman, & a Graduate in o<sup>r</sup> Colledge; who proposes to make some Additions to his Accomplishments, by Visiting

Europe, and particularly by visiting of Dr Jurin." There follows in the Letter-Book (M. 2. 45, Gay MS., fols. 211-213; no draught in A. A. S.) another letter to Jurin, dated August 3, 1723, introducing "Mr John Perkins," who is described as "a Physician of Great Learning & Wisdom & Success; and Inferiour to none that we have in this Countrey."

## 1724

The Series of 1724 consisted of ten letters. All are preserved in the Letter-Book of the Royal Society, and the original draughts of all but one (No. 4) are in the M. H. S. manuscript. The dates are preserved in both the Letter-Book and the draughts. The draughts are preceded (fol. 54a) by the following list, in Mather's hand:

Curiosa Americana,  
Continued,  
In a Decad of Letters to  
Dr John Woodward,  
and  
Dr James Jurin.

Climacterical Influences.

An *Amphisbæna*.

An Unusual Vomit.

A Tide & Storm of Uncommon Circumstances.

A Moveable Rock.

A New-found-land.

More & Strange Effects of Thunders.

A Rare Discharge of Bullets.

Nature at Work with a Needle;

And some Reports of y<sup>e</sup> *Emplastrum Magneticum*.

Uncommon Dentition.

1. Oct. 1, 1724. "Climacterical Influences."<sup>50</sup> To Woodward and Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 46 (Gay MS., fols. 213-214). Draught in M. H. S.

The Indians "have no *Family-Government* among them." "Their *Children* are y<sup>e</sup> most Humoured,

<sup>50</sup> I give the titles as they read in the draughts.

Cockered, *Indulged Things* in the World." The English in America are getting to be like the Indians in this respect. The Indians are lazy, and the English Americans, though sober and industrious in the main, might well be more energetic in developing the resources of the country. Mather refers to himself jocosely as "a tame Indian" (as in his letter of 1713 to Waller)<sup>51</sup> Cf. also one of his letters to Sir William Ashhurst, with which he sends "a small quantity of or Squash-seed" from Sewall, adding: "It comes by a Tame Indian; for so y<sup>e</sup> Europeans are pleased sometimes to denominate y<sup>e</sup> Children that are born in these Regions" (draught, undated, in A. A. S.).

2. Sept. 21, 1724. "An Amphisbæna." To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 47 (Gay MS., fols. 214-222). Draught in M. H. S.

Mather copies, with comments, the account sent him by the Rev. Christopher Toppan, of Newbury. The original of Toppan's letter is in A. A. S. (July 6, 1724). See Joshua Coffin's History of Newbury, 1845, p. 195, for an extract from Toppan's letter.<sup>52</sup> Cf. Publications of the Colonial Society, XIV, 107. It may be noted that Mather did *not*

"come galloping down  
All the way to Newbury town,  
With his eyes agog and his ears set wide,  
And his marvellous inkhorn at his side,"

nor is it quite easy to see how Whittier got the impression that he made any such journey. He contented himself with writing to Toppan, who was both minister and physician, and he was scrupulous to report nothing but what Toppan himself believed after careful investigation.

3. Sept. 22, 1724. "An Unusual Vomit." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 48 (Gay MS., fols. 223-227). Draught in M. H. S.

<sup>51</sup> Colonial Society Publications, XIV, 86.

<sup>52</sup> See also the letter signed "Nath. Coffin" in the New-England Courant, No. 100 (June 24-July 1, 1723).



"A gentleman, at o<sup>r</sup> *Newbury*" has "lately Vomited a *Lizard*." Mather transcribes an account of the case from the narrative of the gentleman's physician, "who is also y<sup>e</sup> Minister of y<sup>e</sup> Place," that is the Rev. Christopher Toppan, who gave Mather the facts in the same letter (July 6, 1724) in which he described the *Amphisbæna* (original in A. A. S.). Toppan writes that the creature "was by relation what is commonly called as *Evet*, not differing but little, if at all from the *Lizard*." Toppan did not see the newt. The story, it may be added, is a good example of a large class of such tales, and, whatever its scientific value, a welcome addition to the records of folklore. Similar cases are often reported now-a-days, and sometimes get into the newspapers.

4. Sept. 23, 1724. "A Tide and Storm of Uncommon Circumstances." To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 49 (Gay MS., fols. 227-230). Draught missing in the M. H. S. MS. volume (C. 61. 2. 6), but preserved in another volume of miscellaneous papers belonging to the Society (91. M. 15). The draught is dated "Sept. 23, 1724." There is a copy in an unknown hand (but with a note in Dr. Jeremy Belknap's hand prefixed) among the Belknap MSS. in M. H. S. (161. A. 26.) From this copy the letter is printed in 4 M. H. S. Collections, VIII, 456-457.

This was the storm of February 24, 1723. There is an account of it in the Boston News Letter of March 28, 1723, which is almost identical with Mather's in some places.<sup>53</sup>

5. Sept. 24, 1724. "A Moveable Rock." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 50 (Gay MS., fols. 231-232); draught in M. H. S.

Mather notes that he has previously sent "unto o<sup>r</sup> [Alas, *Deceased*!] Friend, an Account of the *Rocquing Stone*" at Gloucester. This is a reference to the letter to Chamberlayne on "A Rocquing Stone,"

<sup>53</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Edmonds for information about the draught and the printed account.

Feb., 1720 (see p. 46, above). The phenomenon described in the present letter was also at Gloucester. On the two Rocking Stones, see John J. Babson, *History of Gloucester*, 1860, pp. 5-6, where an extract from this letter is printed.

6. Sept. 25, 1724. "A New-found-land." To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 51 (Gay MS., fols. 233-235); draught in M. H. S.

On a curious kind of jetblack earth dug up in the neighborhood of Woodstock, about seventy miles from Boston.

7. Sept. 26, 1724. "More<sup>54</sup> and Strange Effects of Thunder." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 52 (Gay MS., fols. 236-241); draught in M. H. S.

This contains a copy of a letter from "*Newtown*. Jun. 24 (1724)" containing a highly circumstantial account of the effects of "a very Severe Clap of Thunder, and a terrible Flash of Lightning."

Mather adds an account of the felling of a white oak by a gentleman of Cambridge. His man accidentally set fire to it; the result was a quantity of "Salt of Tartar." This story, Mather remarks, "I had sent you many Months ago, if I had not supposed, that you might have it from another & a better hand. But being uncertain of its having reached you, I will venture to insert it." The account had, in fact, already reached the Society, and had been printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for Sept.-Dec., 1720, No. 366, XXXI, 121-124: "*An Account of a large Quantity of Alcalious Salt produced by burning rotten Wood. By Mr. Robie of Harvard College in Cambridge, New-England. Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Derham, Prebendary of Windsor, F. R. S.*"

8. Sept. 28, 1724. "A Rare Discharge of Bullets." To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 53 (Gay MS., fols. 241-245). Draught in M. H. S.

The case of Joseph Meader's wife, of Dover, N. H. She "had been long afflicted with that *Miserable*

<sup>54</sup> So entitled with reference to First Series, No. 12, and 1720, No. 5 (pp. 26, 46, above).

*Distemper*, which they call, *The twisting of the Gutts.*" She swallowed a couple of leaden bullets by the advice of her physician. Her pains abated and she recovered the use of her limbs. A year later a bullet fell out a little below the navel. The wound closed and healed. Soon after, the other fell out of another orifice above the navel. For bullet stories cf. *Philosophical Transactions*, III, 803; XXVI, 317.

9. Sept. 29, 1724. "Nature at work with a Needle. And some Reports of the *Emplastrum Magneticum*." To Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 54 (Gay MS., fols. 245-250); draught in M. H. S.

Two cases: (1) a needle extracted by means of a magnetic plaster; and (2) a needle-point that worked out of a person. The latter is reported in the words of "an Honourable Member of the Kings Council in o<sup>r</sup> Province of *New Hampshire*." Cf. *Philosophical Transactions*, XLI, 767-768.

10. Sept. 30, 1724. "Uncommon Dentition." To Woodward. Letter-Book, M. 2. 55 (Gay MS., fols. 251-253); draught in M. H. S.

An account of a young gentleman of Harvard College who has continuous bones instead of teeth. He is of Dedham. The thing is hereditary in his family.

For the two following letters preserved in the Letter-Book of the Royal Society, I find no draughts in M. H. S. or A. A. S.

Oct. 5, 1724. Mather to Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 56 (Gay MS., fols. 253-256).

Mentions his letter to Jurin "*Justifying the Inoculation of the Small-pox*,"—that is, the letter of May 4, 1723, entitled "*The Case of the Small-Pox Inoculated; further Cleared*" (see p. 49, above). His *Angel of Bethesda* is ready for the press. Introduces Mr. Howard Wyborn.

Dec. 15, 1724. Mather to Jurin. Letter-Book, M. 2. 57 (Gay MS., fols. 256-259).

Introducing Mr. Zabdiel Boylston.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARIES AND ACCOUNTS OF  
ISAIAH THOMAS  
FROM THE YEAR 1782 TO 1804 AND HIS  
DIARY FOR 1808  
EDITED BY CHARLES L. NICHOLS

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Among the interleaved almanacs in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society are many which contain the accounts and diaries of Isaiah Thomas. Those which date from 1805 to 1828 have been edited by our associate, Mr. Benjamin Thomas Hill, and Volumes IX and X of our Transactions, which contain these diaries, form a valuable addition to the issues of the Society.

Knowing the methodical habits of Isaiah Thomas, we feel certain that he recorded his experiences in a similar diary during the early years of his life and the important period of his business career as a printer. No trace has been found, however, of such records after careful investigation of every possible source of information and after inquiry of all the branches of the Thomas family in the present generation.

The diary for 1808 has been recently discovered among the Jennison papers by Mr. Hill and presented to this Society.

This diary is here reproduced and prefixed to it are a few entries and a portion of the accounts of Mr. Thomas which partly cover the years from 1782 to 1804. These show, by the charges therein made, some indication of the growth of his business during these early years.

## 1782.

The Thomas Almanac for 1781 contains accounts without notes, the first half year being largely household expenses. The last half includes the expense of building his mansion on Court Hill which Mr. Thomas occupied from 1783 until his death and which (moved in 1838) is still standing on Court Street, behind the office of the County Treasurer. These accounts are for the year 1782 and contain several notes of interest.

Each week we find recorded the purchase of rags. Through the efforts of Mr. Thomas, Captain Abijah Burbank started in 1776 a paper mill in Sutton. In the *Spy* and the yearly Almanac we find advertisements for rags, to be used in the manufacture of paper, the price offered varying with the necessity which arose. In January, 1778, for example, four pence per pound was offered and in December, 1780, ten shillings per pound. Other items of interest are the following:

July	5. Expense for building from Jan. 22	£114.19.5
	13. Raising dinner	1.10.0
	Rum	0.5.0
	Workmen's dinner	2.0.0
Dec.	Clock	9.10.0

This almanac records the sale of 3300 Almanacs of the Thomas series for the year 1783, and its accounts extend to the last of February, 1783 as the financial year began in March.

## 1783.

The Thomas Almanac for 1782 contains the household expenses for 1783 to the end of September, among which are numerous charges for the completion of the mansion house.

June	5. Ben. Russell	£ 2.4.0
July	24. Paper hangings	1.4.0
	Cream pot and spoons	3.15.0
	Copper plait curtains	30.15.0
Aug.	14. Clock	4.12.0
Sept.	25. Almanac copy	4.4.0

Of the above items, we see the last recorded payment to Benjamin Russell who had worked for Mr. Thomas, as apprentice or journeyman since 1775 and who left his employment in November of this year to enter business in Boston as proprietor and editor of the *Columbian Centinel*, a post which he held until 1829.

The almanac copy was prepared by Mr. Benjamin West of Providence whose astronomical calculations were famous for many years. In the archives of the Society are letters from Mr. West relating to this copy and that for the year following.

The items of rags are still numerous and the payments to Captain Burbank increase after July, indicating that improvement in his business demanded a larger supply of paper. There are no further entries of interest during this year.

#### 1784.

The almanac for 1783 contains among the various household expenses the following:

Jan.	22.	Type and sundries	£45.0.0
Feb.	5.	Types	11.17.6
Apr.	8.	Sent to London	66.13.4
	29.	Mr. Salisbury for type	50.0.0
May	13.	" " " "	15.0.0
July	29.	" " " "	25.0.0
Sept.	8.	" " " "	51.0.0
Dec.	9.	" " " "	50.0.0
	14.	Almanac copy [Mr. West]	5.14.0

During the war Mr. Thomas had great difficulty in securing new type for his general printing and his newspaper. The earliest opportunity which offered was grasped by him and these entries show the merchants through whom he traded.

Among the Salisbury papers bequeathed to this Society, are the ledgers of S. & S. Salisbury. In these are recorded the accounts of Isaiah Thomas (who resumed his business in Worcester, June 1778) from December, 1778, to 1815.

S. & S. Salisbury were large importers from London, Bristol, Birmingham and Sheffield, having a Boston store "two doors southward of Dr. Silvester Gardner's in Marlborough Street" as well as one in Worcester, "upon the west side of the bridge near the Gaol."

As is well known, the difference in the value of currency and silver during the war was very great, and we find the Salisbury accounts in November, 1781 recorded in old tenor (paper currency) and translated into hard money (silver) at the rate of £75 to £1 of the latter.

The same fact is recognized in the advertisements respecting the price of the *Massachusetts Spy*. Twelve shillings (hard money) per year being the price until the middle of the year 1782 after which the specific term disappears.

1785.

Feb.	5.	Mr. Battelle	£100.0.0
		Mr. Green	25.0.0
		Mr. Boyle	25.0.0
Mar.	3.	for the year [1784]	1129.19.0
Apr.	21.	Capt. Burbank	0.12.0
		Capt. Burbank	1.4.0
	28.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	22.0.0
May	4.	Looking glass	4.10.0
Aug.	22.	Potash to London	30.0.0

The trips of Mr. Thomas to Boston, and payments to Boston publishers indicate his business relations with these men. Reference to the list of his imprints also reveals the fact that several books were printed for these publishers at this time.

Mr. Thomas in an effort to pay a portion of the money due his London agents sent a consignment of potash for sale. A letter from Thomas Evans, in our archives, acknowledges receipt of this potash, describes the difficulty he had in disposing of it and states that American ashes were not used by soap makers there, but were purchased by the druggists

and linen manufacturers of Great Britain. The last two pages of this almanac record sales of the Thomas Almanac together with those of Low and Bickerstaff from Boston.

1786.

From the entries of this year are taken the following:

Jan.	18.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	£15.0.0
Feb.	4.	Dr. Dix	4.0.0
		Mr. Ingraham for type	100.0.0
	11.	Paid Burbank in books	3.0.0
	16.	Paid Burbank in books	6.0.0
	23.	Dr. Green's bill	10.1.4
		Burbank	3.10.0
Apr.	7.	Rags to Burbank	6.0.0
		Chairs	11.5.0
	27.	Burbank	1.5.0
		Burbank rags	3.15.0
May	3.	Journey to Boston	15.0.0
	31.	Isaiah Brown	8.0.0
July	3.	Sent to London	133.6.8
	25.	Isa. Brown in books	4.10.0
Aug.	3.	Isa. Brown in books	4.10.0
Oct.	19.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	4.10.0
	25.	Paid Callender	3.0.0
Dec.	19.	Paid Callender	3.3.0

Isaiah Brown, recorded above, was a carpenter living in Holden who at this time enlarged the printing office on Court Hill, the contract for which is in the possession of this Society.

Joseph Callender engraved a book of Round Text Copies which was published by Thomas in 1787. He was an engraver in Boston and the frequent payments recorded would indicate that he did considerable work for Mr. Thomas during these years. The last leaf of this almanac contains record of sales of over four thousand Thomas Almanacs for 1787.

There are no entries or accounts in the Almanacs for the years 1787 or 1788.

1789.

The accounts open with the entry: For the year 1788, £3176, 1, 11.



Jan.	1.	Paid for pew	£45.0.0
	8.	Burbank	5.10.0
		Isaiah's doctor	2.8.0
		Mary Ann's doctor	2.10.0
		Mr. Callender	2.8.0
		Mr. Worcester	1.0.0
	16.	Dickman & Manning	1.4.8
	30.	Press	6.18.0
Feb.	13.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	3.0.0
		Burbank at sundry times	30.0.0
Mar.	7.	For horse	13.15.0
Apr.	6.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	1.16.0
	29.	Mrs. Thomas to Boston	18.0.0
May	15.	Judge Gill	350.0.0
June	19.	Mr. Thomas to New York	18.0.0

The payment for pew rent recalls the fact that Mr. Thomas, with others, seceded from the First Church and formed the Second Parish in Worcester under the Rev. Dr. Bancroft. At this time they worshipped in the first Court House (the Trumbull House), as their church building was not completed until January, 1792.

Leonard Worcester was apprentice, journeyman or partner from about this date until 1800, when he became the minister of a church in Peacham, Vt.

William Manning, an apprentice of Bennett Wheeler of Providence, worked for Mr. Thomas as a journeyman in Worcester and in Boston until 1794, and returned to Worcester in 1814 as editor of the *Spy*. Judge Moses Gill of Princeton forwarded bills of exchange to London for merchants in the United States from his office in Boston.

### 1790.

Jan.	22.	Paid Mr. Coverly	£20.0.0
		Sundries at Boston	33.8.0
	27.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	6.0.0
May	24.	Sent to London	133.6.8
Sept.	13.	Mr. Coverly	20.0.0
Oct.	8.	Household furniture	18.0.0
	23.	Burbank	3.12.0
	23.	Burbank order	20.0.0

There are few items of interest in the accounts of this year. In addition to household expenses there are weekly payments to a larger number of apprentices and journeymen in this busy year, during which the folio and quarto Bibles were being printed.

From 1791 to 1795 we find no records and the few entries in the almanacs for 1796 and 1797 have been printed in the introduction by Mr. Hill to the Diary of Isaiah Thomas already mentioned. No records for 1798, 1799, 1800 or 1801 are in the possession of this Society.

*1802.*

Jan. 26. Went to Boston in the Stage.

Feb. 28. Snow fell  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet on a level, mail due from New York at this office on the 25th, arrived only this evening, three days late.

Mar. 17. Went to Boston.

19. Returned from Boston, 14 hours in the stage.

Apr. 20. Mail began to run to Washington in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days from Boston. Go day and night. Received the 21st in the morning 5 o'clock mail from Washington which left there the 16th.

There are no other entries of interest in this year's diary except those relating to the weather. There are, however, four sentiments in the handwriting of Isaiah Thomas which were apparently used for toasts and they are here reproduced as examples of the custom of those days.

"1. The energies of Republicanism, may they be an overmatch for their enemies, and prostrate the opposition of unprincipled slanderers.

"2. The friends of the Constitution, may the apple of discord be their forbidden fruit, unpleasant to the eye, nauseous to the taste and dreaded in its effects.

"3. Republican policy, may it secure union, strength and prosperity at home, peace and respectability abroad.

"4. The fruits of economy, may those who labor to blast or check their growth, reap a harvest of disappointment."

*1803.*

Jan.	1.	Last year's expenses	£644.11.6
Feb.	1.	Expenses at Boston	9.0.0
	4.	Paid for land	90.0.0
Apr.	6.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	
	23.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	1.4.0
May	15.	Expenses at Boston	3.0.0
June	21.	Dr. Dix for paint	18.0.0
	30.	Sundries at Boston	15.0.0
July	17.	Died my honored mother in the 76th year of her age.	
Aug.	29.	Miss Weld, Mr. Thomas and Isa. to Walpole, expense	6.10.0
Sept.	10.	Mr. Thomas to Boston.	
	17.	Jacob, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Weld to Boston.	
Dec.	10.	Mr. Thomas to Boston.	
	27.	Year's expenses, household	267.1.1
		other	480.17.6
		Total expense	748.18.7

On the July page is placed a detailed list of purchases for his Boston residence at No. 52 Newbury St., including furniture, crockery, linen and silverware. For several years Mr. Thomas kept this residence open and occupied it from time to time until it was sold in 1808 to his partner, Mr. Andrews. On the September page is the draft of a letter of condolence which closes: "I can most fittingly condole with you by my recent loss of a very dear, tender and affectionate mother."

*1804.*

Jan.	19.	Mr. Thomas and Miss Weld to Boston	
Feb.	1.	Miss Weld to Boston.	
	14.	Expenses to Springfield	£2.15.0
	22.	Mr. Thomas and Miss Rebecca Armstrong to Boston	
May	7.	This day I intended and did go to Philadelphia	
	14.	Sundries at Philadelphia	12.0.0
		Expenses to and from there	41.0.0
July	9.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	
Aug.	11.	Paid to Bank	210.0.0
	18.	Mr. Thomas to Boston	
	20.	Expenses to Lancaster	1.10.0
Sept.	8.	Mr. Thomas and Miss Armstrong to Boston	

These entries and items of expense close the diary references to the life of Isaiah Thomas which are now in our possession. While many of these references may seem trivial to the casual reader, each one will be found of assistance in tracing the daily and business life of this man whose activities were of such value in his own day, and because of his benefactions, continue to be of increasing importance in this later generation.

## DIARY FOR 1808.

*January, 1808.*

1. Charles went to see his father at Spencer, last Thursday, Dec. 31st. Let Part of my mansion house in Boston to Mr. Pomeroy of Little Cambridge for 3 months at 50 dols. per month.<sup>1</sup>

3. Snow Storm. Kept house. Prepared to go to Boston.

4. Very Cold. Sat off with Miss R. Armstrong, Frazier & Levi in a covered Sleigh for Boston. Broke the Sleigh at Sudbury. Very bad travelling. Snow light. The Sleigh cut thro' to the ground, which was very rough. Broke the Sleigh a few rods from Howe's at the black horse in Sudbury. Could not get it repaired, nor get another large Sleigh. Send to Sudbury Causeway for the Stage to come and take us to Boston tomorrow. Tarried at Howe's from 11 o'Clock this forenoon. Slept there this night which was exceedingly cold.

5. Hired a Carriage, and sat off again for Boston. Arrived there at 2 o'Clock. At 9 o'Clock this morning, an Extra Stage came for us. All sat off at 10 o'Clock, and arrived in Boston before 2 o'Clock. Paid 16 dollars for Extra Carriage. Mr. Pomeroy began to bring his goods into my house, and I began removing mine out of the part he had hired. Dined with Mr. E. T. Andrews.

6. Busy removing. Continued removing and packing up some Goods to send to Worcester. Dined with Mr. John Andrews.

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<sup>1</sup> The mansion house was at No. 52 Newbury St. (now Washington St.) between West and Essex.

7. Attended Turnpike Directors. Gave up my house in Boston. Went to Lodge at Mr. E. T. Andrews. Prepared to go to Worcester tomorrow. Engaged a Carriage.

8. Snow Storm all day, detained in Boston. Charge 3 days attendance with Turnpike Directors.

9. Sat off in a hired Carriage and horses, for Worcester, with Miss Hannah Weld, Frazier and Levi. Paid 11 Dollars for extra Carriage to carry us to Sudbury. Paid for mending Carriage and extra Expenses at Sudbury 16 Dollars.

14. Settled with my son.

19. 5000 dols. Bank.

20. 16 Gentlemen dined with me.

24. Went to Church.

30. Wife of Wm. Green of this town strayed from home.

31. 1000 or more persons searching the woods, ponds, &c. for Mrs. Green without effect.

*February, 1808.*

1. Mrs. Green found at Grafton. She had hidden herself in the hay in her father's barn. Mrs. Greene going to a neighbor's on Mill Stone hill, on Saturday last, lost her way, wandered about till night, was frightened and bewildered, and could not find her way home, but somehow wandered 9 miles to Grafton, and got to her father's Barn; went upon the Mow, covered herself over with Straw, where it is thought she lay all Sunday and Sunday night, in a state of derangement; was found there in the forenoon of this day. Yesterday (Sunday) there was at several Churches, in this and the neighboring towns, no service, and the people generally went in search of Mrs. G. It is thought there were not less than 2000 men engaged in this business in Worcester, Sutton, Grafton, Northbridge, Ware, Shrewsbury, Northboro', Holden, Sterling, Boylston, Rutland, Paxton, &c. &c. and altho' it rained heavily all this forenoon, it is supposed not less than a 1000 men were out in search of her. As soon as she was found the bells were rung and cannon fired as a signal for them to return home.

2. Went to the Bank.

5. Owe 16 to one of the Club.

7. Began taking Catalogue of Books I have printed, &c.<sup>2</sup>
10. Mrs. T. had C'oy [Company.]
13. Bought Venison.
16. Attended at Bank.
18. Dined at Syke's with several Gentlemen on Venison.
23. Several Merchants failed.<sup>3</sup>
24. Isaiah Thomas, ter<sup>s</sup>. Moses T. & his wife, came to see us. Director for the week for Flag.
26. I. Thomas, ter<sup>s</sup>. went to Boston.
27. Lydia Bass died.
28. Went to Church.
29. Jos. Laughton died.

*March, 1808.*

2. Clap, Blake, Waldo, Farrar, Dix, and Parson dined with me.
6. Miss Calef came on a visit. Went to Church.
7. My Grandson Isaiah Thomas Simmons died at St. Albans of the Croup.<sup>4</sup>
8. New Court of Sessions met and was organized.
9. My grandson Isaiah Thomas Simmons aged 1 year and 9 months.
13. Went to Church.
14. Miss Calef went to tarry a few days with my son.
15. Bank 5000. Went to the Bank. 5000 dollars due at the Bank.
16. Officiate this week for Dr. Fiske at the Bank.
17. Wild Pidgeons caught and bro't to market at Worcester several times this and the last week.
20. None of the family went to Church.
21. Miss Calef, came from my son's to spend the week with us.
22. My Brother came to see me. Went to the Bank.

<sup>2</sup> This catalogue of his imprints was later incorporated in the MS. Catalogue of Books owned by Thomas and presented to the American Antiquarian Society in 1812.

<sup>3</sup> In Thomas' diary for 1807 is found the entry "act of embargo passed the 21st inst" [December]. From this time the Massachusetts Spy contains frequent articles recounting the injury to merchants engaged in foreign and West Indian trade, in consequence of this act.

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah Thomas Simmons was the son of Marianne the oldest child of Isaiah Thomas by his first wife, Mary Dill—divorced in 1777.

23. My week at the Bank. 5100 actions entered at Court of Common Pleas for Debt.  
24. Deacon Brown, T. Whiting, Esq. &c. dined with me.  
27. Went to Church.  
29. Went to the Bank.  
30. Miss Calef went to visit at Gov. Lincoln's.  
31. Officiated this week at the Bank for Mr. Chandler.

*April, 1808.*

1. Miss Weld left us in dudgeon. Pleasant for the season. Miss C. returned, and went again to Gov. Lincoln. Began writing a Sketch of the Origin and progress of Printing.<sup>5</sup> A child fell in a kettle of boiling Soap, and died. Its Grand-mother going in haste from a neighboring house to administer relief taken with Asthma, died instantly. Her name was Harrington.

4. Hard struggle for Governor, &c. Presided at Fire Club.<sup>6</sup>

5. H. W. return'd. Sol. Willard found dead by his horse this morning on the road.

6. Wrote to Mr. Carter.

7. Fast Day. Went to Church twice.

10. Went to Church.

11. My Son's wife delivered of a Boy at 12 o'Clock this forenoon.<sup>7</sup>

12. Went to the Bank. Began to strip the wings of the House I live in to enlarge them.

13. Mrs. Thomas, Miss Weld, and Augusta, my G. Daughter, went to Boston with Levi. Raised the addition to the wings. Repaired the house next to the Book Store, south, and the large Necessary in that yard.

15. Mr. Matthew Carey, Printer, of Philadelphia, visited me. An old acquaintance.

16. Mr. Carey sat off on his return home. He had been to Boston.

19. Went to the Bank. Summer Court.

<sup>5</sup> The History of Printing was finished and printed in 1810.

<sup>6</sup> This was the Worcester Fire Society, founded in 1793.

<sup>7</sup> William Thomas was the eighth child of Isaiah Thomas, Jr. He became a merchant in Boston.

20. Mrs. Thomas returned from Boston with Levi.

24. Went to Church all day. Judge Sedgwick, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Parker dined with me.

27. Went to Bank.

29. Set off in the Stage at 5 o'clock this morning for Boston, arrived there at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 o'clock. My Son went in the Stage to Boston, Portsmouth, &c.

30. Visited the ancient Library of the Mathers, now owned by Mrs. Crocker.<sup>8</sup>

*May, 1808.*

1. Went twice to Christ Church. Drank Tea at Mr. E. Weld's.

2. Went to the Library of the Historical Society. Mrs. Crocker gave me a very old Book, folio, very ancient printing, History of Plants, Fishes, Birds, Beasts, &c. &c. with wooden cuts colored, illuminated, supposed to be printed at least as far back as 1480.<sup>9</sup>

3. Went to the Library of the Old South. Was alone in the Historical Society's Library on Franklin Place all the afternoon. Took an account of many Books printed at Cambridge and Boston.

4. Went to the Circus. Went again very early this morning to the Historical Society's Library and took the Titles of many more books printed at Boston. After breakfast went to the Old South Library in the Steeple, and found many Books printed at Cambridge & Boston.<sup>10</sup>

5. Went to the Theological Society & to the Athenaeum. Still employed in the Old S<sup>o</sup>. Library.

6. Went again to y<sup>e</sup> old South Library. Delivered the Deed of my Mansion house in Boston to Mr. Andrews. Sold it to him for 16,000 Dollars, but repented I had sold it.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> This was the library which Thomas purchased in 1814 from Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, the granddaughter of Cotton Mather, and which he presented to this Society.

<sup>9</sup> This was the Hortus Sanitatis, an early work on Medicine and Natural History which was printed at Mainz, June 23, 1491, and is now in the Society's library.

<sup>10</sup> The study of the Rev. Thomas Prince was in the steeple of the Old South Church. Here he kept his library and it was from this library that the "Log of the Mayflower" disappeared, during the siege of Boston, which was returned to this State through the efforts of Senator Hoar and the Bishop of London.

<sup>11</sup> This Boston residence at No. 52 Newbury St. was near the office of the firm of Thomas & Andrews, and he had agreed to sell it to Mr. Andrews in December, 1807.



7. Sat off at 5 this morning for Worcester, arrived there at 2 o'Clock.
8. Went to Church.
9. My week at the Bank.
10. Went to the Bank. Sued Foster, and attached.
12. Went to Framingham.
13. Returned to Worcester.
14. My Son returned from the Eastward. Eliza Weld came with him. Paid at the Bank 2500 dols.
15. A young man and two Girls drowned at Hubbardston.
21. Supped at Sikes's.
23. Went to Boston with Eliza, Frazier & Levi in Coachee. Lodged at Mr. E. T. Andrews, Eliza at W. Andrews.
24. Went to Theological Library.
25. Election. Went to do. Majority of Federalists dined with W. Andrews. Frazier kept at Mary Armstrong's, Levi at Stone's Tavern.
26. Turnpike Corporation.<sup>12</sup>
27. Went to Roxbury with Eliza and spent the day with Mr. John Andrews, Jamaica Plain. My Brother Joshua's wife died.
28. Heard of it at Boston. Went to Theological. Lent Mrs. Ewers Furniture.
29. Rose at 5 o'Clock and went to Theological Library.
31. Rose before 3 o'Clock. Sat off at 5 for Worcester with Frazier, Levi, and my Granddaughter Augusta. Rain, Thunder, &c before I got home. 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> days charge to the Wor. Turnpike Corporation. 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> do. on a Committee at Framingham, 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup>, Directors at Boston.

*June, 1808.*

2. Went to Lancaster with Mrs. Thomas.
3. Returned from Lancaster.
5. Mr. Nash, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Seaver and Betsy Weld dined with us.
6. Reed & his partner and Gardner came to work at 3 o'Clock this afternoon. Begun to alter Kitchen, &c.

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<sup>12</sup> This corporation built the Turnpike from Boston to Worcester in 1805.

7. Went to the bank.
8. 7 workmen on the house today. Hearsey began work again. 7 hands to work today. Hoed Corn.
12. Mr. Thayer dined with me.
13. Mr. Mycall C. C. P.
14. Went to Bank. 7 Carpenters.
15. 7 Carpenters, 2 masons.
16. 7 Carpenters, 2 Masons, and a Painter at work.
20. 5 Carpenters, 2 Painters, and a Stone Mason.
21. do, do and 2 paper hangers.
24. N. Patch died 23<sup>d</sup>.
25. Same workmen.
27. Tempest at Newburyport &c.
28. Carpenters, & Masons finished repairing inside the House.
29. Went to Boston in the Stage.

*July, 1808.*

2. Returned to Worcester in Mail Stage. Dismissed most of the workmen on the house.
3. Dismissed several workmen.
4. Dined at home.
6. 6 Carpenters, 2 painters inside. Carpenters began to work again.
7. 3 Loads Hay. 2 Painters inside.
8. Miss E. W. went to Boston with Isa. walked to Long Pond.
9. Dined with Mr. S. Chandler.
13. Raised small back Portico.
14. Unroofed front of the House and put up a Pediment Story.
16. Papered North Parlor.
21. Mrs. Thomas, jun<sup>r</sup>. went to Boston.
23. Carpenters finished the Pediment Story.
24. Went to Church.
27. Dismissed Earle & his Boys, Carpenters.
28. Hearsey began again to Plaster the Garret. My son & his daughter went to Boston.

30. Finished top of the house. Suspect I have a rupture.

31. Went to Church.

*August, 1808.*

1. Laid Flag Stones in back yard.

2. Carpenters finished in the Garret.

3. Masons finished do. Sat out for Boston with Levi past noon, in the Coachee. Carpenter & Stone Layers finished work. Removed Stage poles, dismissed all workmen but painters.

4. Lodged last night at Weston, breakfasted in Boston. Saw Miss W's anonymous Letter to Mrs. Thayer, it was false, wicked and cruel, and proved Miss W. to be a false friend. Its design was to injure the character of Miss C. and myself, only to prevent Miss C. from visiting Worcester. Took Lodgings in Boston at Mrs. Ewers's, head of Cow Lane. My Son and his wife returned to Worcester.

5. Began packing Goods early this morning.

6. Went to Jamaica Plains.

7. Went to Church twice. Dined with Wm. Andrews.

8. Purchased carpeting, &c.

9. Dined with Mr. Thayer.

10. Sat off for Worcester with Miss Calef and my daughter Eliza.

11. Dr. John Green died.

13. Dr. Green buried. Pall holder.

14. Went to meeting twice.

16. Went to Bank.

18. Went to the floating Bridge with Miss Calef.

19. My son went to Boston.

20. My son returned from Boston.

21. Went to meeting. Wrote to Miss Weld.

22. Went to Leominster with Miss Calef & Eliza.

23. Went to Harvard & Lancaster, returned Home. Left Eliza at Harvard at Mr. Mycall's. Found my brother and his Daughter dissatisfied with living together.

24. Consulted Dr. Prince, and find I have a rupture. This with my other infirmities places me in a very unpleasant

situation. Chaise Horse has had the Heaves badly. Sold him for 40 Dollars on that account otherways would not have sold him for 300 dollars. Rec<sup>d</sup>. to Wm. Caldwell, for Goods he attached belonging to Arthur Adlington, amounting to about 40 dollars, and left them with Adlington.

25. Bought 38 bushels of oats.

26. Letter from H. Weld.

27. Parted with my excellent Chaise horse for 40 Dols.

29. Sat off this morning for Walpole, N. H. with Levi. Slept at Morse's in Winchendon.

30. Breakfasted at Fitzwilliam, arrived at Walpole half past 3 o'Clock.

31. Lodged with Alex<sup>r</sup>. Thomas. Viewed the Bridge now building opposite Walpole Street. Settled Accounts with the Compy.<sup>13</sup>

*September, 1808.*

1. Sat off from Walpole this morning with Levi, on my return to Worcester. Lodged at Morse's, Winchendon.

2. Arrived at Leominster at 12 o'Clock, and stopped at Mrs. Legate's. Returning from Walpole, met Eliza at Mrs. Legate's, tarried there over night.

3. Lodged at Mrs. Legate's last night. Arrived at Worcester. Sat off with Eliza after breakfast, went to visit Moses Thomas at Sterling, arrived home to dine.

4. Went to Church in the afternoon.

6. Went to Bank. Wrote to my Brother at Long Island.

7. Rode to the Pond. Notes due at W. Bank.

8. Training at Worcester. My brother visited me.

9. Laid flat stones north side the house. Became surety for Adlington's debts.

10. Went to Boston in Coachee with Miss Perkins. Lodged at Boston at Mrs. Ewers's.

11. Went to Church twice.

12. Levi returned to Worcester. Attended Grand Lodge.

13. Attended Grand Chapter, was reelected G. H. P.

<sup>13</sup> The printing office and book store in Walpole, N. H., founded by Mr. Thomas in 1793 and managed by David Carlisle, Jr. proved unsuccessful. At this time its accounts were settled and the business renewed under the firm name of Thomas & Thomas, but sold to Cheever Felch in October, 1809.

Dined at Green Dragon. Reelected G. H. P. of the M. G. C. dined with the G. & H. Andrews Chap<sup>r</sup>.

14. Dined with Mr. B. Weld, with a Mr. Snowden, wife and family &c. Dined with Mr. B. Weld.

15. Most of the day at the Atheneum.

16. Purchased 48 vols. old Newspapers. Purchased about 46 Vols. old Papers, Boston Evening Post, nearly complete, of Mr. Eliot, apothecary, they belonged to the Fleets, gave 50 dols. for them.<sup>14</sup>

17. Dined with Mr. E. T. Andrews. Bought 3 Vols. old papers of Ed. Draper. Gave 4 dols. for them. Attended every day the past week in search of old Boston printed Books, and in searching old files of papers for them.

18. Went to Church twice. Dined with Wm. Andrews.

20. Levi returned from Worcester. Levi came alone in the carriage from Worcester.

22. Went to Cambridge with young Dr. Gamage. Visited College Library. Took the Titles of a few old Books; but found it would take several days to search for New England Books, determined to take another opportunity.

23. Went to Jamaica Plains with Mrs. Ewers, sister and daughter.

24. Returned to Worcester with Mr. Wm. Andrews, wife and daughter.

25. Went to meeting.

26. Mr. Wm. Andrews returned to Boston.

27. Went to Bank.

28. Went to Pond Bridge with Mrs. Andrews.

29. Went to Framingham with Mrs. Andrews to meet her husband. Dined there.

*October, 1808.*

1. Gathered in Potatoes, raised 40 bushels, very good.

2. Garden robbed of Pears.

3. Went to Boston in the Stage. Lodged at Mrs. Ewers's. On Turnpike business.

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<sup>14</sup> This file of the Boston Evening Post is today one of the most valuable of the possessions of this Society. It runs from Aug. 18, 1735 to Apr. 24, 1775, comprising 2065 numbers with only 30 numbers missing.

4. Went to Roxbury, Newton, &c. Went with the Directors of Worcester Turnpike and Court's Committee to view the road, went as far as Newton, and returned to Boston. Dined with General Eliot.

5. Went with Directors, Com<sup>ee</sup>. &c. to Worcester on the Turnpike road.

6. Went to Boston, on Turnpike returned with the Directors, Com<sup>ee</sup>. &c.; to Boston. The Com<sup>ee</sup>. made a partial return of the Road, agreed where to place 2 of the Gates.

7. Attended Turnpike Directors at Vila's, dined there. Attended a meeting of the Turnpike Directors at Vila's.

9. Went to Church in the afternoon.

10. Went in a Hack to Dorchester & then to Jamaica Plains to get old newspapers from Deacon Peirce.

11. Left Boston at 6 o'Clock this morn<sup>g</sup>. in Stage for Worcester. Arrived at Worcester at 2 o'Clock. Went to Bank.

14. Laid flat Stones north side the house.

15. Miss H. Weld from Boston.

19. My week at the Bank.

21. Dined with Col. Clap.

23. Went to Church twice.

24. Isaiah went to Boston with Miss Weld. Went to Providence with Mrs. Ball, Eliza, and Levi in coachee. Lodged at Smithfield at Bulkley's, Mrs. Ball being very unwell. Mrs. Ball, my niece, has been with us about a fortnight. Could travel but slowly, all Lodged at Smithfield within 9 Miles of Providence.

25. Arrived at Providence this morning. Put up at Ammidown. Supped with M<sup>r</sup>. Carter. Arrived at Providence about 12 o'Clock. Mrs. Ball and Eliza, lodged at Mr. Bridgham's, a Gentleman of the Law, we dined with him this day. Govern<sup>r</sup>. Fenner (of Rhode Island) called to see us after Dinner, invited us to see him. Saw M<sup>r</sup>. Goddard.

26. Dined (with Eliza) at M<sup>r</sup>. Carter's. Tea at Mr. Goddard's. Eliza dined with me at my friend Carter's as did M<sup>r</sup>. Goddard. We drank Tea at M<sup>r</sup>. Goddard's and spent the Evening very agreeably. I had Lodgings at Ammidown's Inn.

27. Returned with Eliza to Worcester. Breakfasted with Mr. Bridgham. Left Mrs. Ball with her friends Mrs. and Mr. Bridgham where we took an early breakfast. Went with Eliza to see the Cotton Works at Patucket.<sup>15</sup> Arrived at Worcester at 7 in the Evening.

28. Isaiah returned from Boston.

30. Went twice to Church.

31. Dined with Rev. Mr. Bancroft, with Rev. Mr. Harris & wife. Attended Turnpike Business 6 days, on the Road with Court's Com<sup>ee</sup>. at Vila's, &c.

*November, 1808.*

1. Mr. J. Trumbull & wife dined with me. My Brother came from Lancaster.

2. Attended at Bank yesterday.

3. My brother returned to Lancaster. Pd 1420 dollars at the Bank.

5. Anson went to Hardwick.

6. Went once to Church.

7. Sat out at 4 o'Clock P. M. with D<sup>r</sup>. Fiske, in the coach-ee on the Turnpike for Boston. Lodged at Wheeler's at Framingham this night. Met there Lieut. Governor Lincoln, spent the eveng. with him and Dr. Fiske, the Hon. being a Counsellor.

8. Sat off from Framingham this morning at 6 o'Clock for Boston: with D<sup>r</sup>. Fiske & M<sup>r</sup>. Wheeler. Breakfasted at Newton, arrived at Boston at 10 o'Clock A. M. Dined at Vila's. Attended Corporation Meeting of Worcester Turnpike, was again chosen a Director. All the old Directors chosen excepting Fiske.

9. Miss Weld came to see me. Paid Callender & Jenkins—dollars. Miss R. Armstrong. 21, do.

10. Went to Dorchester & Jamaica Plains, dined with E. T. Andrews.

11. Sat off at 6 o'Clock this morn<sup>g</sup>. for Worcester, with Miss Eliza Ewers, arrived at 4 o'clock. Anson returned from

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<sup>15</sup> The Slater Cotton Mill in Pawtucket was the first in the county with the Arkwright machines. It was built in 1790, and in 1808 was still considered worthy of a visit as one of the new industries of the United States.

Hardwick. Mrs. Thomas, jun<sup>r</sup>. went to Boston. Eben<sup>r</sup>. T. Andrews married to Elizabeth Weld, Sister to his former wife.

16. My Son went to Boston with his eldest daughter.
17. 3 loads of wood from the pasture.
18. 4 loads of wood from pasture.
19. Walked to Bladder Pond.
20. My Son returned from Boston with his wife and daughter.
22. Went to Bank.
24. Dined with Capt. Blake, &c. at Mrs. Stanton's.
27. Went to Church twice.
28. Went to Shrewsbury. Attended Jury on Gates' business.
29. Went to bank.
30. Engaged to slope the banks of Chandler's hill.

Charge Turnpike Corporation 4 days, Corporation meeting &c, Road, &c,

attending Jury, &c.	22 <sup>d</sup>	} 2 days	28 <sup>th</sup>	} 2 do.	30 <sup>th</sup> 1 do.
	24 <sup>th</sup>		29 <sup>th</sup>		

*December, 1808.*

1. Thanksgiving. Went to meeting. Children & Grandchildren dine with me.
7. Sat off for Boston in the afternoon with Eliza Ewers in Coachee. Lodged at Wheeler's. Isaiah went to Pittsfield.
8. Breakfasted at Wheeler's. Attended Turnpike Board of Directors till past 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
9. Dined with Wm. Andrews.
10. Dined with E. T. Andrews. Governor James Sullivan died. Went with 3 Miss Ewers's to Jamaica Plain. Rec<sup>d</sup>. rent from Jackson & Tappan.
11. Went to Church in the Morn<sup>g</sup>.
12. Attended Grand Lodge. Chosen Grand Master. Chosen Gd. Master again. Dan<sup>l</sup>. Waldo, Esq. died.
13. Attended G. Chapter. Isa. returned from Pittsfield.
14. Went home. Miss Mary Armstrong and Eliza Ewers accompanied me. Isa. and his wife went to Boston.



16. Common Pleas Session ends. Daniel Waldo Esq. buried. Governor Sullivan buried in Boston.
17. Isa. & wife returned from Boston.
18. Went to Church twice.
20. Went to the bank.
21. Dined with S. Chandler.
26. Went to Boston with Mary Armstrong.
27. Attended Grand Lodge. Install<sup>d</sup>. Grand Mas<sup>r</sup>. Dined with the Grand Lodge at the new Exchange Coffee house, with G. Lodge. 4 past G. Ms. present. Went to Charlestown in the Evening and installed the Master of King Solomon's Lodge. Grand Lodge present, returned to Boston at 9 o'Clock.
28. Attended to business, various. Attended a Meeting of the Directors of Worcester Turnpike.
29. Attended Board of Directors of the Worcester Turnpike at Vila's.
30. Sat off for Worcester at 11 o'Clock arrived there at 7 o'Clock.
31. Sundry times postage, Charge Turnpike 1.25 Cts. Do postage &c. 7, 8, 9, 10, 4 Days attendance. 28, 29, 30 3 Do. attendance.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1690-1820.

### PART V: MICHIGAN TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMPILED BY CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM

The following bibliography attempts, first, to present a historical sketch of every newspaper printed in the United States from 1690 to 1820; secondly, to locate all files found in the various libraries of the country; and thirdly, to give a complete check list of the issues in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

The historical sketch of each paper gives the title, the date of establishment, the name of the editor or publisher, the frequency of issue and the date of discontinuance. It also attempts to give the exact date of issue when a change in title or name of publisher or frequency of publication occurs.

In locating the files to be found in various libraries, no attempt is made to list every issue. In the case of common newspapers which are to be found in many libraries, only the longer files are noted, with a description of their completeness. Rare newspapers, which are known by only a few scattered issues, are minutely listed.

The check list of the issues in the library of the American Antiquarian Society follows the style of the Library of Congress "Check List of Eighteenth Century Newspapers," and records all supplements, missing issues and mutilations.

The arrangement is alphabetical by States and towns. Towns are placed according to their present State location. For convenience of alphabetization, the initial "The" in the titles of papers is disregarded. Papers are considered to be of folio size, unless otherwise stated. There are no abbreviations, except in the names of the libraries where files are located, and these should be easily understood. A superior italic "m" is

used in the listing of the Society's files to signify mutilated copy. The bibliography includes only newspapers, and does not list magazines; the distinction has sometimes been difficult to draw, but the test has generally been the inclusion of current news. Neither in the historical sketches nor in the listing of files is any account taken of the existence of the paper after 1820.

All files, except in a few instances, have been personally examined by the compiler of this list, and the facts stated have been drawn from an inspection of the papers themselves and not based on secondary authorities.

The bibliography will be published in the Proceedings in about nine installments, after which the material will be gathered into a volume, with a historical introduction, acknowledgment of assistance rendered, and a comprehensive index of titles and names of printers. Reprints of each installment will not be made, nor will the names of papers or printers be indexed in the Proceedings. Since the material will all be held in type until after the printing of the final installment, the compiler will welcome additions and corrections.

## MICHIGAN

**Detroit Gazette, 1817-1820+.**

Weekly. Established July 25, 1817, by Sheldon & Reed (John P. Sheldon and Ebenezer Reed), with the title of "Detroit Gazette." Continued by them until after 1820.

Detroit Pub. Lib. has July 25, 1817-Dec. 29, 1820. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 24, June 26, Nov. 13, Dec. 11, 1818; Jan. 8, 15, Mar. 5, May 7, July 23, 1819-Dec. 29, 1820. Lib. Congress has Jan. 1, 1819-Dec. 22, 1820. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Nov. 13, 1818. A. A. S. has:

1818. Apr. 24.

May 8.

1819. Apr. 30.

May 28.

July 9.

**[Detroit] Michigan Essay, 1809.**

Weekly. Established Aug. 31, 1809, printed and published by James M. Miller, with the title of "Michigan Essay; or, the Impartial Observer." Five copies of this paper have been discovered (Farmer's History of Detroit and Wayne County, vol. 1, p. 670), and all are of this initial issue. The copy in the American Antiquarian Society has written upon it: "Utica, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1810. Mr. Thomas; Sir, I send you this paper printed by a friend of mine to insert in your 'History of Printing.' If he sees your advertisement, he will send you more, perhaps of a later date. Your ob't Serv't, C. S. McConnell." A fac-simile of the first issue was printed for the Detroit Centenary Celebration in 1909.

Detroit Pub. Lib. has Aug. 31, 1809. A. A. S. has:

1809. Aug. 31.

## MISSISSIPPI

[Natchez] **Constitutional Conservator**, 1802-1803.

Weekly. Established in October, 1802, judging from the date of the first and only issue located, that of Apr. 16, 1803, vol. 1, no. 27, published by John Wade, with the title of "The Constitutional Conservator."

Harvard has Apr. 16, 1803.

**Natchez Gazette**, 1808.

Weekly and semi-weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of the "Mississippi Herald & Natchez Gazette." The first issue with the title of "Natchez Gazette" was that of Jan. 7, 1808, vol. 7, no. 1, whole no. 313, published by Andrew Marschalk. In July, 1808, the paper became a semi-weekly, the size being reduced to quarto. With the issue of Sept. 14, 1808, the title was changed to "The Natchez Gazette" and the size was enlarged to folio, the two semi-weekly issues consisting of four pages and two respectively. The last regular issue was that of Nov. 16, 1808, vol. 7, no. 62, after which Marschalk issued a final supplement, Nov. 19, 1808, in which he wrote his "Valedictory" and reprinted nine editorials from other papers dunning delinquent subscribers.

Miss. Dept. of Archives has Aug. 31, 1808. A. A. S. has:

1808. Jan. 7<sup>m</sup>.

Feb. 18.

Apr. 7.

Aug. 5, 10, 17, 26, 31.

Sept. 2, 7, 9, 14.

Oct. 21<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 16.

Supplement: June 16, Aug. 31, Nov. 19.

**Natchez Gazette, 1811-1813.**

Weekly. Established June 20, 1811, by David M'Keehan, with the title of "The Natchez Gazette, and Mississippi General Advertiser." At some time between May 1812 and July 1813, the publishing firm became M'Keehan & M'Curdy (David M'Keehan and James M'Curdy) and the title was shortened to "The Natchez Gazette." The last issue located is that of July 28, 1813, vol. 3, no. 7.

A. A. S. has:

- 1811. June 20, 27.  
July 4.  
Aug. 1, 15, 22.  
Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
Oct. 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Nov. 14.  
Dec. 26.
- 1812. Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13.  
Mar. 5, 26.  
Apr. 2.  
May 7.
- 1813. July 28.

**[Natchez] Independent Press, 1819.**

Weekly. Established Mar. 24, 1819, by Peter Isler, with the title of "The Independent Press." The last issue located is that of May 19, 1819, vol. 1, no. 9, although a copy for July 14, 1819, is referred to in the "Savannah Museum" of Aug. 24, 1819.

Lib. Congress has Mar. 24-Apr. 21, May 19, 1819.

**[Natchez] Intelligencer, 1801.**

Weekly. Established Aug. 11, 1801, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Oct. 6, 1801, vol. 1, no. 9, published by D[arius] Moffett & Co., with the title of "The Intelligencer." The last issue located is that of Dec. 8, 1801, vol. 1, no. 17. Andrew Marschalk, in a letter written in 1837, states, "About March or April, 1800, a Mr. Green, from Baltimore, brought a press to

Natchez. I do not recollect the title of his paper; it ceased while I was at the North, and the press fell into the hands of James Ferrell, who with one Moffat, published a paper for a short time."

Harvard has Oct. 6, 13, Dec. 1, 8, 1801.

**Natchez Intelligencer, 1815.**

Weekly. No copy of this paper has been located. James M'Curdy advertised in the "Mississippi Republican" of May 24, 1815, that within a few weeks, probably in August, he would commence the publication of a newspaper. The "Washington Republican" of Oct. 28, 1815, records the death, on Oct. 27, of James M'Curdy, editor of "The Natchez Intelligencer." On Nov. 17, 1815, the "Washington Republican" took over the unexpired subscriptions to "The Natchez Intelligencer," and made the title of that paper part of its own title.

**[Natchez] Mississippi Gazette, 1800-1801.**

Weekly. Established in September, 1800, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Oct. 13, 1801, vol. 2, no. 7. This was entitled "The Mississippi Gazette" and was published by B. M. Stokes. In this issue B. M. Stokes and R. T. Sackett announced that they have dissolved partnership as printers and R. T. Sackett states that he is relinquishing his share in the conduct of the paper "from his dislike of the climate of this country." He evidently did not leave the state, since in the issue of Nov. 10, 1801 (misprint of "September" in the imprint), vol. 2, no. 8, Benjamin M. Stokes announces that he has disposed of the paper to Sackett & Wallace, who appear in the imprint as the publishers. They are given as the publishers of the succeeding issues of Nov. 24, 1801, vol. 2, no. 9, and Dec. 1, 1801, vol. 2, no. 10, which latter issue is the last located.

The paper is mentioned in a statement made in a letter written by Andrew Marschalk in 1837, in which he says that he sold a printing press "to Ben. M. Stokes, and he commenced in Natchez, and continued some time, the Mississippi Gazette, on a foolscap sheet. This was some

time in the summer of 1799; but he soon failed." This conforms with the evidence submitted by the paper itself, except for the year of establishment, in which Mr. Marschalk, writing in a general way so long after the event, probably erred.

Harvard has Oct. 13, Nov. 10, 24, Dec. 1, 1801.

[Natchez] *Mississippi Gazette*, 1811.

There are references to a paper with the title of "The Mississippi Gazette," of Natchez, in the "Natchez Gazette" of June 27, July 4, Aug. 15, Oct. 17 and 24, 1811. The last reference implies that John Shaw was the editor. No copy of the paper has been located.

[Natchez] *Mississippi Herald*, 1802-1807.

Weekly and semi-weekly. Established July 27, 1802, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Aug. 10, 1802, vol. 1, no. 3, published by Andrew Marschalk, with the title of "Mississippi Herald." Marschalk, in a letter written in 1837, says: "I arrived from Philadelphia the last of July, 1802, and commenced the Mississippi Herald, I think the 26th of July the same year." (Proc. of Miss. Press Assoc., 1885, p. ?) At some time between June 4 and July 18, 1803, the title was changed to "Mississippi Herald, and Natchez Repository," and the paper enlarged to eight pages, small folio. At some time between this date and Sept. 19, 1803, the title was changed to "Mississippi Herald, and Natchez City Gazette." With the first issue in February, 1804, the paper became a semi-weekly of four pages, and the spelling of the first word in the title was changed to "Mississippi." In July, 1804, the paper reverted to a weekly issue, the size was changed to large folio, and the title was altered to "Mississippi Herald & Natchez Gazette." The spelling of "Mississippi" in the title was dependent upon the width of the page, which did not admit of even another letter, as the word was spelled "Mississippi" elsewhere in the paper and also in the title of "Extra" issues. From Sept. 2, 1806 to Aug. 25, 1807, the spelling was "Misissippi." The last issue with the



title of "Mississippi Herald & Natchez Gazette" was that of Dec. 31, 1807, vol. 6, no. 52, whole no. 312, after which the title was changed to "Natchez Gazette," which see.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 10, 17, 1802. Phil. Lib. Co. has Feb. 19, 1803. Harvard has Oct. 31, Nov. 14, 1803; Oct. 8, 22, 1805; Feb. 4, 18, Mar. 18, 25, Sept. 23, 1806; Oct. 21, Nov. 28, Dec. 24, 1807. William Nelson had a copy for May 28, 1803 (reproduced in N. J. Archives, ser. 1, vol. 19, p. xxi). Lib. Congress has Apr. 22, 1807. A. A. S. has:

- 1803. July 18.  
Sept. 19<sup>m</sup>.
- 1804. Jan. 21.  
May 19, 23, 28, 30.  
Aug. 31<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 21.  
Oct. 19<sup>m</sup>, 26.  
Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Dec. 21.
- 1805. July 26.  
Aug. 9<sup>m</sup>, 30.  
Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Extra: Apr. 20, May 11.
- 1806. Jan. 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 25<sup>m</sup>.  
June 10, 24.  
July 1.  
Aug. 5, 12, 19.  
Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Dec. 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Supplement: Sept. 24.
- 1807. Jan. 13, 20, 27.  
Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
May 6, 13, 20.

June 10, 17, 24.  
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Aug. 25.  
Sept. 2, 8, 15.  
Oct. 14.  
Nov. 13, 19.  
Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Supplement: July 7.

[Natchez] **Mississippi Messenger**, 1804-1808.

Weekly. Established Sept. 7, 1804, by Timothy & Samuel Terrell, with the title of "The Mississippi Messenger." With the issue of July 8, 1806, Timothy Terrell withdrew and the paper was published by Samuel Terrell. With the issue of May 26, 1807, the publishing firm became John Shaw & Timothy Terrell. The last issue located is that of Aug. 11, 1808, vol. 5, no. 206.

Miss. Dept. Archives has Sept. 6, 1805-Aug. 11, 1808. Lib. Congress has Apr. 28, June 23, Aug. 18, Nov. 12, 1807. Harvard has June 9, 1807. A. A. S. has:

1804. Sept. 7.  
Oct. 12, 19, 26.  
Nov. 2, 9, 23, 30.
1805. Jan. 18, 25.  
Feb. 8.  
Mar. 15, 29.  
Apr. 26.  
June 7.  
July 19.  
Aug. 16, 30.  
Sept. 6.  
Oct. 29.  
Nov. 5.
1807. June 2, 16.  
July 7, 14.  
Sept. 22.  
Nov. 26.
1808. Mar. 24.  
July 7.

**[Natchez] Mississippi Republican, 1812-1820+.**

Weekly and semi-weekly. Established Apr. 8, 1812, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Apr. 29, 1812, vol. 1, no. 4, published by P[eter] Isler, with the title of "Mississippi Republican." With the issue of Dec. 1, 1813, Isler admitted James M'Curdy to partnership, and the paper was published by P. Isler and J. M'Curdy. At some time between Mar. 8 and May 24, 1815, M'Curdy withdrew, and the paper was again published by P. Isler. With the issue of Jan. 21, 1818, Isler transferred the paper to Richard C. Langdon. It was changed to a semi-weekly with the issue of Oct. 13, 1818, but reverted to a weekly with the issue of Jan. 12, 1819. With the issue of Nov. 14, 1820, the paper was purchased and published by William Evens & Co. (William Evens and J——— W. Foote). It was so continued until after 1820.

Miss. Dept. of Archives has Apr. 28, Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 24, Dec. 1, 15-29, 1813; Jan. 5-Dec. 14, 1814, fair; Jan. 18, Feb. 1, Mar. 1, July 26, 1815; May 28, June 18, July 2, Aug. 13-27, Sept. 10-Oct. 1, 1817; Jan. 14, 1818-Oct. 31, 1820. Lib. Congress has Feb. 9, 1819-Dec. 26, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1812. Apr. 29.

May 20.

1813. Oct. 20.

1814. Jan. 26.

1815. May 24.

1818. Apr. 9.

1819. Mar. 23.

**[Natchez] Mississippi State Gazette, 1818-1820+.**

Weekly and semi-weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of "The Washington Republican and Natchez Intelligencer." The first issue with the new title of "The Mississippi State Gazette," was that of Jan. 3, 1818, vol. 6, no. 1, published by Andrew Marschalk. With the issue of July 4, 1818, Marschalk admitted William Evens to partnership, and the paper was published by Marschalk & Evens. With the issue

of Sept. 9, 1818, the paper became a semi-weekly, but reverted to a weekly with the issue of July, 1819. With the issue of Jan. 1, 1820, Evens withdrew and Andrew Marschalk appeared as sole publisher. Continued until after 1820.

Miss. Dept. of Archives has Jan. 3, 1818-Dec. 30, 1820. Lib. Congress has June 6-July 18, 1818; Jan. 2, 1819-Dec. 30, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1818. May 2.

Sept. 5, 19, 23, 26, 30.

Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31.

Nov. 7, 13, 18, 21, 25, 28.

Dec. 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 18, 23.

1819. Mar. 6<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 14<sup>m</sup>.

1820. Jan. 8, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.

Mar. 4, 11<sup>m</sup>.

Apr. 8, 15, 22, 29.

May 6, 13, 20, 27.

June 10.

Sept. 30.

Oct. 28<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 4, 25.

Dec. 2<sup>m</sup>, 9, 23.

[Natchez] *Mississippian*, 1808-1810.

Weekly. Established Dec. 1, 1808, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Dec. 22, 1808, vol. 1, no. 4, printed by John Shaw, with the title of "The Mississippian." The last issue located is that of Sept. 10, 1810, vol. 2, no. 80.

Lib. Congress has Dec. 29, 1808. A. A. S. has:

1808. Dec. 22, 29.

1809. Jan. 19.

Feb. 2.

Mar. 9, 16, 23.

May 1, 15<sup>m</sup>, 29.

Aug. 14.

1810. May 14<sup>m</sup>.

June 4<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 20, 27.  
Sept. 10.

[Natchez] **Washington Republican**, 1813-1817.

Weekly. Established Apr. 13, 1813, by Andrew Marschalk, with the title of "Washington Republican." With the issue of Oct. 13, 1813, Marschalk joined partnership with Thomas Eastin and the paper was published by Marschalk & Eastin. With the issue of Apr. 27, 1814, the partnership was dissolved and the paper again published by Andrew Marschalk. With the issue of Nov. 17, 1815, Marschalk purchased "The Natchez Intelligencer," changed his own title to "Washington Republican and Natchez Intelligencer," and stated that his paper would be delivered to patrons of "The Natchez Intelligencer," to fill out the terms of their subscriptions. With the issue of Mar. 27, 1816, the title was slightly changed to "The Washington Republican and Natchez Intelligencer." The last issue with this title was that of Dec. 27, 1817, vol. 5, no. 29, after which the title was changed to "The Mississippi State Gazette," which see.

Miss. Dept. of Archives has Apr. 13, 1813-Dec. 27, 1817. Lib. Congress has Mar. 29, 1815. A. A. S. has:

1816. Apr. 24.  
May 1, 8, 15, 22.  
July 3, 10, 17, 24<sup>m</sup>, 31.  
Aug. 7, 14, 21.  
Sept. 4, 11.  
1817. Jan. 1<sup>m</sup>, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22.  
Mar. 5, 19, 26.  
Apr. 2, 9, 16.  
June 14.

[Natchez] **Weekly Chronicle**, 1808-1811.

Weekly. Established July 6, 1808, by John W. Winn & Co., with the title of "The Weekly Chronicle." The last issue located is that of Apr. 8, 1811, vol. 3, no. 40, whole no. 144.

Miss. Dept. of Archives has July 6, 1808-July 2, 1810.

A. A. S. has:

1808. July 6, 13, 20, 27.

Aug. 3, 17, 31.

Sept. 7.

Oct. 12, 19, 26.

Nov. 2, 16.

Dec. 14, 21, 28.

1809. Jan. 11, 25.

Feb. 22.

Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Apr. 5.

May 6<sup>m</sup>, 13<sup>m</sup>.

June 3, 17.

1810. May 28.

June 25.

July 2, 9, 16.

Aug. 13, 27.

Sept. 10.

Oct. 8.

Nov. 5, 12.

Dec. 31.

Extra: July 2.

1811. Jan. 7, 21, 28.

Feb. 11, 18, 26.

Mar. 4.

Apr. 8.

**Port Gibson Correspondent, 1818-1820+.**

Weekly. Established in November, 1818, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Mar. 27, 1819, vol. 1, no. 20, published by James Hughes, with the title of "The Port-Gibson Correspondent." With the issue of Nov. 11, 1820, the word "The" was omitted from the title. Continued until after 1820.

Lib. Congress has Mar. 27-May 15, July 24, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 18-Oct. 2, 23-Nov. 6, 20, Dec. 4-25, 1819; Jan. 1, Feb. 19, Mar. 25, Apr. 8, 29, May 6, 20, June 10-24, July 15-29, Aug. 12, Sept. 2, 16-Oct. 28, Nov. 11, 27, Dec. 2, 23, 1820.

## MISSOURI

[Franklin] **Missouri Intelligencer**, 1819-1820+.

Weekly. Established Apr. 23, 1819, by Patten & Holladay (Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holladay, corrected to Holliday with the second issue), with the title of "Missouri Intelligencer, and Boon's Lick Advertiser." With the issue of Nov. 5, 1819, the title was shortened to "Missouri Intelligencer." The partnership was dissolved on June 17, 1820, and Holliday nominally continued as publisher, but Patten evidently continued to print the paper (see *Missouri Historical Review*, 1915, vol. 9, p. 141). The paper was continued until after 1820.

State Hist. Soc. of Mo. (Columbia) has Apr. 23, 1819-1820. Long Island Hist. Soc. has June 11, 1819.

[Jackson] **Independent Patriot**, 1820+.

Weekly. Established Nov. 25, 1820, judging from the date of the first issue located, that of Dec. 23, 1820, vol. 1, no. 5, published by Stephen Remington & Co. (Stephen Remington and James Russell), with the title of "Independent Patriot." Continued until after 1820.

Lib. Congress has Dec. 23, 30, 1820.

[Jackson] **Missouri Herald**, 1819-1820.

Weekly. Established June 25, 1819, judging from the advertisements and date of the first issue located, that of Aug. 13, 1819, vol. 1, no. 8, published by T[ubal] E. Strange, with the title of "Missouri Herald." With the issue of Apr. 8, 1820, Strange took Zenas Priest into partnership under the firm name of T. E. Strange & Co. The last issue located is that of Aug. 26, 1820, vol. 2, no. 4, and the paper was discontinued soon afterwards.

Lib. Congress has Aug. 13-Oct. 2, Dec. 11, 1819; Jan. 29-May 13, 27-Aug. 5, 19, 26, 1820.

**[St. Charles] Missourian, 1820+.**

Weekly. Established June 24, 1820, by Robert M'Cloud, with the title of "The Missourian." Continued until after 1820.

Lib. Congress has June 24-Aug. 26, Dec. 23, 1820.

**St. Louis Enquirer, 1817-1820+.**

Weekly and semi-weekly. Established in May, 1817, judging from the volume numbering of the first issue located, that of Mar. 17, 1819, vol. 2, no. 42, published by Isaac N. Henry & Co., with the title of "St. Louis Enquirer." J. T. Scharf, in his History of St. Louis, 1883, vol. 1, p. 905, states that this paper was the successor of the "Western Journal," established by Joshua Norvell in May, 1815, and of the "Western Emigrant," the first issue of which was published by Sergeant Hall, May 17, 1817; also that the proprietors of the "St. Louis Enquirer" were Isaac N. Henry and Evarist Maury, with Thomas H. Benton as editor. A publisher's advertisement in the "St. Louis Enquirer," dated Apr. 21, 1819, states that the paper "has been before the public for eight months," which would date the change of title from the "Western Emigrant" in August, 1818. With the issue of Sept. 4, 1819, the paper was published semi-weekly, and a weekly country edition was also published, without heading and with few advertisements. The paper reverted to its regular weekly issue on Sept. 3, 1820. It was continued until after 1820.

Lib. Congress has Mar. 17, 31-June 30, July 14-Sept. 1, Dec. 29, 1819; May 10-Dec. 30, 1820; also, Sept. 8-Oct. 13, 27-Nov. 17, Dec. 1-24, 1819; Jan. 12, 19, Feb. 2, 16, Mar. 1-29, Apr. 12-May 10, June 28, July 5, 19, 26, Aug. 9-30, 1820, of the country edition. Mo. Hist. Soc. (St. Louis) has Sept. 1, 1819-Aug. 30, 1820. St. Louis Mercantile Lib. has Oct. 13, 20, 23, Nov. 6, 10, 27, Dec. 1, 4, 11, 18, 22, 29, 1819; Jan. 5, 8, 12, Feb. 27, Mar. 4, 18-29, Apr. 12, 15, June 7, Oct. 7, 21, 1820. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 25, 29, Oct. 2, 6, Nov. 13, 17, Dec. 29, 1819; Aug. 26, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1819. May 19.



[St. Louis] *Louisiana Gazette*, see *Missouri Gazette*.

[St. Louis] *Missouri Gazette*, 1808-1820+.

Weekly. Established July 12, 1808, by Joseph Charless, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of July 26, 1808, vol. 1, no. 3, entitled "*Missouri Gazette*." With the issue of Nov. 30, 1809, the title was changed to "*Louisiana Gazette*," but with that of July 18, 1812, it was changed back to "*Missouri Gazette*." With the issue of Feb. 26, 1814, the title was changed to "*Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser*." With the issue of July 15, 1815, the title was shortened to "*Missouri Gazette*," although the longer title was retained at the head of the first column. With the issue of May 8, 1818, the title reverted to "*Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser*," and with that of July 10, 1818, was changed to "*Missouri Gazette & Public Advertiser*." With the issue of Sept. 20, 1820, Charless transferred the paper to James C. Cummins, who continued it until after 1820. Beginning with Sept. 11, 1819, a "*Mercantile Paper or Gazette Extra*" was published on Saturday, in addition to the regular weekly Wednesday issue, and was continued until Jan. 15, 1820. It bore the same title as the regular paper, but had no volume numbering.

St. Louis Republic Office has July 26, 1808-Dec. 27, 1820. Lib. Congress has Jan. 1, 1819-Dec. 20, 1820. St. Louis Mercantile Lib. has July 10, 1812, Extra; Feb. 22, 1817. Mo. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 16, also Extras for Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1810; Apr. 25, 1811; Nov. 6, 1818-June 30, 1819. A. A. S. has:

1808. July 26, fac-simile.

1809. Mar. 22.

May 24.

1810. July 19.

1811. Mar. 28.

Apr. 11<sup>m</sup>, 18<sup>m</sup>.

1816. Aug. 31.

[St. Louis] *Western Emigrant*, see *St. Louis Enquirer*.

[St. Louis] *Western Journal*, see *St. Louis Enquirer*.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

[Amherst] *Farmer's Cabinet*, 1802-1820+.

Weekly. Established Nov. 11, 1802, by Joseph Cushing, with the title of "The Farmer's Cabinet." With the issue of Oct. 17, 1809, Cushing transferred the paper to Richard Boylston, who altered the title to "Farmer's Cabinet." Continued by him until after 1820.

Amherst Pub. Lib. has Nov. 11, 1802-Dec. 30, 1820, fine file. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 11, 1802-Dec. 29, 1807, good; Feb. 23, 1808-Mar. 9, 1812, scattering issues; Oct. 5, 1812-Dec. 30, 1820, good. Dartmouth has Nov. 11, 1802-Dec. 27, 1808; Jan. 3, 1810-Dec. 30, 1820. Boston Pub. Lib. has July 14, 1803-Oct. 3, 1809. Harvard has Nov. 18, 1802-Jan. 3, 1809, scattering file. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 25, 1802-Oct. 27, 1803; Mar. 3, May 5, 12, 26-Oct. 27, Nov. 17, 1807-Apr. 26, 1808; Dec. 13, 1808; Nov. 27, Dec. 11, 1819; Dec. 30, 1820. Essex Inst. has Nov. 18, 1802-Sept. 8, 1803; and a few later scattering issues. Lib. Congress has Aug. 11, 1803; Dec. 4, 1804-Oct. 15, 1805, scattering; Jan. 14, 1806; Jan. 6-Dec. 1, 1807, fair; Apr. 12, 1808-June 1, 1816, scattering issues; Feb. 14, 1818-Dec. 30, 1820. Manchester N. H. Pub. Lib. has Apr. 12-Dec. 20, 1808. A. S. has:

1802. Dec. 30.

1803. Jan. 20<sup>m</sup>.

Feb. 3, 10, 24.

Mar. 3, 10, 24, 31.

Apr. 6, 21.

May 12, 19.

June 2, 9, 16<sup>m</sup>, 30.

July 7, 14, 21.

Aug. 4, 11<sup>m</sup>, 25.

Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27.

- Nov. 10, 29.  
Dec. 6.
1804. Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24.  
Feb. 7, 14, 28.  
Mar. 6, 13.  
Apr. 3, 17.  
May 15, 22.  
June 5, 19.  
July 10.  
Aug. 7, 21, 28.  
Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Oct. 2.  
Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.
1805. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Mutilated: Jan. 29, Feb. 26, June 4, July 23, Aug. 13, Sept. 24.  
Missing: Mar. 19, Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10, 17.
1806. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.  
Extra: Dec. 11.  
Mutilated: Dec. 23.  
Missing: Jan. 14, 21, Feb. 18, Mar. 4, 18, Apr. 8, 22, May 6, 20, June 3, July 1, Aug. 5, 12, 26, Sept. 30, Nov. 11, 18, Dec. 30.
1807. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Mutilated: Apr. 14, Nov. 3.  
Missing: Jan. 20, June 9, Sept. 22, Dec. 29.
1808. Jan. 5.  
Feb. 2, 16<sup>m</sup>, 23.  
Mar. 1, 8.  
Apr. 26.  
May 17, 24, 31.  
June 7.  
July 5, 12.  
Aug. 28.  
Sept. 13, 20.  
Oct. 4, 18, 25.  
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

- Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Supplement: May 24.
1809. Jan. 10, 24.  
Feb. 28.  
Mar. 14.  
May 16, 30.  
June 13, 27.  
July 11, 25.  
Aug. 8, 22, 29.  
Oct. 3.  
Supplement: Dec. 19.
1810. Jan. 2, 30.  
Feb. 6, 27.  
Mar. 6, 13, 20.  
Apr. 17<sup>m</sup>.  
May 15, 22.  
June 5, 12, 19.  
July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Aug. 7, 14.  
Sept. 25.  
Oct. 23, 30.  
Nov. 6, 20.  
Dec. 4.
1811. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Mutilated: May 21, Aug. 13, Sept. 24,  
Oct. 8, 22, 29, Nov. 5.  
Missing: Jan. 1, 8, Feb. 19, Apr. 2, 23,  
Aug. 6, Sept. 10, Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
1812. Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.  
Mutilated: Jan. 6.  
Missing: Apr. 27, Dec. 28.
1813. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Missing: Jan. 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, Aug. 9,  
Dec. 6.
1814. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Missing: Jan. 3, Dec. 26.
1815. Jan. 2 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Apr. 1, Oct. 28.

- Missing: Jan. 2, Feb. 13, July 22, 29, Aug.  
5 to Sept. 30, Dec. 30.
1816. Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.  
Missing: Jan. 6.
1817. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Missing: Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.
1818. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Mutilated: Feb. 28.  
Missing: Jan. 3, 10, 17, Feb. 7.
1819. June 26.  
Aug. 14.  
Dec. 11.
1820. Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Jan. 22, Feb. 5.  
Missing: Jan. 1, 8, Apr. 8, June 24, July  
29, Aug. 19.

[Amherst] Hillsboro' Telegraph, 1820+.

Weekly. Established Jan. 1, 1820, by Elijah Mansur, with the title of "Hillsboro' Telegraph." So continued until after 1820.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1820. Dartmouth has Jan. 1, 15, Mar. 18, Apr. 15, May 27, June 3, July 1, 15, Sept. 2, 9, Dec. 9, 30, 1820. Lib. Congress has Sept. 23, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1820. Mar. 18.  
Sept. 23.

Amherst Journal, 1795-1796.

Weekly. Established Jan. 16, 1795, by Nathaniel Coverly with the title of "The Amherst Journal, and the New-Hampshire Advertiser." With the issue of Apr. 24, 1795, Coverly admitted his son Nathaniel to partnership, the firm being known as Nathaniel Coverly and Son. The paper was discontinued with the issue of Jan. 9, 1796, vol. 1, no. 52, to be succeeded by the "Village Messenger."

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 16-May 29, Aug. 14, 1795; Jan. 2, 1796. Dartmouth has Feb. 6-20, Mar. 13, 20, Apr. 3-17, May 22-June 26, July 21, Aug. 28-Dec. 26,

1795. Harvard has Mar. 13, 20, May 15-29, June 12, Aug. 7-21, 1795. Amherst Pub. Lib. has Jan. 2, 9, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1795. Apr. 24.

May 1.

June 12.

July 17, 24, 31.

Aug. 7, 14.

Dec. 12.

[Amherst] *Village Messenger*, 1796-1801.

Weekly. Established Jan. 9, 1796, by Biglow and Cushing (William Biglow and Samuel Cushing), with the title of "Village Messenger." The firm was dissolved with the issue of July 12, 1796, and the paper published by Samuel Cushing. With the issue of Apr. 18, 1797, Cushing transferred the paper to Samuel Preston, who continued to publish it until its discontinuance with the issue of Dec. 5, 1801, vol. 6, no. 50.

Amherst Pub. Lib. has Jan. 9, 1796-Nov. 28, 1801, fine file. Harvard has Feb. 9, Mar. 1, 8, 29, 1796; May 27, June 10, July 8, 15, 22; Aug. 12, Sept. 9, 23, Oct. 7, Dec. 16, 1797; Apr. 21, Sept. 1-22, Oct. 13, Nov. 3, 17, 24, 1798; Mar. 9, May 25, June 8, 15, July 27-Aug. 10, 24-Sept. 7, Oct. 12, 19, Nov. 2, 9, 23, 30, Dec. 21, 28, 1799; Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Mar. 1-15, Apr. 5, 12, May 24, Sept. 20, 27, Nov. 15, 22, Dec. 20, 1800; Jan. 17, 31-Feb. 14, Mar. 7, 14, Apr. 11, May 2, 16-30, June 13-27, July 18, Aug. 1-15, 29-Sept. 19, Oct. 3, 31, Nov. 21-Dec. 5, 1801. Boston Pub. Lib. has May 24, June 28, Sept. 13, Dec. 13, 20, 1796; Feb. 28-Mar. 14, 28, Apr. 18, May 2, 16, June 3, 10, July 1-29, Aug. 12, 19, Sept. 2-Oct. 21, 1797; Feb. 10-24, Mar. 10-24, Apr. 7, 21, 28, July 7, Sept. 8, 22, Nov. 24, 1798; Jan. 19, 1799; Mar. 7, 28, 1801. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 31, Nov. 22, 1796; Mar. 7, May 13, July 22, Oct. 14, 1797; Feb. 10-24, Mar. 24, May 19, June 23, July 7, Aug. 11, Nov. 24, 1798; Feb. 23, Apr. 20, May 18, Nov. 16, 1799; Mar. 15, May 13, Oct. 11, Nov. 15, 1800; Jan. 31, July 4, 1801. Dartmouth

has July 28, 1798. Wilton N. H. Pub. Lib. has Oct. 7, 1797; Oct. 4, 1800. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 28, July 28, Aug. 4, 1798; July 5, 12, Oct. 4, 1800. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Aug. 9, Dec. 13, 1800. N. Y. State Lib. has June 15, 1799; Dec. 27, 1800. Lib. Congress has Jan. 11, 18, 1800. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 24, 1801. A. A. S. has:

1796. Feb. 9.  
Apr. 6.  
May 3, 10, 24.  
June 21, 28.  
Sept. 13, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 11, 18, 25.  
Nov. 15, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.
1797. Jan. 3 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Oct. 21, Nov. 4, Dec. 9.  
Missing: Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, Feb. 14, 21,  
Apr. 11, June 17, Aug. 26, Nov. 18, 25,  
Dec. 2, 16, 23, 30.
1798. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Mutilated: Jan. 13.  
Missing: Jan. 6, Apr. 14, 21, May 26, June  
23, July 7, 14, 28, Aug. 18, Nov. 10.
1799. Jan. 19.  
Feb. 16, 23.  
Mar. 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 6, 13.  
Aug. 17.  
Sept. 14.  
Oct. 5<sup>m</sup>, 12<sup>m</sup>, 19.  
Nov. 23.
1800. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Mutilated: May 31, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct.  
25, Nov. 15.  
Missing: Jan. 4, 18, Feb. 15, 22, Mar. 1,  
15, 22, 29, Apr. 19, May 24, Dec. 27.
1801. Jan. 31.  
Feb. 7, 14, 28.

Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 11, 18.  
May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
June 6, 13, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
July 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Sept. 12, 26.  
Oct. 3, 10, 17.

[Concord] *American Patriot*, 1808-1809.

Weekly. Established Oct. 18, 1808, by William Hoit, Jun., with the title of "American Patriot." The last issue with this title was that of Apr. 11, 1809, vol. 1, no. 26, after which the paper was transferred to Isaac Hill and the title changed to "New-Hampshire Patriot," which see.

Dartmouth has Oct. 18, 1808-Apr. 11, 1809. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 25, Nov. 8-22, Dec. 6, 13, 1808; Jan. 3, 24-Feb. 21, Mar. 7, 21-Apr. 4, 1809. Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 25, Nov. 1, Dec. 6, 1808; Jan. 31-Feb. 21, Mar. 7, 1809. Harvard has Oct. 25, Nov. 15, 22, Dec. 6, 27, 1808. Lib. Congress has Dec. 13, 1808; Jan. 3-Feb. 28, Mar. 14, 21, Apr. 4, 1809. N. Y. State Lib. has Feb. 14, 21, Mar. 7, 1809. A. A. S. has:

1808. Oct. 18.  
Nov. 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 13, 27.

1809. Jan. 3 to Apr. 11.  
Missing: Apr. 4, 11.

[Concord] *American Republican Gazette*, see *Republican Gazette*.

[Concord] *Courier of New Hampshire*, 1794-1805.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "Hough's Concord Herald," the first issue with the title of "Courier of New Hampshire" being that of Feb. 13, 1794, vol. 5, no. 1, whole no. 209, published by George Hough. It was so continued until Oct. 30, 1805, vol. 16, no. 44, with which issue it was discontinued.



N. H. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 13, 1794-Jan. 31, 1795; June 13, July 11, Aug. 8, 15, Sept. 5, 26, Oct. 10, 24, 1795; Feb. 8, 1796-Jan. 30, 1798; Sept. 18, 1798; Feb. 2, 1799-Oct. 30, 1805. Boston Athenaeum has Jan. 3, Dec. 27, 1794; Dec. 13, 1796; June 13, 1797; June 12, 19, Nov. 17-Dec. 8, 1798; June 7, 14, Nov. 22, 29, 1800; Jan. 7, 1802-July 25, 1804. Boston Pub. Lib. has Apr. 7, May 8, 1798-Jan. 9, 1801; Apr. 28, 1803-Feb. 6, 1805. Harvard has Feb. 14, 1795-Sept. 25, 1805, scattering file. Lib. Congress has Apr. 10, May 8, 29, June 5, Aug. 14, 21, Sept. 4, Nov. 29, 1794; Feb. 7-Dec. 26, 1795; Jan. 2, 11-Feb. 1, 22, Mar. 7, 1796; Aug. 22, 1797; Feb. 6-Dec. 29, 1798; Jan. 5-26, Nov. 2, Dec. 14, 28, 1799; Jan. 11, Apr. 19, Sept. 13, 1800; May 7, 1801; June 17, July 8, Nov. 24, Dec. 2, 23, 1802; Jan. 13, Feb. 17, Aug. 18, Oct. 5, Dec. 14, 1803; Mar. 14, 1804; June 12, 1805. Dartmouth has Feb. 13-Mar. 27, 1794; May 2, 16, 23, June 12, 20, Aug. 15-Sept. 5, Oct. 3, 10, Nov. 21-Dec. 26, 1795; Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 22, 1798; Jan. 25, 1800. Henniker N. H. Pub. Lib. has Dec. 28, 1799. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 29, 1797. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Nov. 22, 1800. Phil. Lib. Co. has Oct. 17, 24, 1795; Jan. 11, 18, 1796. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 11, 1804. A. A. S. has:

- 1794. Feb. 13, 27.  
       Mar. 6, 13, 20.  
       Apr. 3, 10, 17.  
       May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
       June 5, 12<sup>m</sup>, 19, 26.  
       July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
       Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
       Oct. 2, 25.  
       Nov. 1, 8, 15.  
       Supplement: Aug. 14.
- 1795. July 4, 25.  
       Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
- 1796. May 30.  
       June 14<sup>m</sup>, 21<sup>m</sup>, 28.  
       July 12.  
       Sept. 6, 20.

- Oct. 11, 25.  
Dec. 6.  
1797. Jan. 3, 10, 17, 31.  
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 29.  
Mar. 14, 28.  
Apr. 4, 11, 18.  
May 2, 9, 16.  
Aug. 1.  
Sept. 12.  
Oct. 3, 10, 24.  
Nov. 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 26.  
1798. Jan. 2, 9, 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13, 27.  
Mar. 6, 27.  
Apr. 3, 10.  
May 15.  
July 3, 10, 17.  
Sept. 4, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 6.  
Dec. 1, 22.  
1799. Feb. 2, 9.  
Mar. 23.  
June 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 3.  
1800. Jan. 4.  
1801. June 18.  
1802. Jan. 7.  
May 20<sup>m</sup>.  
1803. Jan. 27.  
Feb. 3.  
Aug. 11, 18.  
Sept. 1<sup>m</sup>, 8, 15.  
1804. Mar. 21.  
May 23.  
July 25.  
Dec. 26.  
1805. Jan. 2, 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 2.

[Concord] *Federal Mirror*, see *Mirroure*.

*Concord Gazette*, 1806-1819.

Weekly. Established July 12, 1806, by Hoit & Tuttle (William Hoit, Jr. and Jesse C. Tuttle), with the title of "Concord Gazette." Hoit later spelled his name Hoyt in the imprint. The paper was discontinued with the issue of Feb. 17, 1807, vol. 1, no. 32. It was reestablished June 9, 1807, by J. C. Tuttle, with a new volume numbering and with the title of "The Concord Gazette." With the issue of June 6, 1809, the title was shortened to "Concord Gazette." With the issue of Jan. 4, 1814, the full name of the publisher, Jesse C. Tuttle, was given in the imprint, which was changed with the issue of Aug. 16, 1814, to "Printed by Jesse C. Tuttle for the Proprietors." With the issue of either Apr. 11 or 25, 1815, the paper was transferred to William S. Spear & Co. With the issue of Apr. 9, 1816, the partnership was dissolved and the paper was published by William S. Spear. With the issue of July 8, 1817, the paper was transferred to Joseph C. Spear. With the issue of Feb. 6, 1819, Spear formed a partnership with Abijah W. Thayer, and the paper was published by Spear and Thayer, but within a few weeks, certainly by Apr. 24, 1819, it was again published by Joseph C. Spear. It was discontinued with the issue of May 8, 1819, judging from an "obituary" notice in the *New Hampshire Patriot* of May 18, 1819.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has July 26-Sept. 20, Dec. 27, 1806; Jan. 3, 20, Feb. 3, 17, June 9, 30, 1807-July 19, 1808; Aug. 23, 30, Oct. 11, Nov. 1, 8, 1808; Jan. 17, July 4, Oct. 17, 1809; Mar. 6, Apr. 3, 24, May 15, July 31, Sept. 4, 18-Nov. 6, Dec. 18, 1810; Feb. 26-Mar. 9, 21, June 18, 1811; Mar. 7, 1812-Apr. 27, 1813, fair; Aug. 10, 31, Dec. 21, 28, 1813; Jan. 4-Dec. 20, 1814; Jan. 17-Dec. 26, 1815, fair; Jan. 2, 1816-Apr. 24, 1819, scattering issues. Harvard has Aug. 2, 23, Sept. 27, Nov. 1, 29, Dec. 6, 1806; Apr. 19, June 14, Aug. 2, 16, 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 11-25, Nov. 22, Dec. 6, 13, 27, 1808; Jan. 3, 1809. Boston Athenaeum has Nov. 29, 1808; Jan. 10, May 23, June 13,

1809; Feb. 6-Mar. 13, 27, Apr. 3, May 1, 8, June 12-26, 1810; June 18, 1811; Mar. 3, Apr. 7, June 9, 16, Sept. 22, Oct. 13, 27, Nov. 17, Dec. 15, 1812; Jan. 12-Feb. 9, 23, Mar. 2, Apr. 13, Aug. 17, 24, Oct. 12, Dec. 21, 28, 1813; Jan. 4, 1814-1820, fair. Boston Pub. Lib. has Apr. 26, May 24, Aug. 2-30, Sept. 13, 20, 1808; Mar. 21, Apr. 4, 25, Aug. 8, 1809; Mar. 5, 1811; May 16, 30, June 13, July 11, Aug. 22, 29, Sept. 12, 26, Oct. 10-Nov. 14, 1815; Apr. 2-May 14, 28-Aug. 6, Sept. 3-17, Oct. 8, 1816; Sept. 8, 15, 1818. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has June 6, 1809-May 28, 1811; Dec. 21, 1813-Dec. 13, 1814. N. Y. State Lib. has July 7-21, Aug. 11, Sept. 1-29, 1807; Jan. 5-May 10, 1808; Feb. 11, 1812; Oct. 11-Nov. 15, 1814; May 30, 1815; Feb. 6, 1816. Lib. Congress has June 9-30, 1807; Apr. 5-Dec. 20, 1808. A. A. S. has:

- 1806. July 26.  
Aug. 2.  
Sept. 13, 20.  
Dec. 27.
- 1807. June 30.  
Sept. 1, 8, 22, 29.  
Nov. 10<sup>m</sup>.
- 1808. Feb. 16.  
Mar. 29.  
May 3, 10, 17.  
July 12.  
Aug. 16, 23.  
Oct. 4, 11, 18.  
Nov. 8.  
Dec. 6.
- 1809. Jan. 10, 24, 31.  
Feb. 7, 28.  
Mar. 7, 14.  
July 18.
- 1810. Jan. 2.  
May 1, 8, 15.  
June 12, 19.  
July 17.  
Aug. 14.

- Sept. 4.  
Oct. 30.  
Dec. 18.  
1811. Jan. 8.  
Feb. 5<sup>m</sup>, 12, 19, 26.  
Mar. 5, 9.  
Apr. 9.  
June 11.  
Sept. 10.  
Oct. 8, 15, 29.  
Nov. 12, 19, 26.  
Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
1812. Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Feb. 4, 11.  
Apr. 7, 14.  
May 12, 19, 26.  
June 16.  
July 7, 21.  
Sept. 8.  
Oct. 6, 20, 27.  
Nov. 24.  
Dec. 8, 22, 29.  
1813. Jan. 5, 12, 19.  
Feb. 2.  
Mar. 6, 30.  
Apr. 13<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 7.  
Dec. 6.  
1814. Feb. 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 13.  
Extra: Nov. 22.  
1815. May 9<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 12.  
Oct. 8.  
Nov. 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 26<sup>m</sup>.  
1818. Sept. 29.  
Oct. 13, 20.  
Dec. 15<sup>m</sup>.

1819. Feb. 20.

**Concord Herald, 1790-1794.**

Weekly. Established Jan. 6, 1790, by George Hough, with the title of "The Concord Herald, and Newhampshire Intelligencer." With the issue of Jan. 19, 1791, the title was changed to "Hough's Concord Herald," the first word being in much smaller type than the rest of the title, but with the issue of Mar. 9, 1791, the title reverted to "Concord Herald." With the issue of July 4, 1792, the publishing firm became George Hough and Elijah Russell, but with the issue of Aug. 25, 1792, Russell's name was dropped and the paper was again published by George Hough. With the issue of Sept. 8, 1792, the title as before was altered to "Hough's Concord Herald." The last numbered issue was that of Jan. 30, 1794, vol. 4, no. 52, whole no. 208, after which a single page issue was published "Gratis," Feb. 6, 1794, and then the title was changed to "Courier of New Hampshire," Feb. 13, 1794, vol. 5, no. 1, whole no. 209, which see.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 27, 1790-Sept. 7, 1791, good; Oct. 26-Nov. 9, 30, Dec. 14, 27, Extra, 1791; Feb. 1, 1792-Jan. 31, Apr. 3, 11, 18, 1793. Lib. Congress has Mar. 3-Nov. 16, 1790, scattering; Feb. 16, Mar. 30, Aug. 10, 1791; May 9, 1792-Jan. 30, 1794. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 16, 1790; Feb. 9, Mar. 2, 1791; Feb. 14, 1793-Feb. 6, 1794. Dartmouth has Sept. 7, 1791-May 30, 1792; Oct. 25, 1792-Dec. 5, 1793; Jan. 2, 30, Feb. 6, 1794. Boston Athenaeum has Apr. 6, May 25, June 1, 5, July 6, Sept. 14, 1790; Jan. 26-Feb. 9, June 1-15, Aug. 31, Sept. 14, 1791; Jan. 18, Feb. 1, 15, 22, Oct. 25, 1792; Apr. 11, July 18, 1793. Harvard has May 16, June 6-27, 1792. N. Y. State Lib. has Feb. 17, 24, June 8, Nov. 30, 1790. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 18, Feb. 29, Mar. 14, Dec. 6, 1792. A. A. S. has:

1790. Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.

Gratis: Mar. 30, July 6.

Supplement: Oct. 5.

Mutilated: Nov. 16.

Missing: Jan. 6, 20, May 11, June 22.

1791. Jan. 4, 12, 19, 26.  
Feb. 2, 9, 16.  
Mar. 2, 16, 23, 30.  
Apr. 13, 20.  
May 11.  
July 27.  
Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Sept. 28.  
Oct. 5, 12.  
Nov. 9, 16.
1792. Feb. 1, 8, 15.  
Mar. 14, 21, 28.  
Apr. 4, 25.  
May 9, 23, 30.  
June 6, 27.  
July 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Aug. 11, 18.  
Sept. 8, 22, 29.  
Oct. 6, 13, 18, 25.  
Nov. 1, 8, 14, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Dec. 6, 27.
1793. Jan. 10, 17.  
Feb. 7, 14, 21.  
Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Apr. 3, 11<sup>m</sup>, 18.  
May 2<sup>m</sup>, 9, 16<sup>m</sup>.

[Concord] Hough's Concord Herald, see Concord Herald.

[Concord] Mirror, see Mirrour.

[Concord] Mirrour, 1792-1799.

Weekly. Established presumably on Oct. 29, 1792, by Elijah Russell, with the title of "The Mirrour," as the issue of Nov. 5, is numbered vol. 1, no. 2. There was, however, a number published Sept. 6, 1792, numbered vol. 1, no. 1, but this was evidently a prospectus number. There was also an "Extra" published on Oct. 31, 1792. With the issue of Oct. 24, 1794, Russell took Moses Davis into partnership and the paper was published by Elijah Russell and Moses Davis, which firm

name with the issue of Mar. 27, 1795, was abbreviated to Russell and Davis. With the issue of Apr. 10, 1795, the title was changed to "The Federal Mirror." The last issue with this title was that of Nov. 15, 1796, vol. 5, no. 212. On Nov. 22, 1796, Russell retired and Moses Davis began a paper with the new title of "Republican Gazetteer," continuing the advertisements from "The Federal Mirror," but starting a new volume numbering. For this paper, see under "Republican Gazetteer." On Apr. 11, 1797, the title was again changed to "The New Star," which see. On Oct. 10, 1797, Russel and Davis (Elijah Russel, who had in the meantime entered the firm and spelled his name Russel, and Moses Davis) changed the title back to "The Mirror," and installed the old volume numbering, this issue being vol. 5, no. 259. With the issue of Nov. 7, 1797, the partnership was dissolved and the paper published by Moses Davis. The last issue located is that of Sept. 2, 1799, vol. 7, no. 357, and this must have been about the last issue published, as Davis had removed to Hanover and established the "Dartmouth Gazette," Aug. 27, 1799.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 5, 1792-Dec. 23, 1793, fair; Jan. 6, 13, May 5, 1794-Dec. 25, 1795, fair; Feb. 2-Nov. 8, 1796, fair; Oct. 10, 24, Nov. 21-Dec. 5, 1797; Jan. 16-30, June 26, July 17-31, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, Oct. 8, 15, 29, Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 24, 31, 1798; Jan. 7, Feb. 11, 25-Mar. 11, Apr. 1, 22, May 6, 13, June 24, July 8, 1799. Boston Athenaeum has Sept. 6, 1792; June 10, 17, July 1, 1793; Jan. 2, May 15, Aug. 14, 1795; June 14, 1796; June 19, 1798. Harvard has Mar. 13, May 15, 1795; May 3, July 26-Aug. 9, 23-Sept. 6, 20, 27-Oct. 18, Nov. 1, 1796; Oct. 10, 24, 31, Nov. 28-Dec. 26, 1797; Jan. 30, 1798-Sept. 2, 1799, scattering file. Lib. Congress has Nov. 26, 1792; June 10, 17, 1793; Jan. 13, June 23, 1794; June 12, Oct. 1, Nov. 19, Dec. 31, 1798; Jan. 7, 1799. N. Y. State Lib. has Dec. 26, 1794; Jan. 2, 23, Feb. 6, Mar. 20, Apr. 3, 17, May 15-29, Aug. 7, Sept. 11-25, 1795. Phil. Lib. Co. has June 21, 1796. A. A. S. has: 1792. Nov. 12, 26.



- Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Extra: Oct. 31.
1793. Jan. 7, 14, 28.  
Feb. 4<sup>m</sup>, 11, 18.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 8, 15, 29.  
May 6, 13, 20.
1794. May 12.
1795. Feb. 20.  
Mar. 27.  
Apr. 24.  
May 1.  
July 3.  
Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Oct. 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.
1796. Feb. 16.  
May 17.  
June 28.  
July 12, 19.  
Sept. 6, 13.  
Oct. 18.  
Nov. 1, 15.
1797. Oct. 17.  
Nov. 28.  
Dec. 5<sup>m</sup>, 12<sup>m</sup>, 19<sup>m</sup>.
1798. Jan. 9, 16, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Mar. 6<sup>m</sup>, 13, 20.  
Apr. 10, 24.  
May 1, 8.  
July 10.  
Oct. 8, 15, 22.  
Nov. 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 3, 10, 17.
1799. Jan. 7.  
Feb. 11, 18<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 4, 25.  
Apr. 22.  
Aug. 5.

[Concord] *New-Hampshire Patriot*, 1809-1820+.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of the "*American Patriot*." The first issue with the title of "*New-Hampshire Patriot*" was that of Apr. 18, 1809, no. 1, new series, whole no. 27, published by Isaac Hill. With the issue of Apr. 16, 1811, Isaac Hill took his brother Walter into partnership and the paper was published by I. & W. R. Hill. The firm name was changed in the imprint to Isaac & W. R. Hill with the issue of May 31, 1814. With the issue of Aug. 29, 1815, the paper was again published by Isaac Hill as sole proprietor. With the issue of Jan. 5, 1819, Hill took Jacob B. Moore into partnership the firm name for this issue being Jacob B. Moore & Co., which was changed, however, with the issue of Jan. 12, 1819, to Hill & Moore. A new series volume numbering was also begun. With the issue of Feb. 2, 1819, the title was enlarged to "*New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette*." So continued until after 1820.

N. H. Hist. Soc., Dartmouth, and Wis. Hist. Soc. have fine files, Apr. 18, 1809-Dec. 26, 1820. N. Y. State Lib. has Apr. 25, 1809-1820. Boston Athenaeum has June 13, Aug. 15, 1809-1820, fair. Lib. Congress has Apr. 18, 1809-Dec. 26, 1815, fair; Jan. 2, 1816-1820. Franklin (N. H.) Pub. Lib. has Oct. 17, 1809-Jan. 7, 1812; July 30-Nov. 19, 1816. Manchester (N. H.) Pub. Lib. has Jan. 5, 1813-Dec. 26, 1820. Boston Pub. Lib. has Oct. 31, 1812-June 13, 1815; Aug. 15-29, Sept. 12, 19, Oct. 10, 24, Nov. 28, 1815; Feb. 13, Apr. 23, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, Nov. 2, 12, 26, Dec. 3, 1816; Sept. 8, 1818; July 27, 1819; Dec. 19, 1820. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Jan. 8, 1811-Dec. 28, 1813. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 3, 1815-Dec. 28, 1819; May 2, July 11, 1820. Essex Inst. has Jan. 1, 1811-Dec. 30, 1817. Harvard has Dec. 6, 1815-July 14, 1818. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has 1809-1814, scattering; 1815-1820, fair. A. A. S. has:

1809. Apr. 18 to Dec. 26.

Missing: Oct. 31.

1810. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

1811. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Newsboy's Address, Jan. 1.  
Mutilated: Apr. 2, June 4.
1812. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.  
Supplement: June 30, Oct. 13<sup>m</sup>.  
Newsboy's Address, Jan. 1.  
Mutilated: Apr. 21, Sept. 1, 8, 22, Oct. 20,  
Dec. 29.  
Missing: Apr. 14, May 5, June 2, 9, 16,  
23, Aug. 18, 25, Sept. 15, Oct. 6, 13, 27,  
Nov. 3, 10, 24, Dec. 1.
1813. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Mutilated: Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26, Mar. 9, 16,  
23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, June 1, July 6.  
Missing: Feb. 2, July 20, Dec. 7.
1814. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Mutilated: May 3, 17, 24, 31, June 7, 21,  
28, July 5, 12, 19.  
Missing: Mar. 15.
1815. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Extra: Dec. 12.  
Mutilated: Jan. 31, Apr. 4, 18, May 30,  
July 18, Nov. 7, 28.  
Missing: May 16.
1816. Jan. 2 to Dec. 31.
1817. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Jan. 7, Sept. 23, Oct. 7.  
Missing: Mar. 25, Apr. 22, June 24, July  
8, 29, Aug. 12, 26, Nov. 4.
1818. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Mutilated: June 9, 23, Aug. 18.  
Missing: Sept. 1, 8.
1819. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Extra: Nov. 16.
1820. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.

[Concord] *New Star*, 1797.

Weekly. Established Apr. 11, 1797, by Russel &  
Davis (Elijah Russel and Moses Davis) with the title

of "The New Star," supplanting "Russel & Davis' Republican Gazetteer" and continuing the advertisements from that paper. It was of small octavo size, each issue consisting of sixteen pages or two parts of eight pages each. The last issue located is that of Sept. 26, 1797, no. 25, and it was discontinued with the issue of Oct. 3, 1797. On Oct. 10, 1797, Russel and Davis brought out the paper in folio size with its former title of "The Mirror," because of "the decided disapprobation of a large majority of our patrons to it book wise." See under "Mirror."

Harvard has Apr. 1, 8, 25, July 4, 11, Aug. 15, 29, Sept. 26, 1797. N. H. State Lib. has July 11-Sept. 19, 1797.

**Concord Observer, 1819-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Jan. 4, 1819, by George Hough, with the title of "Concord Observer." So continued until after 1820.

N. H. Hist. Soc., N. Y. State Lib., and Lib. Congress have Jan. 4, 1819-Dec. 25, 1820. Dartmouth has Jan. 3-Dec. 25, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1819. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.

Missing: May 31, Nov. 22, Dec. 20, 27.

1820. Sept. 11<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 4, 18, 25<sup>m</sup>.

**[Concord] Republican Gazette, 1801-1803.**

Weekly. Established Feb. 5, 1801, by Elijah Russell, with the title of "Republican Gazette." With the issue of Apr. 16, 1801, Russell's name was omitted from the imprint, but with the issue of Oct. 1, 1801, it appeared at the head of the local column on the third page, and on Oct. 22, 1801, was restored to the imprint. With the issue of Aug. 10, 1802, the title was changed to "The American Republican Gazette," without change of numbering, "by Citizen Newschool, Esquire," and printed by E. Russell for the Proprietor. With the issue of either Oct. 19 or 26, 1802, the proprietor's name was omitted and the paper was printed by E. Russell. The

last issue located is that of Apr. 28, 1803, vol. 3, no. 116.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 12-Dec. 3, 1801, fair; June 22-Aug. 31, Oct. 5, 12, 26-Nov. 23, 1802; Jan. 6-20, Feb. 24, Mar. 31-Apr. 14, 1803. Harvard has Feb. 5, 1801-Apr. 28, 1803, fair. Lib. Congress has Mar. 5, 1801. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 13, 1802. A. A. S. has:

1801. Apr. 16.  
June 25<sup>m</sup>.  
July 16.  
Oct. 22.

[Concord] **Republican Gazetteer**, 1796-1797.

Weekly. Established Nov. 22, 1796, by Moses Davis, with the title of "Republican Gazetteer." It supplanted the "Federal Mirror," and advertisements were continued from that paper. With the issue of Jan. 24, 1797, Elijah Russel entered the firm, the paper was published by Russel and Davis, and the title was changed to "Russel & Davis' Republican Gazetteer." The last issue with this title was that of Apr. 4, 1797, vol. 1, no. 20, after which the title was changed to "The New Star," which see.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 29, 1796; Jan. 3, 24, Feb. 28-Mar. 14, 1797. Harvard has Nov. 22, 29, Dec. 13, 1796; Jan. 24, 31, Feb. 28, Mar. 21, 28, 1797. A. A. S. has:

1796. Dec. 13.  
1797. Jan. 31.  
Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Apr. 4.

[Concord] **Russel & Davis' Republican Gazetteer**, see **Republican Gazetteer**.

[Dover] **Phenix**, see **Phoenix**.

[Dover] **Phoenix**, 1792-1795.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of "The Political Repository," the office of which paper was burned in January, 1792. The earliest issue located with the new title of "The Phoenix" is that of

Feb. 8, 1792, vol. 2, no. 81, published by Eliphalet Ladd. Judging by the volume numbering, the new paper was begun on Jan. 25, 1792, after a lapse of one issue following the fire. Timothy Alden, in his *Century Sermon*, 1801, states that it was begun Jan. 23, 1792. With the issue of either Apr. 4 or 11, 1792, the spelling of the title was changed to "The Phoenix." At some time between April and November, 1793, Ladd admitted George S. Homans to the firm, and the paper was published by E. Ladd and G. S. Homans. In March, 1794, Ladd's brother-in-law, Samuel Bragg, Jr., became the publisher. The last issue located is that of Aug. 22, 1795, vol. 6, no. 7, and it was evidently discontinued with the issue of Aug. 29, 1795, to be succeeded by "The Sun," which see.

Boston Athenaeum has Mar. 14, 28, Apr. 11, July 12, 1792; Apr. 13, May 25, 1793; Apr. 12, 1794; Feb. 21, May 16, Aug. 8, 1795. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 8, Mar. 28, 1792; Jan. 5, 1793. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 26, 1792; Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 9, Apr. 27, 1793. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Aug. 15, 1792. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 1, 1793. Lib. Congress has Aug. 2, 1792. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 2, 1792; Dec. 6, 1794. A. A. S. has:

- 1792. Aug. 2.  
Sept. 26.  
Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Nov. 7.  
Dec. 5, 19, 26.
- 1793. Jan. 5, 12.  
Mar. 9, 16, 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 6, 13, 20.  
May 18<sup>m</sup>, 25.  
Nov. 30.  
Dec. 7.
- 1794. May 17.  
Aug. 9.  
Dec. 13.
- 1795. Feb. 7.  
Apr. 11, 25.  
May 2.

June 27.

July 25.

Aug. 15, 22.

**[Dover] Political and Sentimental Repository, 1790-1792.**

Weekly. Established July 15, 1790, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of July 29, 1790, vol. 1, no. 3, published by Eliphalet Ladd, with the title of "Political and Sentimental Repository, or Strafford Recorder." At some time between Jan. 6 and June 9, 1791, the title was changed to "The Political Repository, or Strafford Recorder." The last issue located is that of Dec. 7, 1791, vol. 2, no. 73. Ladd's office was burned in January, 1792, and when he started the paper again, he changed the title to "The Phoenix," which see.

Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 28, 1790; June 23, Aug. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 19, 26, Nov. 2, 23, 1791. Harvard has June 9, Sept. 21, 1791. A. A. S. has:

1790. July 29.

Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Sept. 2, 23, 30.

Oct. 7, 14, 28.

Nov. 18, 25.

Dec. 2, 9<sup>m</sup>, 16.

1791. Jan. 6.

July 20.

Dec. 7.

**[Dover] Political Repository, see Political and Sentimental Repository.**

**[Dover] Strafford Register, 1818-1820+.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The Dover Sun." The earliest issue located with the title of "Strafford Register," is that of Aug. 25, 1818, vol. 7, no. 7, published by John Mann, the change of title having been made in either July or August, 1818. Continued until after 1820.

Boston Athenaeum has Dec. 8, 1818; Jan. 12, 26, Mar. 2, 30, June 8, Sept. 21, Oct. 5, 1819; July 25, Sept. 19,

Oct. 17, Nov. 7, 1820. N. H. Hist. Soc. has July 4-Dec. 26, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1818. Aug. 25.

Sept. 1.

1819. Dec. 21.

[Dover] **Sun**, 1795-1818.

Weekly. Established Sept. 5, 1795, by Samuel Bragg, Jr., with the title of "The Sun," succeeding his other paper, "The Phenix." With the issue of Nov. 18 or 25, 1795, the title was changed to "The Sun. Dover Gazette, and County Advertiser." The printing-office was burned out on Dec. 25, 1810, and it was not until Jan., 1811, that the paper was again published. Samuel Bragg, Jr., died Dec. 8, 1811, and his father Samuel Bragg took over the establishment. With the issue of July 4, 1812, John Mann became the publisher, and changed the title to "Dover Sun," with a new volume numbering. At some time between Oct. 15, 1814, and Feb. 25, 1815, the title was changed to "The Dover Sun." The last issue located is that of June 30, 1818, vol. 6, no. 52. In July or August, 1818, the title was changed to "Strafford Register," which see.

Harvard has May 18, 1796-Oct. 11, 1806, fair. Dover Pub. Lib. has May 4, Oct. 26, 1796; Feb. 22, 1797; Jan. 24, Mar. 14, Apr. 11, 25, May 9, 23, June 20-July 4, 25, Aug. 8, 15, 29-Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 24, 1798; May 29, Oct. 2, Dec. 11-25, 1799; Jan. 8, 22, 1800-Nov. 7, 1807, fair; Apr. 16, July 16, Sept. 10, 1808; July 15, 1809; July 21, Oct. 6, 1810; July 23, Dec. 21, 1811; Feb. 19, 1814. Boston Athenaeum has Feb. 17, Apr. 6, 13, May 4, June 26, Aug. 31-Sept. 14, 1796; Mar. 1, 15, May 3, 1797; Feb. 28, Sept. 5, 12, 1798; Feb. 27, Sept. 11, 1799; Feb. 26, Apr. 23, 1800; Sept. 5, 1807; May 6, 1809; July 18, 1812; July 30, Aug. 20, Oct. 1, 8, 1814; Feb. 25, July 1, 1815; Mar. 9, 1816; Jan. 21, Mar. 4, Apr. 1, May 13, 1817; June 30, 1818. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 10, 1795; May 28, 1800; Feb. 18, Mar. 3-24, 1804. Phil. Lib. Co. has Sept. 12, Nov. 4, 1795; Apr. 13, 20, May 18, 1796.



N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Mar. 30, 1796. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 29, 1803. Lib. Congress has Feb. 4, 18, 1801; Mar. 3, 24, 1804; Sept. 21, 1805; July 5, 1806; Nov. 21, 1807; Mar. 25, Aug. 19, 1809. Western Reserve Hist. Soc. has Jan. 26-Nov. 16, 1805. Dartmouth has Apr. 2, 9, Nov. 19, 1803. N. H. Hist. Soc. has July 20, 1805; Jan. 28, 1809; Oct. 1, 15, 1814; Aug. 5, 1815; May 12, 1818. Long. Id. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 17, 1800. A. A. S. has:

1795. Nov. 11.

Dec. 2.

1796. May 18.

June 29.

Sept. 14, 28.

Oct. 12, 19, 26.

Nov. 2, 16, 23.

1797. Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Mar. 1.

Apr. 5, 12.

May 17, 24.

June 28.

July 12, 26.

Aug. 30.

Sept. 13, 20, 27.

Oct. 4, 25.

Nov. 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22.

Dec. 6, 20, 27.

1798. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.

Mutilated: Sept. 12.

Missing: Jan. 10, Mar. 28, Apr. 11, June 6, July 25, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 5, 19, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, Dec. 5.

1799. Jan. 9, 16, 23.

Feb. 6, 13, 20.

Mar. 6, 27.

May 29.

1800. Apr. 23.

1802. Nov. 20.

1803. July 9.

Aug. 27<sup>m</sup>.

- Oct. 1.
1804. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.  
Missing: Jan. 21, Apr. 7, 21, May 26,  
June 2, 30, July 28, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 1,  
8, 15, Nov. 3, 10, 24, Dec. 1, 8, 22, 29.
1805. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Missing: Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16,  
23, Mar. 9, Apr. 20, June 22, Sept. 28.
1806. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Missing: Feb. 8, Apr. 12, June 21, July 12,  
26, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, 13, 27, Oct. 11, 18,  
25, Nov. 8, 15, 29, Dec. 6, 13, 20.
1807. Jan. 31.  
Feb. 21, 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 7, 14, 21.  
Apr. 25.  
May 2, 23.  
June 20, 27.  
July 25.  
Aug. 15, 29.  
Sept. 12, 19.  
Oct. 10, 31.  
Nov. 14, 28.
1808. Apr. 2, 9.  
May 7, 21.  
June 4, 11.  
July 16, 23.  
Aug. 6.  
Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.  
Dec. 3, 10.
1810. Apr. 7.  
Sept. 22.
1812. July 11.
1813. Jan. 23.
1815. Apr. 29.

Dresden Mercury, see under Hanover.

[Exeter] American Herald of Liberty, see Herald of Liberty.

**Exeter Chronicle, 1784.**

Weekly. Established June 10, 1784, by Melcher and Osborne (John Melcher and George J. Osborne) with the title of "The Exeter Chronicle, or Weekly Advertiser." The last issue located is that of Dec. 3, 1784, vol. 1, no. 26, and it was probably discontinued with this issue.

Dartmouth has June 10, 17, July 1-Dec. 3, 1784. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 26, 1784. A. A. S. has:

1784. Sept. 2.

Nov. 19<sup>m</sup>.

**[Exeter] Constitutionalist, 1810-1814.**

Weekly. Established May 21, 1810, by E[phraim] C. Beals, with the title of "The Constitutionalist," and printed at the office of C[harles] Norris & Co. With the issue of Oct. 8, 1810, the title was changed to "Constitutionalist," set up in a decorative heading which included the names of the seventeen states. With the issue of Feb. 5, 1811, Beals transferred the paper to C. Norris & Co. Because of the loss of printing material by fire, Norris discontinued the paper with the issue of June 4, 1811, vol. 2, no. 3. The paper was reestablished by E. C. Beals June 23, 1812, with the title of "Constitutionalist and Weekly Magazine," vol. 2, no. 1. With the issue of Dec. 29, 1812, the paper was published by Joseph G. Folsom, although it was stated in the previous issue that the printing was to be performed by E. C. Beals. With the issue of June 15, 1813, Folsom transferred the paper to Nathaniel Boardman, although the latter's name did not appear in the imprint until the succeeding issue. The paper was discontinued with the issue of June 14, 1814, vol. 3, no. 52.

Exeter Pub. Lib. and Lib. Congress have good files, May 21, 1810-June 14, 1814. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 21, 1810-June 14, 1814, fair. Boston Athenaeum has May 21, 1810-June 4, 1811, fair; June 23, 1812-July 6, 1813; Aug. 17, Sept. 21, 1813; Feb. 8, 22, Mar. 7, 1814. Boston Pub. Lib. has June 23, 1812-June 15, 1813. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 17-Oct. 1, 1810. A. A. S. has:

1810. May 21, 28.  
June 4, 11, 18, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Aug. 6, 13<sup>m</sup>, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 3<sup>m</sup>, 10<sup>m</sup>, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 15, 22, 29.  
Nov. 26.  
Dec. 31.
1811. Jan. 7, 29.  
Feb. 26.  
Mar. 12<sup>m</sup>, 19, 26.  
Apr. 2, 23.  
May 14.
1812. June 23 to Dec. 29.  
Mutilated: June 30, Sept. 22.  
Missing: July 14, 28, Aug. 4.
1813. Mar. 23.  
July 20.  
Aug. 17.

**Exeter Federal Miscellany**, see **Ranlet's Federal Miscellany**.

[**Exeter**] **Freeman's Oracle**, 1786-1789.

Weekly. Established July 1, 1786, by Lamson and Ranlet (John Lamson and Henry Ranlet) with the title of "The Freeman's Oracle, and New-Hampshire Advertiser." With the issue of May 2, 1788, the title was slightly changed to "The Freeman's Oracle; or, New-Hampshire Advertiser," and with the issue of May 9, 1788, a colon replaced the semi-colon in the title. On Aug. 11, 1789, the firm was dissolved and beginning with the succeeding issue the paper was published by John Lamson. The last issue located is that of Nov. 12, 1789, vol. 4, no. 171, and the paper was discontinued with the issue of Dec. 3, 1789, according to the editor's statement in "The New Hampshire Gazetteer" of Dec. 12, 1789.

Boston Athenaeum has July 1, 1786-June 30, 1787; July 7, 14, Aug. 4, Sept. 22, Dec. 1-28, 1787; Jan. 4-Dec. 20, 1788; Jan. 20, 27, Apr. 28, Oct. 7, Nov. 12, 1789. Dartmouth has Jan. 20, 1787-June 27, 1788; Feb. 24,

Mar. 31-Apr. 14, 28-May 12, 26, June 9-Aug. 11, Nov.

12, 1789. A. A. S. has:

1786. Aug. 29.

Sept. 5, 12.

Oct. 3<sup>m</sup>, 10<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 16, 30.

1787. Jan. 13, 20.

Feb. 10<sup>m</sup>.

Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Apr. 28.

May 19.

June 2, 23.

July 14, 28.

Aug. 25.

Sept. 8<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 17, 24.

Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, 28.

1788. Mar. 7, 14.

Apr. 25.

July 4, 11, 18.

Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Sept. 6, 13, 20.

Oct. 4.

1789. Feb. 17.

Mar. 3, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24.

Apr. 21, 28.

May 5, 12, 19.

June 23.

July 7, 14.

Aug. 11.

Oct. 7.

[Exeter] *Herald of Liberty*, 1793-1796.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The New Hampshire Gazetteer." The first issue with the title of "The Herald of Liberty" was that of Feb. 20, 1793, vol. 7, no. 33, published by Henry Ranlet. With the issue of May 14, 1793, the title was changed to "The American Herald of Liberty." With

the issue of Jan. 7, 1794, the paper was transferred to Sterns and Winslow (William Sterns, spelled Stearns Apr. 29, 1794, and after, and Samuel Winslow), who abbreviated the title to "American Herald of Liberty." With the issue of Nov. 4, 1794, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by William Stearns, but with the issue of Dec. 6, 1794, it was transferred to Samuel Winslow. At some time between Oct. 15, 1795 and Jan. 6, 1796, the title was changed to "The Herald of Liberty: Or, Exeter Gazette." The last issue located is that of July 12, 1796, vol. 11, no. 2, and the paper was undoubtedly discontinued shortly afterwards.

Dartmouth has Feb. 20, 1793-Dec. 6, 1794. Lib. Congress has Feb. 20-May 8, May 21-July 23, Aug. 27, Oct. 8, 22, 29, 1793; Apr. 1, 8, July 1, Aug. 12, Sept. 3, 1794; Aug. 13, 1795; Jan. 6, 1796. N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 11, 1793-May 14, 1795. Boston Athenaeum has June 4-Dec. 10, 1793; July 2, Sept. 3, 10, Oct. 1, 8, 1795; Feb. 24, June 28, July 12, 1796. Boston Pub. Lib. has Apr. 10, 1793. Phil. Lib. Co. has Oct. 15, 1793. A. A. S. has:

1793. Feb. 20.  
Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24.  
May 1, 8.  
June 4, 11, 18.  
Nov. 5<sup>m</sup>.

1794. Jan. 7.  
May 20.  
June 24.  
Sept. 9.

1795. Jan. 3, 10<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 7, 21.  
Apr. 11, 18.  
Aug. 6, 27.

1796. June 21<sup>m</sup>.

**Exeter Journal.** 1778-1779.

Weekly. Established Feb. 17, 1778, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Mar. 31, 1778,

vol. 1, no. 7, published by Zechariah Fowle, with the title of "The Exeter Journal, or, New Hampshire Gazette." In June, 1778, the title was changed to "New-Hampshire Gazette. Or, State Journal, and General Advertiser." At some time between Feb. 16 and Mar. 2, 1779, the title was changed to "The Exeter Journal or, the New-Hampshire Gazette, and Tuesday's General Advertiser." The last issue located with this title is that of Mar. 23, 1779, vol. 2, no. 54.

Lib. Congress has Mar. 31, July 14-28, Dec. 1, 1778. N. Y. State Lib. has Aug. 25, 1778. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 2, 23, 1779. Boston Athenaeum has listed Feb. 24-Dec. 29, 1778; Feb. 23, Mar 9-Apr. 6, 20-May 25, 1779, but the file cannot be found. A. A. S. has:

1778. Apr. 7.

Aug. 11.

1779. Jan. 12.

Feb. 9<sup>m</sup>.

[Exeter] **Lamson's Weekly Visitor, 1795.**

Weekly. Established May 5, 1795, by J[ohn] Lamson, with the title of "Lamson's Weekly Visitor." With the issue of June 2, 1795, the title was changed to "The Weekly Visitor" and with the issue of either June 9 or June 16, 1795, it was changed to "The Weekly Visitor: Or, Exeter Gazette." published by John Lamson. The last issue located is that of Dec. 26, 1795, vol. 1, no. 33.

Harvard has May 5, 19, 26-June 2, 16, July 14, 28, 1795. Lib. Congress has May 26, June 2, 30-Sept. 8, 22, 29, Oct. 13, 20, Nov. 18-Dec. 26, 1795. Dartmouth has Sept. 8, 1795. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 8, 1795. Essex Inst. has Nov. 28, 1795. A. A. S. has:

1795. July 14<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 25<sup>m</sup>.

[Exeter] **New Hampshire Gazette, 1776-1777.**

Weekly. Established May 22, 1776, by Robert L. Fowle. The initial issue was in the nature of a prospectus, being termed by the editor a "Hand-Bill," and was entitled "A New Hampshire Gazette." It was a single sheet and bore no volume numbering. Another

"Hand-Bill" was promised for May 27, although no copy has been located. On June 1, 1776, appeared the first regular issue, entitled "New Hampshire Gazette, or, the Exeter Morning Chronicle." This was numbered vol. 1. no. 3, and referred to the two "Hand-Bills" previously published. This and most of the succeeding issues were single sheets and without the name of publisher in the imprint. With the issue of June 22, 1776, the title was slightly changed to "The New Hampshire Gazette, or, Exeter Morning Chronicle." With the issue of Sept. 7, 1776, the title was changed to "The New-Hampshire [State] Gazette, or, Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle." and with the issue of Jan. 21, 1777, to "The State Journal or, the New-Hampshire Gazette, and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser." The last issue located with this title is that of July 15, 1777, no. 61, in which issue the publisher states that the paper will in the future be published by Daniel Fowle, "who proposes to keep the Office open at Exeter, as also at Portsmouth, in case proper Encouragement is given." Robert L. Fowle fled soon afterwards from Exeter, having been suspected as a Tory and accused of aiding in the counterfeiting of paper currency (see N. H. State Papers, vol. 8, and Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. 1, p. 432).

Mass. Hist. Soc. has May 22, June 8-July 20, Aug. 3-Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 29, Nov. 12, 19, Dec. 10, 1776; Feb. 4, Mar. 11, 18, May 27, June 17, 1777. Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 12, 1776-July 15, 1777. Boston Pub. Lib. has June 1, 22, 29, July 13, Aug. 3, 31, Sept. 14, 21, Oct. 5, 12, 29, Nov. 5, 26, Dec. 3, 1776; Jan. 7, 14, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 18, 1777. N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 22-July 13, Aug. 3-Sept. 7, 28-Oct. 29, Nov. 12, 26-Dec. 24, 1776; Jan. 14, Feb. 4-Mar. 18, Apr. 1-29, May 27, June 3, 24, 1777. Lib. Congress has Aug. 10, 1776; Apr. 1, 15, 22, 1777. A. A. S. has:

1776. May 22 to Dec. 31.

Mutilated: June 8.

Missing: May 29, July 6, Dec. 17.

1777. Jan. 7 to July 15.



Missing: Mar. 11, Apr. 1, June 3, 17, July 8, 15.

[Exeter] *New Hampshire Gazette*, 1778-1781, see under *Portsmouth—New Hampshire Gazette*.

[Exeter] *New Hampshire Gazetteer*, 1789-1793.

Weekly. Established Aug. 18, 1789, by H[enry] Ranlet, with the title of "The New Hampshire Gazetteer." The last issue with this title was that of Feb. 13, 1793, vol. 7, no. 32, after which the name was changed to "The Herald of Liberty," which see.

Dartmouth has Aug. 18, 1789-Dec. 25, 1790, good; Oct. 21, 1791; July 18, 27, Aug. 10, 17, 31, 1792-Feb. 13, 1793. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 19, 1789; Jan. 8, 1791-Feb. 13, 1793, fair. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 17, 24, 1791; Feb. 4, 1792. Lib. Congress has Aug. 3, 1792; Jan. 30, 1793. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 18, 1792.

A. A. S. has:

1789. Sept. 5, 12, 19.

Oct. 3, 10, 31.

Nov. 7, 14, 21.

Dec. 5, 12<sup>m</sup>, 26.

1790. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

Missing: Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, Mar. 20, Apr.

17, May 14, 28, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, Nov.

6, 20, 27, Dec. 4, 18.

1791. Apr. 9, 16, 23, 30.

May 13, 27.

June 3, 17, 24.

July 1, 29.

Sept. 9, 16<sup>m</sup>, 23.

Oct. 14, 28.

Nov. 4, 26.

Dec. 17.

1792. Jan. 28.

Feb. 4.

Mar. 7, 14, 28<sup>m</sup>.

Apr. 25.

May 2, 9.

July 11, 18.

Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Oct. 19, 26, 31.

Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Dec. 12, 19.

1793. Jan. 2, 16, 23, 30.

Feb. 6, 13.

[Exeter] **New Hampshire Spy, 1796-1797.**

Weekly. Established Sept. 24, 1796, by Henry Ranlet, with the title of "The New-Hampshire Spy." With the issue of either Nov. 19 or 26, 1796, the title was abbreviated to "New-Hampshire Spy." The paper was discontinued with the issue of Mar. 18, 1797, vol. 1, no. 26.

Harvard has Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 15, 1796. Boston Athenaeum has Sept. 24, 1796. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 24, 1796; Jan. 14, 28, 1797. A. A. S. has:

1796. Oct. 1, 15, 21, 29.

Nov. 12, 26<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 17, 24, 31.

Extra: Dec. 3.

1797. Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Mar. 4, 18.

[Exeter] **New Hampshire State Gazette, see New Hampshire Gazette.**

[Exeter] **Political Banquet, 1799.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "Exeter Federal Miscellany." The first and only issue located of the paper under its new title of "Political Banquet, and Farmer's Feast," is that of Oct. 8, 1799, vol. 1, no. 45, published by Henry Ranlet. Lib. Congress has Oct. 8, 1799.

[Exeter] **Ranlet's Federal Miscellany, 1798-1799.**

Weekly. Established Dec. 5, 1798, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Dec. 12, 1798, vol. 1, no. 2, "Ranlet's Federal Miscellany," printed by H[enry] Ranlet. With the issue of Jan. 16, 1799, the

title was changed to "Exeter Federal Miscellany," printed by Henry Ranlet. The last issue located with this title is that of Sept. 3, 1799, vol. 1, no. 40. Within five weeks, the title was changed to "Political Banquet, and Farmer's Feast," which see.

Harvard has Dec. 12-26, 1798; Jan. 16, Feb. 6, 13, 1799. Lib. Congress has Sept. 3, 1799. A. A. S. has:

1799. Feb. 13.

Apr. 24.

[Exeter] *State Journal*, see *New Hampshire Gazette*.

[Exeter] *Watchman*, 1816-1820+.

Weekly. Established Oct. 1, 1816, by H[enry] A. Ranlet, with the title of "The Watchman." At some time between Nov. 26, 1816 and Jan. 7, 1817, the title was changed to "Exeter Watchman." In July, 1818, Ranlet transferred the paper to Nathaniel Boardman, who somewhat later engaged J[ohn] J. Williams as printer. With the issue of Nov. 9, 1819, Boardman brought out the paper under the changed title of "Exeter Watchman and Agricultural Repository," the name of the printer being omitted from the imprint. Continued until after 1820.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 15, 1816; Feb. 4, 1817; Sept. 1, 1818; Oct. 5, Nov. 9, 1819-Oct. 31, 1820. Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 29, Nov. 19, 1816; Jan. 7, Feb. 11, 18, Mar. 4, Apr. 15, May 20, Sept. 23, Oct. 14, 1817; Mar. 17, May 26, June 23, July 21, 1818; Feb. 23, Mar. 2, Apr. 20, May 18, Aug. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 19, 1819; Feb. 8, Apr. 25, Aug. 22, 29, 1820. Harvard has Mar. 11, July 22, 1817; Sept. 12, 1820. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 22, 30, 1817. Lib. Congress has Mar. 18, 1817. A. A. S. has:

1816. Oct. 1, 8, 22, 29.

Nov. 19.

1817. May 13.

June 3.

1819. June 29.

Aug. 17.

[Exeter] *Weekly Visitor*, see *Lamson's Weekly Visitor*.

**Gilmanston Gazette, 1800.**

Weekly. Established Aug. 30, 1800, judging by the date of the earliest issue located, that of Dec. 13, 1800, vol. 1, no. 16, published by Leavitt & Clough (Dudley Leavitt and ——— Clough), with the title of "The Gilmanston Gazette: and Farmers' Weekly Magazine." The issue of Dec. 20, 1800, vol. 1, no. 17, is the last located.

Lib. Congress has Dec. 13, 1800. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 20, 1800.

**Gilmanston Rural Museum, 1799-1800.**

Weekly. Established Oct. 28, 1799, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Nov. 11, 1799, vol. 1, no. 3, published by Elijah Russell with the title of "Gilmanston Rural Museum." In the issue of Feb. 28, 1800, Russell states: "The Editor has obtained a supply of paper, and will continue the Museum of the present size, if suitably encouraged. The three small numbers are equal to two large ones, consequently this No. is 17. Feb. 28." Alden, in his Century Sermon, 1801, says that the paper was published by Russell for six months.

Harvard has Nov. 11, 18, 1799. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 28, 1800.

**[Greenland] New Hampshire Gazette, 1775, see under Portsmouth.****[Hanover] American, 1816-1817.**

Weekly. Established Feb. 7, 1816, by David Watson, Jun., with the title of "The American." The last issue located is that of Apr. 2, 1817, vol. 2, no. 9.

Dartmouth has Feb. 7, 1816-Apr. 2, 1817, fair. Boston Athenaeum has Feb. 7, 1816-Feb. 26, 1817. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 7, 1816-Feb. 12, 1817. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 16, 1816. A. A. S. has:

1816. Feb. 7.

June 5.

Aug. 14, 21.

Sept. 18.

1817. Feb. 5.

**[Hanover] Dartmouth Gazette, 1799-1820.**

Weekly. Established Aug. 27, 1799, by Moses Davis, with the title of "Dartmouth Gazette." Davis died July 24, 1808. The issue of July 27 retained his name in the imprint, that of Aug. 3 bore no publisher's name, and that of Aug. 10 was "printed for the Proprietor" by Colburn & Day ( ——— Colburn and ——— Day). In October or November, 1808, the paper was transferred to C[harles] & W[illiam] S. Spear. With the issue of Oct. 31, 1810, Henry Spear was added to the firm, and the paper was published by C. W. S. & H. Spear. At some time between Mar. 20 and July 3, 1811, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by Charles Spear. At some time between Oct. 13 and Nov. 17, 1813, the title was changed to "Dartmouth Gazette, and Grafton and Coos Advertiser," but with the issue of Feb. 21, 1816, it reverted to "Dartmouth Gazette." The last issue located is that of Feb. 23, 1820, vol. 20, no. 26, and the paper was discontinued shortly afterwards, as was noted in the first issue of the "Dartmouth Herald" of June 21, 1820.

Dartmouth has Aug. 27, 1799-Oct. 12, 1808; Nov. 16, 1808; Jan. 18, 1809-Sept. 29, 1813, scattering; Feb. 2, 1814-Feb. 23, 1820. Harvard has Aug. 27, 1799-May 25, 1804, scattering; July 5, Aug. 9, 23, Nov. 15, 1805; May 9, 30, July 4, Sept. 5, 19, 26, Oct. 24, 1806; Aug. 19, 1807. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 27, 1800-Sept. 7, 1804, fair. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 15, 1802; Sept. 3, 1803, Feb. 10, 1804, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, 1807; July 11, 1810; Oct. 6, 1812; Nov. 17, 1813; July 19, Oct. 25, 1815; Oct. 8, 1817; Mar. 18, 25, Sept. 30, 1818. Boston Athenaeum has Jan. 2, Oct. 21, 1807; May 17, Nov. 8, 1809; Mar. 14, Nov. 21, 1810; Mar. 13, July 3, 31, Aug. 7, 21, Oct. 9, 1811; Oct. 13, 1812; Sept. 1, Oct. 6, 1813-Jan. 12, 1814; Jan. 11, Dec. 20, 1815; Jan. 10, 1816-Jan. 26, 1820, scattering issues. Boston Pub. Lib. has Mar. 13, Sept. 16-30, Oct. 14-28, Nov. 18-Dec. 16, 1807; Jan. 13, Feb. 3-Mar. 9, Apr. 6-Dec. 28, 1808; Jan. 4, 11, Feb. 1-June 28, Aug. 9, 23, 30, Sept. 13, 20, Oct. 4-25, 1809; Jan. 3,

Mar. 14, 28, Apr. 4, 1810; Jan. 16, Feb. 27, Apr. 10, 17, Aug. 7, 1811; Aug. 25, 1813; Oct. 9, 1816. Lib. Congress has Dec. 2, 9, 1818; Apr. 28, 1819. A. A. S. has:

1799. Nov. 18.

1800. Jan. 20, 27<sup>m</sup>.

Feb. 17.

Apr. 21.

May 12, 19, 26<sup>m</sup>.

June 9, 16, 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.

July 14.

Aug. 11.

Sept. 15<sup>m</sup>, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.

Oct. 20<sup>m</sup>, 25.

Nov. 15, 22, 29.

Dec. 20.

1801. Jan. 3, 17.

Feb. 21.

Mar. 14, 21.

Aug. 22.

Oct. 17.

1802. Feb. 27.

Apr. 10<sup>m</sup>.

May 22<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 4, 11.

Oct. 30.

Nov. 13, 27.

1803. Jan. 22.

Feb. 5, 26<sup>m</sup>.

July 23.

Aug. 6<sup>m</sup>, 13, 20, 27.

Sept. 3, 10.

Dec. 2.

1804. Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.

Mutilated: May 4, 11, June 15, July 6, 13, 27, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, 9, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Missing: Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 17, 24, Mar. 2, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20.

1805. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.

Mutilated: Jan. 11, 18, 25, Apr. 5, May 3,  
17, 24, 31, June 14, 28, July 19, Aug. 2,  
30, Dec. 6, 27.

Missing: Aug. 9, Sept. 13, 27, Nov. 15,  
22, 29, Dec. 13, 20.

1806. Jan. 3, 10.

Feb. 14<sup>m</sup>.

Mar. 7, 28.

Apr. 4<sup>m</sup>, 18<sup>m</sup>.

May 23<sup>m</sup>.

June 6, 20, 25.

July 4, 18.

Aug. 1<sup>m</sup>, 8<sup>m</sup>, 15, 22, 29.

Sept. 5, 12.

Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Nov. 7, 28<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 5, 12, 19.

1807. Jan. 2 to Dec. 30.

Mutilated: Nov. 25.

Missing: Feb. 13, Mar. 13, Apr. 17, May  
1, June 24, July 15, 22, 29, Sept. 30,  
Oct. 21, Nov. 4, Dec. 9, 16, 23, 30.

1808. Jan. 13.

Mar. 9<sup>m</sup>.

May 11<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 3<sup>m</sup>, 24<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 7, 14.

Oct. 5.

1809. Dec. 27.

1810. Feb. 7<sup>m</sup>.

Mar. 14.

Apr. 25.

May 30.

July 11.

Aug. 1<sup>m</sup>, 15.

Sept. 12.

Oct. 24, 31.

Nov. 21, 28.

Dec. 12.

1811. Feb. 13, 27.  
Mar. 6, 13.
1812. July 14.  
Sept. 22.
1813. Mar. 10.  
Sept. 1.
1814. Apr. 27.  
May 25.  
June 22, 29.  
July 13, 27.  
Aug. 10.  
Sept. 14.  
Nov. 9, 16.  
Dec. 14.
1815. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Mutilated: July 19, Aug. 23, 30.  
Missing: Jan. 4, 25, Feb. 22, Mar. 1, 22,  
29, Apr. 26, May 10, June 7, 14, 28,  
July 26, Aug. 2, Oct. 4, 18, 25, Dec. 20.
1816. Jan. 3 to Dec. 25.  
Mutilated: Jan. 31, July 3, 17, Nov. 13,  
Dec. 11.  
Missing: Jan. 3, 17, Feb. 28, Apr. 17, May  
22, 29, June 12, Aug. 14, Sept. 4, Nov. 6.
1817. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Mutilated: May 21.  
Missing: Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 5, 12, Mar. 12,  
June 18, Sept. 17, Oct. 1, Nov. 19, Dec.  
10, 17.
1818. Jan. 7, 14, 21<sup>m</sup>, 28.  
Feb. 11, 18, 25.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
May 6, 13.  
June 17<sup>m</sup>.  
July 8, 22, 29.  
Aug. 19.  
Sept. 30.  
Oct. 7, 28.



Nov. 18, 25.

Dec. 16, 30.

1819. Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Mar. 3.

May 12<sup>m</sup>.

July 28.

Sept. 8<sup>m</sup>.

Oct. 20.

1820. Feb. 9.

[Hanover] **Dartmouth Herald**, 1820+.

Weekly. Established June 21, 1820, by Bannister & Thurston (Ridley Bannister and Lyman Thurston), with the title of "Dartmouth Herald." So continued until after 1820.

Dartmouth has June 21-Dec. 27, 1820. N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 21, July 19, Sept. 6, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, 15, 1820.

[Hanover] **Dresden Mercury**, 1779.

Weekly. Established May 4, 1779, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of July 13, 1779, no. 11, published by Judah Padock [Spooners] & Alden Spooner, with the title of "The Dresden Mercury, and the Universal Intelligencer." The paper was printed at Dresden "in the South End of Dartmouth College." Dresden was a name given from 1778 to 1784 to a town comprising chiefly that part of the town of Hanover in the vicinity of Dartmouth College. Although, as one of the towns in the New Hampshire Grants, Dresden belonged at one time to the jurisdiction of Vermont, it later sought incorporation with New Hampshire and its territory is wholly within the limits of New Hampshire today. The last issue located of "The Dresden Mercury" is that of Aug. 9, 1779, no. 15.

N. Y. Pub. Lib. has July 13, 1779. A. A. S. has:

1799. Aug. 3, 9.

[Hanover] **Eagle**, 1793-1799.

Weekly. Established July 22, 1793, by Josiah Dunham, with the title of "The Eagle: or, Dartmouth Cen-

tincl." With the issue of Mar. 2, 1795, the paper was edited by Josiah Dunham and printed by John M. Dunham. With the issue of Apr. 6, 1795, Josiah Dunham disposed of the paper to John M. Dunham and Benjamin True, being thenceforth engaged by them as editor, and the paper was edited by Josiah Dunham and printed by Dunham and True. With the issue of June 6, 1796, it was printed and published by Dunham and True. The partnership was dissolved and with the issue of Mar. 20, 1797, the paper was published by Benjamin True. In July, 1798, the title was changed to "The Eagle." The last issue located is that of June 1, 1799, vol. 6, no. 45, and the paper was discontinued soon afterwards. Timothy Alden, in his *Century Sermon*, 1801, states that after July 24, 1798, it was published by Benjamin True, but under the superintendence of Moses Fiske, until the first week in June, 1799, when it was discontinued.

Boston Pub. Lib. has Aug. 19, Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 2, 9, 1793; Jan. 3, 20, 27, Mar. 3, 17-Apr. 21, May 12-26, Aug. 4, 11, Sept. 22, 29, Oct. 13, 20, Nov. 3, Dec. 22, 1794; Jan. 5, Feb. 9-23, Mar. 2, 16, May 4, 11, June 22, July 6, 13, 27, Aug. 17, 27, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, 28, 1795; May 16-30, June 13, July 4, 18, Aug. 15, 29, 1796. Dartmouth has Oct. 28, 1793; Jan. 6, Apr. 7, 1794; July 13-27, Oct. 5-26, 1795; July 11, Aug. 8, 1796; May 29, Oct. 23, Dec. 25, 1797. Harvard has Jan. 6, 1794; Feb. 16, Mar. 23, June 8, 29, July 6, 1795; Feb. 8, 15, May 9, Aug. 1, 1796; Mar. 27, May 29, June 5, July 10, 31, Sept. 18, 25, Oct. 16, Nov. 13, 1797; Mar. 5, 26, Apr. 9, 23, May 7, 14, June 4, 11, 25, July 2, 31, Aug. 14, 28, Sept. 11, Oct. 16, 23, Dec. 25, 1798; Jan. 1-15, Feb. 12, 26, Mar. 12-Apr. 2, June 1, 1799. Boston Athenaeum has July 29, 1793; Feb. 1, Nov. 7, 1796. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 4, July 13, 1795; Apr. 4, 25, 1796; Oct. 16, 1798. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Sept. 16, 23, Oct. 14, 1793; Sept. 8, 29, Oct. 13, 27, 1794; Jan. 12, 1795; Apr. 18, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, 1796; Apr. 24, 1797. Lib. Congress has Sept. 29, 1794; June 8, 1795. Long. Id. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 8, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1793. July 22 to Dec. 30.  
Missing: Aug. 5, 12.
1794. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Missing: Dec. 15.
1795. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.
1796. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.  
Mutilated: Nov. 21, 28.  
Missing: May 2, Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26, Oct.  
3, Nov. 7, 14, Dec. 12.
1797. Jan. 2<sup>m</sup>, 16.
1798. Aug. 7.  
Oct. 9.  
Nov. 13.  
Dec. 4, 18<sup>m</sup>.
1799. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Feb. 26.  
Mar. 12, 19.

[Haverhill] *Advertiser*, 1810.

Weekly. Established May 24, 1810, judging from the first and only issue located, that of June 7, 1810, vol. 1, no. 3, published by T[heophilus] L. Houghton, and entitled "The Advertiser." It was of quarto size.

A. A. S. has:

1810. June 7.

[Haverhill] *Coos Courier*, 1808-1810.

Weekly. Established Apr. 21, 1808, by Theophilus L. Houghton, with the title of "Coos Courier." The last issue located is that of Mar. 8, 1810, vol. 2, no. 44.

Dartmouth has Aug. 18-Nov. 17, Dec. 1-22, 1808; Jan. 5-Mar. 30, Apr. 13-27, Nov. 23, 1809. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 1, 8, 1810. A. A. S. has:

1808. Apr. 21.

1809. July 13.

1810. Mar. 8.

[Haverhill] *Grafton & Coos Intelligencer*, 1820+.

Weekly. Established Nov. 30, 1820, with the title of "The Grafton & Coos Intelligencer." This issue is numbered vol. 1, no. 1, whole no. 52, which would seem

to show that it succeeded some other paper. No name of publisher is given, but the proprietor was probably Sylvester T. Goss, who was given as publisher after it changed its name to the "New Hampshire Intelligencer" in 1821.

Dartmouth has Nov. 30, 1820.

[Haverhill] **Grafton Minerva**, 1796-1797.

Weekly. Established Mar. 3, 1796, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Mar. 24, 1796, vol. 1, no. 4, published by Nathaniel Coverly and Son, with the title of "The Grafton Minerva, and Haverhill Weekly Bud." At some time between Apr. 7 and May 12, 1796, the paper was published by Nathaniel Coverly alone. The last issue located is that of Jan. 23, 1797, vol. 1, no. 46.

Phil. Lib. Co. has Mar. 24, 31, May 12, 26-June 30, July 14, 28, 1796. Harvard has May 19, June 16-30, July 14, Aug. 18, 1796; Jan. 12, 23, 1797.

[Keene] **Cheshire Advertiser**, 1792.

Weekly. Established Jan. 5, 1792, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Jan. 19, 1792, vol. 1, no. 3, published by James D. Griffith, with the title of "The Cheshire Advertiser." The name of the publisher was given in the imprint early in February as James Davenport Griffith. The last issue located is that of Dec. 6, 1792, vol. 1, no. 48.

Mass. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 4, 1792. A. A. S. has:

1792. Jan. 19, 26.

Feb. 16, 23.

Mar. 8, 22<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 20.

Dec. 6.

[Keene] **Columbian Informer**, 1793-1795.

Weekly. Established Apr. 4, 1793, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Apr. 18, 1793, vol. 1, no. 3, published by Henry Blake & Co., and entitled "The Columbian Informer; Or, Cheshire Journal." Henry Blake died Mar. 9, 1795, and thenceforth the name

of the publisher was omitted from the imprint. In the issue of Mar. 24, 1795, W[illiam] W. Blake as "surviving partner," advertises that old debts due the firm should be paid to him. The last issue located is that of June 30, 1795, vol. 3, no. 14.

Dartmouth has Aug. 14-Oct. 16, Nov. 27, 1793; Feb. 19, June 24-Aug. 26, Sept. 9-Dec. 30, 1794; Jan. 6-Mar. 3, 17-Apr. 21, 1795. Keene Pub. Lib. has Jan. 5, 19-22, Feb. 5-Mar. 18, Apr. 1, 15-May 6, June 3-17, Sept. 23-Nov. 11, Dec. 23, 30, 1794. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Apr. 18, July 10, Aug. 7, Oct. 2, 1793; Oct. 28, Nov. 4, 25, Dec. 2, 1794; Jan. 13, Feb. 17, June 30, 1795. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 25, 1793. Lib. Congress has June 6, 1793; July 29, 1794; Feb. 3, Mar. 3, 31, May 26, June 16, 1795. A. A. S. has:

1793. Aug. 14<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 6<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 11, 25.

1794. May 13.

1795. Jan. 13, 20, 27.

Feb. 3, 10, 17.

Mar. 31.

Apr. 7.

[Keene] *New Hampshire Recorder*, 1787-1791.

Weekly. Established Aug. 7, 1787, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Aug. 21, 1787, vol. 1, no. 3, published by James D. Griffith, with the title of "The New-Hampshire Recorder, and the Weekly Advertiser." After December, 1787, the name of the publisher was generally given in the imprint as James Davenport Griffith. The issues from Mar. 25 to Apr. 8, 1788, were published in small folio because of the scarcity of paper, the title being abbreviated to "The New-Hampshire Recorder." With the issue of Apr. 15, 1788, however, the regular title was resumed. On account of scarcity of paper, there were no issues published from Nov. 27, 1789, vol. 2, no. 52, to Mar. 18, 1790, vol. 3, no. 1, with the exception of a half-sheet following Nov.

27, 1789, and also numbered vol. 3, no. 1. The paper was discontinued with the issue of Mar. 3, 1791, vol. 3, no. 39.

Keene Pub. Lib. has Sept. 9, 1788-Nov. 27, 1789; Mar. 18, 1790-Feb. 24, 1791. Lib. Congress has Sept. 25, Oct. 16-30, Nov. 13-Dec. 18, 1787; Jan. 8-Feb. 5, July 1, 15, Oct. 7-21, 1788; Feb. 26-Mar. 19, Nov. 5, 1789. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 25, 1787. Essex Inst. has Mar. 25, 1788. A. A. S. has:

**1787.** Aug. 21, 28.

Sept. 4, 11, 18.

Oct. 16, 23.

Nov. 6, 13, 27.

**1788.** Jan. 1<sup>m</sup>.

Feb. 5, 19, 26.

Mar. 4, 25.

Apr. 8, 15.

June 3, 24.

July 1.

Aug. 5, 12.

Sept. 9, 16, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.

Oct. 7.

Nov. 11, 18.

Dec. 23, 30.

**1789.** Jan. 6, 13, 27<sup>m</sup>.

Feb. 3, 12.

Mar. 5, 12, 19.

Apr. 3.

May 14, 21.

Aug. 20, 27.

Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Oct. 1, 8, 15, 29.

Nov. 5, 27.

**1790.** Mar. 18, 25.

Apr. 1, 8, 14, 22.

May 6, 13, 20, 27.

July 22, 29.

Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Oct. 7, 21.

Nov. 24.

Dec. 9.

Extraordinary: Mar. 18.

1791. Jan. 6.

[Keene] *New Hampshire Sentinel*, 1799-1820+.

Weekly. Established Mar. 23, 1799, by John Prentiss, with the title of "Newhampshire Sentinel." With the issue of Apr. 24, 1819, John Prentiss admitted his brother George to the firm and the paper was published by John & George W. Prentiss. It was so continued until after 1820.

Keene Pub. Lib. and Dartmouth have good files, Mar. 23, 1799-Dec. 30, 1820. Harvard has Apr. 6, 1799-Aug. 13, 1808, scattering file. Lib. Congress has Mar. 15, Aug. 23-Dec. 27, 1800; Jan. 3-31, Feb. 14, Mar. 7, Nov. 7, 1801; June 23, Aug. 4, 11, Sept. 1, 15, 29, Nov. 3, Dec. 15, 29, 1804; Feb. 16, June 8, July 13-27, Aug. 17-Sept. 7, 21-Oct. 5, Nov. 30, Dec. 21, 1805; Mar. 29, Apr. 5, May 3, 17, June 21-July 11, Aug. 16, 23, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 18, 1806; Mar. 24, 1810-Mar. 30, 1816; Sept. 28, 1816; Oct. 4, 1817; Aug. 29, Nov. 14, 1818; Jan. 9, 1819-1820. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 29, 1803; Mar. 24, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, 1804-Nov. 16, 1805; Aug. 22, 1807; Jan. 2-Apr. 16, 1808; Apr. 21, May 12, 1810; July 6, 1811; Feb. 22-Mar. 14, May 9, 1812-Dec. 27, 1817; Mar. 7, 14, Apr. 4, Dec. 19, 1818; Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 6, May 8, Aug. 21, Nov. 13, 1819; Jan. 1, 22, Apr. 1, June 10, 24-Aug. 5, Oct. 14, Dec. 30, 1820. Essex Inst. has Oct. 12, 1816; Mar. 21, 1818-Dec. 30, 1820. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has May 9, 1801. Boston Pub. Lib. has Oct. 29, 1803. A. A. S. has:

1799. Mar. 23, fac-simile.

Aug. 31.

Oct. 19.

1800. May 3.

Oct. 25.

Nov. 29.

1801. Sept. 19.  
1802. June 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 13<sup>m</sup>.  
1803. Nov. 5.  
1804. Mar. 17, 24.  
Apr. 21.  
June 30.  
Aug. 11.  
Sept. 1, 15.  
Nov. 17, 24.  
Dec. 1<sup>m</sup>.  
1805. Mar. 16, 23.  
Apr. 13.  
July 6.  
Aug. 31.  
1806. July 12, 19.  
Aug. 9.  
Oct. 25.  
1807. Jan. 3.  
Feb. 7.  
Apr. 11.  
Aug. 22.  
Sept. 19.  
Oct. 24.  
1808. Jan. 9.  
Feb. 6.  
Mar. 26.  
Apr. 2.  
May 21.  
June 11, 25.  
July 16.  
Aug. 20<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 24.  
Oct. 1, 15, 22, 29.  
Nov. 26.  
Dec. 3, 10.  
1809. Jan. 7.  
Mar. 4.  
Apr. 29.



- May 20, 27.  
June 17.  
July 15.  
Aug. 19.  
Sept. 9, 16, 23.
1810. Jan. 13.  
Mar. 3.  
Apr. 21.  
May 12, 19.  
June 2.  
July 7, 28.  
Aug. 18.  
Sept. 8, 22.  
Nov. 10.  
Dec. 15, 22, 29.
1811. Jan. 12, 19.  
Feb. 9, 16.  
Mar. 9.  
Apr. 6, 20, 27.  
May 25.  
June 8, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
July 6.  
Aug. 3, 17, 24, 31.  
Sept. 14, 21, 28.  
Oct. 5, 12, 26.  
Nov. 2, 9, 23, 30.  
Dec. 7, 21, 28.
1812. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.  
Mutilated: Mar. 14.  
Missing: Jan. 18, Feb. 15, 22, Mar. 7, 21,  
Apr. 25, June 13, 27, July 18, Aug. 8,  
Sept. 5, 19, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14.
1813. Jan. 30.  
May 29<sup>m</sup>.  
July 10, 31.  
Aug. 14, 21.  
Dec. 11.
1814. Mar. 12, 19.  
Apr. 23.

- May 14.  
July 16.  
Aug. 27.  
Extraordinary: Sept. 6<sup>m</sup>.  
1815. Jan. 7, 14, 21.  
Mar. 18.  
Apr. 22, 29.  
May 6, 13.  
June 3.  
July 1, 22, 29.  
Aug. 5, 19.  
Sept. 2, 16, 23, 30.  
Oct. 14<sup>m</sup>, 21, 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23.  
1816. Jan. 13, 20.  
Feb. 10.  
Apr. 13.  
May 4, 18.  
June 22, 29.  
July 6, 20, 27.  
Aug. 10, 31.  
Sept. 7, 21.  
Nov. 9, 23.  
Dec. 7.  
1817. Apr. 26.  
May 24.  
June 6.  
Aug. 16.  
Oct. 4.  
1818. Jan. 31<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 28.  
Mar. 21.  
Apr. 4, 11.  
May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
June 6, 27.  
Aug. 8, 29.  
Oct. 10, 17.  
Nov. 14, 21, 28.

- Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
1819. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Supplement: Mar. 13.  
Missing: June 12, 19.  
1820. Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Aug. 19.  
Missing: Apr. 29, Aug. 12, Dec. 9.

[Keene] *Rising Sun*, 1795-1798.

Weekly. Established Aug. 11, 1795, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Sept. 15, 1795, vol. 1, no. 6, published by Cornelius Sturtevant, Jun. & Co., with the title of "The Rising Sun." The partners in the firm were Abijah Wilder and Elias Sturtevant (Griffin, *History of Keene*, p. 300). With the issue of Apr. 7, 1798, the firm was dissolved and the paper transferred to Elijah Cooper. The last issue located is that of June 23, 1798, vol. 3, no. 46.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 15, 1795-Jan. 27, 1798. Harvard has Mar. 8, 15, Nov. 15, 22, Dec. 27, 1796; Jan. 3, 17-Feb. 21, Mar. 28, Apr. 4, 18, May 23, June 5, 27, July 4, Aug. 1, 12, 19, Sept. 16, Oct. 7, 21, Nov. 11, Dec. 9, 16, 30, 1797; Jan. 6-20, Feb. 10-24, 1798. N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 23, 1798. Keene Pub. Lib. has Jan. 26, 1796. Lib. Congress has Apr. 12, June 28, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1796. Feb. 16<sup>m</sup>.  
May 10, 31.  
June 28.  
July 5<sup>m</sup>, 19.  
Aug. 2.  
Sept. 6, 20.  
Oct. 11.  
Nov. 1, 8<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Dec. 13.  
Supplement: Dec. 13.  
1797. Feb. 14, 21.  
Mar. 7, 14.  
Apr. 18.

May 2, 9, 16.

July 11<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 12.

Sept. 9, 16, 23.

Oct. 7, 14, 21.

Nov. 4, 11.

Dec. 23.

1798. Jan. 13, 20.

Feb. 3, 10.

Mar. 17, 24<sup>m</sup>, 31.

Apr. 14, 28.

May 12, 19.

**[Portsmouth] Federal Observer, 1798-1800.**

Weekly. Established Nov. 22, 1798, by Treadwell & Hart (William Treadwell and Samuel G. Hart), with the title of "Federal Observer." With the issue of Aug. 1, 1799, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by W. Treadwell. With the issue of May 22, 1800, it was published by W. Treadwell & Co. The last issue located is that of May 29, 1800, vol. 2, no. 80. Timothy Alden, in his *Century Sermon*, says that it was discontinued June 12, 1800.

Boston Athenaeum has Nov. 22, 1798-May 29, 1800. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 29, 1798-Feb. 21, July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, 12, 26, 1799. Lib. Congress has Nov. 29, 1798. Harvard has Mar. 7, 1799. A. A. S. has:

1798. Dec. 27.

1799. Jan. 3, 17.

**[Portsmouth] Fowle's New Hampshire Gazette, see New Hampshire Gazette.**

**[Portsmouth] Freeman's Journal. 1776-1778.**

Weekly. Established May 25, 1776, with the title of "The Freeman's Journal, or New-Hampshire Gazette," printed by Benjamin Dearborn. With the issue of Dec. 31, 1776, Dearborn transferred the paper to Daniel Fowle, although the latter's name did not appear in the imprint until long after. The last issue with this title was that

of June 9, 1778, vol. 2, no. 52. Fowle then changed the title to "New-Hampshire Gazette. Or, State Journal." See under "New Hampshire Gazette."

Mass. Hist. Soc. has May 25, 1776-Nov. 29, 1777; Mar. 24-June 9, 1778. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has June 1, 1776-May 3, 1777; Mar. 31, 1778. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 25, 1776-May 31, July 19, 1777. Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 8, 29, 1777; Jan. 27, Feb. 10, Mar. 24, Apr. 21, 1778. Dartmouth has June 14, Sept. 27, 1777; Jan. 20, 1778. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Oct. 22, 1776. Yale has Mar. 31, 1778. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Feb. 3, 1778. N. Y. State Lib. has Feb. 25, 1777. Wis. Hist. Soc. has July 20, Nov. 5, 1776; Jan. 7, Mar. 15, July 12, 1777. Lib. Congress has Nov. 19, 1776; June 28, Aug. 16, 23, 1777; Jan. 6, 13, Mar. 3, 10, 1778. A. A. S. has:

1777. Jan. 14.

Mar. 8<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 13.

Nov. 8<sup>m</sup>.

1778. Mar. 31.

**[Portsmouth] Herald of Gospel Liberty, 1808-1810, 1814-1815.**

Bi-weekly. Established Sept. 1, 1808, by Elias Smith, with the title of "Herald of Gospel Liberty." It was of quarto size, with pagination, and was issued fortnightly. It carried almost no current news, with the exception of religious intelligence, and was more of a magazine than a newspaper. It would not have been included in this Bibliography had it not been for the following statement by the editor in his prefatory address: "A religious Newspaper, is almost a new thing under the sun; I know not but this is the first ever published to the world." The last issue published at Portsmouth was that of Apr. 13, 1810, vol. 1, no. 43, after which the paper was removed to Portland, Me., and later to Philadelphia. It was again published at Portsmouth, beginning with the issue of Feb. 4, 1814, vol. 6, no. 12, and was continued there certainly as long as Dec. 22, 1815.

N. H. State Lib. has Sept. 1, 1808-Mar. 3, 1815. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 15, 1808-Feb. 18, 1814; June 10-July 8, Sept. 6, 16, Nov. 25, Dec. 9, 1814; Feb. 17, Mar. 17, 31, Apr. 28-July 21, Sept. 29, Dec. 22, 1815. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 1, 1808-Apr. 13, 1810. A. A. S. has:

- 1808. Sept. 1, 15.  
Nov. 10.  
Dec. 8, 22.
- 1809. Jan. 5, 19.  
Mar. 2<sup>m</sup>, 16, 31.  
May 12, 26.  
June 23.  
July 7, 21.  
Sept. 29.  
Oct. 13, 27.  
Nov. 10, 24.  
Dec. 8, 22<sup>m</sup>.
- 1810. Jan. 5, 19.  
Mar. 2, 16, 30.  
Apr. 13.

[Portsmouth] *Intelligencer*, 1806-1817.

Weekly. Established Dec. 4, 1806, by Samuel Whidden, with the title of "The *Intelligencer*." With the issue of Jan. 7, 1813, the title was changed to "*Intelligencer*." The last issue was that of May 15, 1817, vol. 11, no. 562, it being succeeded, the following week, by "*The Oracle of New-Hampshire*," which see.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 6, 1810; Jan. 30, 1812; Dec. 10, 1812-Dec. 9, 1813; Jan. 5, 1815-May 15, 1817. Boston Athenaeum has May 25, 1809; Mar. 8, 1810; Feb. 28, 1811; June 15, Oct. 7, 1813; Feb. 10, Apr. 21, May 19, Aug. 11, 18, Sept. 1, 8, Oct. 20, 1814; Feb. 23, June 29, 1815; Feb. 1, 15, Mar. 14, Sept. 26-Oct. 24, Nov. 7, 1816; Jan. 9-23, Feb. 13, 1817. Harvard has Dec. 11, 1808. Lib. Congress has Jan. 4, 1816-May 1, 1817. A. A. S. has:

- 1806. Dec. 4, 18.
- 1807. Jan. 1.

- Mar. 19.  
 Oct. 29.  
 1808. Aug. 4.  
 1810. June 7, 21.  
 1812. Mar. 5.  
 1815. Oct. 26<sup>m</sup>.  
       Nov. 2<sup>m</sup>, 9<sup>m</sup>, 16<sup>m</sup>, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30<sup>m</sup>.  
       Dec. 6<sup>m</sup>, 14<sup>m</sup>, 21, 28.

**Portsmouth Mercury, 1765-1766.**

Weekly. Established Jan. 21, 1765, by Thomas Furber, with the title of "The Portsmouth Mercury, and Weekly Advertiser." With the issue of Apr. 8, 1765, Furber admitted Ezekiel Russell to partnership and the paper was published by Furber & Russell. The last issue located is that of Sept. 29, 1766, vol. 2, no. 89.

British Museum has Jan. 21-Dec. 16, 1765. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 21, Mar. 18, July 15, Sept. 16, 23, Oct. 7-28, Nov. 18-Dec. 23, 1765; Jan. 20, Apr. 21, May 5, Sept. 1, 8, 1766. Yale has Sept. 2, 23, Oct. 7, 14, 28, Nov. 13-Dec. 2, 16-30, 1765; Jan. 27, Feb. 10, 17, 1766. Lib. Congress and N. H. Hist. Soc. have Nov. 13, 1765, Extraordinary. A. A. S. has:

1765. Jan. 21.  
       Mar. 11.  
 1766. Feb. 17, 24.  
       Mar. 24, 31.  
       Apr. 7, 14, 28.  
       May 5<sup>m</sup>, 12, 19.  
       June 2, 9, 30.  
       Sept. 22, 29.  
       Extraordinary: Mar. 31.

**[Portsmouth] New Hampshire Gazette, 1756-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Oct. 7, 1756, by Daniel Fowle, with the title of "The New-Hampshire Gazette." It was of quarto size, but was enlarged to folio with the issue of Jan. 7, 1757. With the issue of Mar. 11, 1763, the title was changed to "The New-Hampshire Gazette, and

Historical Chronicle." With the issue of Sept. 7, 1764, Daniel admitted his nephew Robert L. Fowle to a share in the management, and the paper was printed by Daniel & Robert Fowle. With the issue of Apr. 23, 1773, it was printed by Daniel Fowle alone (Robert Fowle alludes to his withdrawal from the firm and his removal for the Colony, in "The New-Hampshire Gazette," of Exeter, for June 8, 1776). In the issue of June 9, 1775, Daniel Fowle "takes leave of his customers," and his name disappeared from the imprint. The issues of Oct. 3 and Oct. 17, 1775, were issued in shortened size with the abbreviated title of "The New-Hampshire Gazette." There was no issue for Oct. 24, 1775, and in the issue of Nov. 2, 1775, it is stated that the "Printing Press is removed to Greenland [N. H.]," but it was brought back to Portsmouth as announced in the issue of Dec. 5, 1775. It was so published up to the issue of Jan. 9, 1776, no. 1001, in which issue was published a communication strongly attacking independency. On Jan. 17, 1776, the New Hampshire House of Representatives "Voted that Daniel Fowle Esq<sup>r</sup> the Supposed Printer of said Paper be forthwith Sent for and ordered to Appear before this house and give an account of the Author of said Piece, and further to answer for his Printing said piece" (N. H. State Papers, vol. 8, p. 24). This was the last issue for over four months.

On May 25, 1776, a paper was established at Portsmouth with the title of "The Freeman's Journal, or New-Hampshire Gazette," vol. 1, no. 1, printed by Benjamin Dearborn. It was later transferred to Daniel Fowle, who continued it under that title through the issue of June 9, 1778, vol. 2, no. 52. For an account of this paper, see under "Freeman's Journal."

On June 16, 1778, Fowle changed the title of the paper to "New-Hampshire Gazette. Or, State Journal, and General Advertiser." It was "printed by Daniel Fowle," but bore no volume numbering whatever. It was printed for both Portsmouth and Exeter, and it is frequently difficult to distinguish the Portsmouth issues.



With the issue of Sept. 15, 1778, the words "vol. 1" appeared in the imprint, and in October, 1778, a regular volume numbering was given, but continuing that begun by Zechariah Fowle for the "Exeter Journal," started Feb. 17, 1778. With the issue of Oct. 5, 1779, a volume numbering was adopted, vol. 24, no. 2196, made to harmonize with the year of the establishment of the "New-Hampshire Gazette" in 1756, the volume being correct, but the numbering wrong. The issue of Jan. 15, 1780, was numbered 22010, instead of 2210, which error was not corrected until Apr. 15, 1780, no. 2225. With the issue of May 13, 1780, no. 1229, the error in the first figure was corrected and the numbering at last straightened out. There were occasional changes in the punctuation of the title throughout this period of 1778-1781. Most of the Portsmouth issues are stated to be "printed by Daniel Fowle." In the issue of Sept. 8, 1781, it is stated, "As there is but one Gazette to be printed in this State for the future, (by request of Authority) which 'tis probable will be in this town, it being thought most convenient for the Public in general: Therefore, those who have been customers previous to this notice, for the New-Hampshire Gazette printed at Exeter, or in Portsmouth, are most earnestly requested to make immediate payment at the respective Printing Offices." With this issue Fowle omitted his name from the imprint and changed the title to "The New-Hampshire Gazette, and General Advertiser." The paper was without printer's name until the issue of Dec. 17, 1784, when the name of Daniel Fowle was given as publisher. With the issue of Dec. 24, 1784, the title was changed to "Fowle's New-Hampshire Gazette, and General Advertiser," it being printed by Melcher and Osborne (John Melcher and George Jerry Osborne, Jun.). With the issue of Jan. 21, 1785, the New Hampshire seal was made part of the title, which included the word "The" before "General Advertiser." The printing firm was dissolved with the issue of Jan. 27, 1786, and the paper was published by John Melcher.

Daniel Fowle retained the proprietorship of the paper up to the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1787.

With the issue of June 9, 1787, the title of the paper was changed to "The New-Hampshire Gazette, and General Advertiser," the word "the" being inserted after "and" with the issue of June 16, 1787. With the issue of Apr. 16, 1793, the title was shortened to "The New Hampshire Gazette." With the issue of Feb. 9, 1802, Melcher sold the paper to Nathaniel S. & W[ashington] Peirce. With the issue of Apr. 24, 1804, Benjamin Hill was admitted to the firm, and the paper was published by Peirce, Hill & Peirce. With the issue of Mar. 26, 1805, the title was altered to "New-Hampshire Gazette." With the issue of Apr. 23, 1805, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by Peirce & Gardner (Nathaniel S. Peirce and Samuel Gardner). This firm was dissolved on Apr. 17, 1809, and with the issue of Apr. 18, the imprint became "Published for the Proprietors," changed with the issue of May 23, 1809, to "Published for the Proprietor." With the issue of June 27, 1809, the paper was published by W[illiam] Weeks, who, with the issue of Dec. 14, 1813, transferred it to Beck & Foster (Gideon Beck and Daniel C. Foster). It was so continued until after 1820.

Portsmouth Athenaeum has Oct. 7, 21, 1756-Dec. 28, 1764; Jan. 3, 1766-Dec. 29, 1769; Feb. 9, Mar. 2, 1770-Oct. 10, 1775; Sept. 21, 1779; July 22, 1780; Mar. 19, 1781-Dec. 21, 1782; Jan. 3, 1784-Dec. 28, 1819.

Mass. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 7, 1756-Jan. 9, 1776, fine file; June 16-Sept. 22, 1778; Feb. 2, Mar. 16, 23, May 25, June 8, 15, 29, Aug. 17, Oct. 5, 12, Nov. 23, 1779; Jan. 22, Sept. 30, Oct. 21, Nov. 27, 1780; Feb. 12, Mar. 19, 26, Apr. 23, June 11, Aug. 20, 27, Oct. 6, 20, 27-Nov. 10, 24, Dec. 8, 15, 1781; 1782-1783, a few issues; Mar. 27, 1784-Mar. 24, 1787; 1787-1815, a few issues.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 18, 1757; May 26, Oct. 6, 13, Nov. 3, 1758; Mar. 9, Aug. 17, Sept. 7, 1759; Jan. 11, 18, 25, May 23, July 4, 1760; Mar. 26, Dec. 24, 1762; Mar. 11, 1763; June 1, 1764; Jan. 4-Dec. 27, 1765; Mar. 14-Dec.

26, 1766; Jan. 23, Mar. 20, July 17, Oct. 16, Nov. 13, Dec. 18, 1767; Jan. 22, June 24, Aug. 5, Sept. 30, Oct. 14, 1768; June 2, Aug. 18, 1769; Jan. 5-Sept. 28, Nov. 23, Dec. 21, 1770; Feb. 1-15, Nov. 29, Dec. 13, 20, 1771; Jan. 10-Dec. 25, 1772, fair; Mar. 19, Aug. 20, 1773-May 26, 1775; July 4, 18, 25, Aug. 15, 29, Sept. 26, Nov. 2, 8, 1775; Jan. 9, 1776; June 16, 1778-Apr. 24, 1784; Jan. 7, 1785-May 4, 1786, good; June 15, 1786-Dec. 19, 1787, a few issues; Jan. 9, 1788-Dec. 26, 1820, good file.

Lib. Congress has Jan. 25, Mar. 7, Aug. 15, 1760; Sept. 17, July 15, 1762; Mar. 4, Aug. 12, 1763; Feb. 3, 1764; Jan. 10, 17, Mar. 28-Dec. 19, 1766; Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Apr. 10, May 8, Nov. 27, 1767; Jan. 1, 1768-Dec. 28, 1770; Jan. 4, 18, Mar. 1, 1771-June 9, Dec. 5, 1775; Aug. 17, 1779; May 13, June 24, Aug. 5, 1780; Dec. 8, 29, 1781; Mar. 9, 1782-Aug. 6, 1789, a few issues; Sept. 3, 1789-Dec. 28, 1793, fair; 1794-1795, a few issues; Jan. 2, 1796-Dec. 26, 1798, good; Jan. 2, 1799-Dec. 16, 1800, fair; Jan. 13-Dec. 22, 1801, good; Jan. 19, 1802-Aug. 16, 1803, scattering; Feb. 21, 1804-Dec. 31, 1805, good; Jan. 7, 1806-Dec. 1807, fair; Mar. 22, Aug. 16, 30, Oct. 11, 1808; Jan. 3-Nov. 7, 1809, fair; Feb. 6, 1810-Dec. 12, 1815, scattering; Jan. 2, 1816-1820.

Dartmouth has June 15, 1759 (Postscript); Dec. 25, 1761; Jan. 15, 1762; Oct. 25, 1765; Aug. 12, 1768; May 22, 1772; Feb. 4, July 22, 1774; Apr. 21, Dec. 12, 1775; May 13, 1780; Jan. 3, 10, Feb. 21, May 8, Oct. 21, Dec. 10, 24, 31, 1784; Jan. 7, 1785-Dec. 26, 1820, good.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 4, 18, 1758; Jan. 2-Dec. 4, 1767, fair; Feb. 16, 23, Apr. 20, June 1, 1770; Jan. 25, Feb. 1, 15, Apr. 12, Oct. 4-Dec. 27, 1771; Jan. 3, 1772-Aug. 15, 1775; June 16, 1778-Dec. 25, 1779, good; Jan. 1, 22-Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 4, 11, 25-Apr. 22, May 6-20, June 10, July 25, Aug. 5, 1780; Feb. 5, 1781-Dec. 20, 1783; 1784, scattering; Mar. 25, 1785-Sept. 14, 1786, fair; 1787-1792, a few issues; Jan. 2, 1793-Dec. 29, 1795; a few issues in 1806, 1812-1813, 1818-1820.

Boston Athenaeum has May 15, Aug. 14, 1772; May 20, Oct. 21, Dec. 9, 1774; Jan. 13, 20, Feb. 3-17, Apr. 14,

July 18, 25-Aug. 15, Sept. 12, 26, Nov. 8, 1775; Jan. 9, 1776; Jan. 4, 1783-Jan. 10, 1784; Dec. 10, 1784-Aug. 17, 1786, fair; Oct. 26, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, 1786; Feb. 24, Mar. 31, Apr. 25, June 30, July 28, Sept. 8, Nov. 28, Dec. 26, 1787; Jan. 2-Dec. 24, 1788; Mar. 18, 1789; Feb. 24, 1790-Sept. 27, 1792; Oct. 11, 25, 31, Nov. 21, Dec. 12, 1792; Feb. 6, Apr. 9, June 11, Sept. 24, Dec. 7-28, 1793; Jan. 4, Feb. 1, 1794-Dec. 26, 1820.

Harvard has Sept. 3, 1789-Jan. 29, 1791; June 16, 23, 1791; May 17, 1792; Feb. 17, 24, Mar. 10, Apr. 7, June 16, July 28, 1795; Aug. 11, 1796-Dec. 20, 1808, scattering file; Dec. 4, 1810-Nov. 24, 1812.

Yale has Sept. 5, 1760; May 24, 1765-Nov. 14, 1766, scattering; Feb. 2, 1779; Dec. 28, 1799-Dec. 30, 1800; Jan. 25, 1803-May 6, 1806.

Wis. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 13, 1758; Apr. 10, June 5, July 10, 1761; Apr. 19, June 1, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, 1764; Nov. 30, Dec. 28, 1770; June 5, 1772; Apr. 22, 29, Sept. 16, 30, Oct. 14, 21, Nov. 11-25, 1774; May 8, Sept. 11, 1784-Nov. 2, 1786; Jan. 27, Apr. 7, July 14, Dec. 1, 1795; Nov. 19, 1796.

N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Dec. 10-24, 1756; May 16, July 18, 1766; Mar. 16, June 8, Nov. 9, 1770; Oct. 18, 1771; Aug. 3, 1779; June 21-July 5, 1783; Sept. 2-30, Nov. 4, 1785; Jan. 6, 1786; Mar. 24, Oct. 27, 1787; Jan. 30-Oct. 30, 1788, scattering; Apr. 29, Oct. 29, 1789; Feb. 10, 1795-Dec. 15, 1801, scattering; Apr. 11, 1809.

Boston Pub. Lib. has Feb. 5, Mar. 5, 12, July 2, 1762; Sept. 23, 1774; Oct. 19, 1780; Apr. 9, 1781; Nov. 13, 1790; July 21, 1791; Aug. 14, 1802; Sept. 13, 1814.

Essex Inst. has Oct. 2, 1761; Apr. 19, 1765; Mar. 24, Sept. 5, 1775; Dec. 1, 1781; Aug. 7, 1784; June 4, 1811. Franklin N. H. Pub. Lib. has Jan. 20, 1807-Sept. 12, 1809, scattering. Conn. Hist. Soc. has July 24, 1767. Phil. Lib. Co. has Oct. 18, Nov. 15, 1765; Oct. 15, 1793; July 23, 30, 1796. N. Y. State Lib. has May 16, 1766; June 10, 1774; June 1, 1779; May 14, 21, July 2, 1793; July 15, 1794; Nov. 28, Dec. 26, 1798; Jan. 17, 1804-Nov.

12, 1811, scattering issues. British Museum has July 4,

1775. A. A .S. has:

1756. Oct. 7, fac-sim.

1757. Dec. 2<sup>m</sup>.

1758. Apr. 21.

1759. May 11<sup>m</sup>.

1761. Jan. 9<sup>m</sup>.

Mar. 6<sup>m</sup>, 20.

May 8.

July 31.

Aug. 28.

Sept. 4.

Nov. 6, 27.

Dec. 4, 11, 25.

1762. Jan. 15, 22, 29.

Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Apr. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

May 14, 21.

June 4, 18, 25.

July 2, 9, 15, 23, 30.

Aug. 6.

Oct. 1.

1763. Jan. 21, 28.

Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Mar. 4.

1765. Apr. 12, 19.

June 28.

July 12.

Aug. 16.

Oct. 31.

1766. Apr. 14<sup>m</sup>.

May 1, 9, 22.

June 13, 20, 27.

July 11, 25.

Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Sept. 4, 12, 19, 26.

Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

- Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
1767. Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Apr. 3, 10, 17.  
May 8, 15, 22.  
June 5, 12, 19, 26.  
July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
Aug. 7, 14, 21<sup>m</sup>, 28<sup>m</sup>.  
(Carrier's Address).  
1770. Dec. 7.  
1772. Aug. 7.  
1773. Aug. 20.  
Sept. 10.  
1774. Mar. 18.  
Apr. 29.  
May 6, 20, 27.  
June 17.  
July 29.  
Sept. 9, 16.  
Oct. 14.  
Nov. 11.  
Dec. 16.  
1775. Feb. 3.  
Mar. 24.  
Apr. 28.  
May 26<sup>m</sup>.  
June 2.  
July 11.  
1778. July 14.  
Aug. 25.  
Sept. 8, 22.  
Oct. 13, 20, 27.  
Nov. 4, 10, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Supplement: Oct. 6.  
1779. May 25.  
Aug. 3<sup>m</sup>, 10, 17.  
Oct. 26.  
Nov. 9, 23.

1780. Mar. 4<sup>m</sup>, 18<sup>m</sup>.  
June 3, 10, 17, 24.  
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Aug. 5, 26.  
Sept. 9, 23, 30.  
Oct. 14.
1781. Jan. 29.  
Feb. 5.  
Mar. 5, 12, 19.  
Apr. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
May 7, 21, 28.  
June 11.  
July 16<sup>m</sup>, 23, 30.  
Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Sept. 3, 8, 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 6<sup>m</sup>, 13<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 1, 8, 29.
1782. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Mutilated: Feb. 16, Nov. 9.  
Missing: Jan. 12, 19, 26, Feb. 2, 23, Mar.  
30, Apr. 13, May 18, July 13, Aug. 31,  
Sept. 14.
1783. Jan. 18.  
Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 15, 22, 29.  
Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
June 21, 28.  
July 5, 12.  
Aug. 2, 23.  
Sept. 27.  
Oct. 4, 11, 18<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 1, 8, 22.  
Dec. 20.
1784. Jan. 3 to Dec. 31.  
Missing: Jan. 24, 31, Mar. 27, Aug. 7, 14,  
28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25, Oct. 2, 16, 23,  
30, Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 3, 17, 24, 31.
1785. Jan. 7.

- Feb. 25.  
Mar. 4, 18, 25.  
Apr. 22, 29.  
May 20<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
June 10.  
July 1, 8, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 12, 19, 26.  
Sept. 23.  
Oct. 14, 28<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 11<sup>m</sup>, 18<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.
1786. Jan. 6 to Dec. 30.  
Mutilated: Jan. 13, 27, Apr. 1, 13, 20,  
May 11, 25, June 15, July 13, Aug. 10,  
17, Sept. 7, 14, Oct. 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2.  
Missing: Jan. 6, 20, Feb. 25, June 8, 22,  
Aug. 3, Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec. 9.
1787. Jan. 6 to Dec. 26.  
Missing: Jan. 27, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, 31,  
Apr. 28, June 16, 30, Aug. 11, Sept.  
22, 29, Oct. 6, Nov. 23, 30, Dec. 5, 19, 26.
1788. Jan. 2 to Dec. 31.  
Mutilated: Feb. 13, Apr. 2, May 22, June  
26, July 24, Dec. 3, 17.  
Missing: Jan. 2, 9, 30, Mar. 26, Apr. 16,  
May 1, 8, 29, June 12, Aug. 7, 21, Sept.  
11, 25, Oct. 2, 16, 23, Nov. 6, 13, 20,  
Dec. 24, 31.
1789. Jan. 7, 21<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 4, 18, 25.  
Mar. 18, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 1, 15, 22, 29.  
May 6, 14, 21, 28.  
June 11, 25.  
July 30.  
Aug. 27.  
Sept. 3, 24.  
Oct. 8, 29.  
Nov. 11.



- Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
1790. Jan. 6 to Dec. 25. .  
Missing: Jan. 20, 27, June 3, Nov. 20, 27.  
1791. Jan. 1 to Dec. 28.  
Missing: Jan. 8, 15, Feb. 12, 19, 26, Mar.  
19, Apr. 2, July 7, 14, Sept. 1, Oct. 13,  
27, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, 28.  
1792. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.  
Missing: Jan. 4, 25, Feb. 22, May 9, 24,  
31, June 14, 21, July 5, Aug. 30, Sept.  
6, 20, Oct. 11, 25, Nov. 14, 21, Dec. 5,  
26.  
1793. Jan. 2 to Dec. 28.  
Mutilated: Apr. 2, July 9, Aug. 13, Oct.  
22, Nov. 9.  
Missing: Jan. 2, 9, 23, Mar. 6, Apr. 9,  
23, 30, July 23, 30, Aug. 20, 27, Sept. 3,  
10, 17, Nov. 16, Dec. 7, 14.  
1794. Jan. 11, 18, 25.  
Feb. 1, 8, 22.  
May 27.  
July 1.  
Sept. 9, 23.  
Dec. 30.  
1795. Feb. 10.  
Apr. 21.  
May 12.  
July 14, 21, 28.  
Aug. 25.  
Nov. 10, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 1.  
1796. May 21, 28.  
June 25.  
July 2, 23.  
Aug. 6, 13.  
Sept. 3, 10, 24.  
Oct. 8, 15, 22.  
Nov. 19, 26.  
Dec. 3.

1797. Jan. 14.  
Feb. 11<sup>m</sup>, 25.  
Mar. 4, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 22.  
May 9.  
July 18, 25.  
Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Sept. 5, 26.  
Oct. 17<sup>m</sup>, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 1, 8.  
Dec. 20.
1798. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Extraordinary: Apr. 19.  
Mutilated: Jan. 17.  
Missing: Feb. 7, Mar. 7, June 26, July 3,  
17, Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 18.
1799. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Mutilated: Mar. 20, June 25, Aug. 20,  
Dec. 11.  
Missing: June 4, 11, Dec. 18, 25.
1800. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 26.  
Apr. 16.  
May 13<sup>m</sup>.
1801. Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Feb. 3, 10<sup>m</sup>, 24.  
Mar. 3, 31.  
June 23.  
Nov. 24.  
Extraordinary: Feb. 17.
1802. Feb. 23.  
Apr. 13.
1803. Feb. 8, 15.  
Apr. 12<sup>m</sup>.  
July 19.  
Aug. 2<sup>m</sup>, 16, 30.  
Sept. 6.
1804. Jan. 3 to Dec. 25.  
Supplement: Oct. 23.

- Missing: Jan. 17, 24, 31, July 31.
1805. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1806. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.  
Supplement: Oct. 28.
1807. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Supplement: Nov. 3, 24.  
Missing: Jan. 13.
1808. Jan. 5 to Dec. 27.  
Mutilated: July 26.
1809. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Supplement: Feb. 14.  
Mutilated: Jan. 3, Dec. 26.  
Missing: Oct. 10.
1810. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Supplement: Jan. 13, 30, Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6.  
News-Boy's Address: Jan. 1.  
Mutilated: Nov. 27, Dec. 11, 18, 25.  
Missing: Dec. 4.
1811. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Mutilated: Jan. 15, Nov. 26.  
Missing: Feb. 12, Dec. 31.
1812. Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Mar. 3, 10.  
Apr. 7.  
May 19.  
June 2, 16, 23.  
July 14.  
Sept. 8<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Oct. 20<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 1, 15, 22.
1813. Mar. 30<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 13.  
June 1, 15.  
July 13, 20.  
Aug. 24.  
Sept. 14.  
Oct. 5, 12, 19<sup>m</sup>, 26.  
Nov. 16, 23, 30.  
Dec. 7, 14<sup>m</sup>.

1814. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Mutilated: Apr. 5.  
Missing: Jan. 18, Feb. 1, 15, Apr. 26, May 10, 24, July 12, Aug. 9, 16, Sept. 20, Oct. 4, 18, 25, Nov. 1, 22, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.
1815. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Supplement: July 25, Aug. 1.  
Mutilated: Aug. 15.  
Missing: Jan. 10, 24, 31, Feb. 21, 28, June 13, 20, 27, July 18, Sept. 12, 26, Oct. 3, 24.
1816. Jan. 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13<sup>m</sup>, 20.  
Apr. 9, 16.  
June 4, 11.  
July 2, 9, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.  
Aug. 6, 20<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 3, 10<sup>m</sup>, 17, 23.  
Oct. 15, 29.  
Nov. 5.  
Dec. 24.
1817. Jan. 7, 14, 21<sup>m</sup>, 28.  
Feb. 4, 11, 25.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22, 29.  
May 6, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
June 3, 10, 17, 24.  
July 1, 22, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 5, 12<sup>m</sup>, 19, 26<sup>m</sup>.
1818. Apr. 7.  
Oct. 27.
1819. Jan. 12, 26.  
Feb. 16<sup>m</sup>, 23.  
Sept. 27.  
Oct. 26.  
Nov. 2, 16.  
Dec. 14, 28.
1820. Jan. 11, 18, 25.

Feb. 1, 8.  
Sept. 19.  
Oct. 3, 10.  
Nov. 7, 14.  
Dec. 5<sup>m</sup>, 26.

[Portsmouth] *New Hampshire Mercury*, 1784-1788.

Weekly. Established Dec. 24, 1784, by Robert Gerish, with the title of "The New-Hampshire Mercury, and General Advertiser." With the issue of Feb. 24, 1785, there was a change in the set-up of the title, and the word "The" was inserted before "General." This was henceforth the title except for the issues of Mar. 1, and Oct. 18, 1786, which were of smaller size because of shortage of paper, and bore the abbreviated title of "The New-Hampshire Mercury." The last issue located is that of Mar. 12, 1788, vol. 4, no. 167.

N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Dec. 24, 1784-Mar. 12, 1788. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 24, 31, 1784; Feb. 1-Dec. 20, 1785, fair; Jan. 3, Feb. 1-22, Mar. 8, 15, Apr. 5, May 17, June 7, 28, Aug. 16, Sept. 6, 20-Oct. 11, Nov. 29, Dec. 20, 27, 1786; Jan. 31-Feb. 28, Mar. 28-Apr. 18, May 10, 17, June 14, July 5, 12, Aug. 9-Sept. 13, Oct. 4, 25, Nov. 16, Dec. 11, 1787; Jan. 23-Feb. 6, 27, 1788. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Jan. 14, 1785-Mar. 28, 1787. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 24, 1785-Feb. 7, 1787, fair. Boston Athenaeum has Mar. 29, May 24, June 7-21, July 12, Aug. 30, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, 1785; Jan. 10, Feb. 1, 15, Mar. 1, 15, Apr. 19, May 31, July 26, Aug. 2, 9, 30, Sept. 6, 20-Oct. 4, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 1786; Feb. 7-21, Mar. 14, 21, Apr. 25, May 10-24, June 2, 28, July 5, 19, 26, Aug. 2-Sept. 6, Oct. 18, Dec. 26, 1787. Lib. Congress has May 3, 1785; Jan. 3, 1786. Essex Inst. has Jan. 14, 1785. Dartmouth has May 3, 1786. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 5, 1786. A. A. S. has:

1784. Dec. 31.  
1785. Jan. 7, 21, 25.  
Feb. 8.  
Mar. 2, 22, 29.

- Apr. 5, 26.  
May 17, 24.  
June 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Aug. 9<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 6, 20.  
Oct. 4, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 27.
1786. Jan. 3, 10, 17, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 1, 8, 22.  
Mar. 8, 15, 22.  
Apr. 19<sup>m</sup>, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
May 3, 24<sup>m</sup>, 31<sup>m</sup>.  
June 21.  
July 5<sup>m</sup>, 12, 19<sup>m</sup>, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 9<sup>m</sup>, 30.  
Sept. 6, 20, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 18<sup>m</sup>, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 1<sup>m</sup>, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 6, 20, 27.
1787. Jan. 10, 17.  
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Mar. 7, 21, 28.  
Apr. 18, 25.  
June 28.  
July 5.  
Aug. 2, 9.  
Oct. 4, 11.  
Nov. 9, 23.  
Dec. 4, 26.
1788. Jan. 2, 30.  
Feb. 27.

**Portsmouth] New Hampshire Spy, 1786-1793.**

Semi-weekly and weekly. Established Oct. 24, 1786, by George Jerry Osborne, Jun., with the title of "New-Hampshire Spy." The paper was of small folio size, published semi-weekly and the pages were numbered. With the issue of Jan. 23, 1787, the title was slightly changed to "The New-Hampshire Spy." With the issue

of Mar. 6, 1789, the title was changed to "Osborne's New-Hampshire Spy." With the issue of Nov. 12, 1791, George admitted John Osborne to partnership, and the paper was published by George and John Osborne, and the title changed to "Osbornes' New-Hampshire Spy." With the issue of May 30, 1792, the partnership was dissolved and the paper published by John Osborne, and the title reverted to "Osborne's New-Hampshire Spy." With the issue of Sept. 1, 1792, the size of the paper was enlarged, publication was changed to weekly and the spelling of the title was slightly changed to "Osborne's Newhampshire Spy." The paper was discontinued with the issue of Mar. 2, 1793, vol. 13, no. 12.

Lib. Congress has Oct. 24, 1786-Dec. 30, 1788, fair; May 4, 23, 1789; June 4, July 27, Aug. 31, 1791-June 23, 1792, fair; Aug. 11, 18, Nov. 24, 1792; Jan. 5, Feb. 9, Mar. 2, 1793. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 27, 1786-Oct. 2, 1787; Dec. 4, 1787. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 9, 1789-Dec. 29, 1792; Jan. 12, Feb. 16, 23, Mar. 2, 1793. Boston Pub. Lib. has Nov. 20, 1787; Feb. 22, Mar. 28, 1788; Mar. 16, Aug. 10, 1791. Boston Athenaeum has Aug. 16, Oct. 25-Nov. 12, 1788; Jan. 6, May 1, June 27, Sept. 8, 1789; Jan. 6, Feb. 3, 24, Mar. 24, May 1, 29, June 9, 26, 30, Aug. 25, 1790; Jan. 1, Feb. 9, Mar. 23, May 4, July 30, Aug. 24, 27, Sept. 3, Dec. 21-28, 1791; Feb. 25, May 18, June 23, Aug. 8, 1792. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 5, 30, Feb. 6, 23, June 12, 16, 26, 1787; Mar. 27, 1789; Feb. 11, Mar. 10, 24, 28, Apr. 7, 1792. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 2, Oct. 18, 1788-Feb. 9, 1791. N. Y. State Lib. has Aug. 3-27, Oct. 8, 1791. Dartmouth has Mar. 9, 1787; May 10, 1788-Aug. 18, 1789, scattering file; June has Aug. 3-27, Oct. 8, 1791. Dartmouth has Mar. 9, 1787; May 10, 1788-Aug. 18, 1789, scattering file; June 2 to July 28, 1790, scattering; Feb. 26, Apr. 16-Aug. 13, 1791, scattering; May 16, 1792. A. A. S. has:

1786. Nov. 10<sup>m</sup>, 14<sup>m</sup>.

Dec. 19.

1787. Jan. 16, 19, 23, 30.

Feb. 2<sup>m</sup>, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27.

- Apr. 3<sup>m</sup>, 10, 17.  
May 5<sup>m</sup>.  
July 3, 7, 17, 21.  
Aug. 14.  
Sept. 11, 29.  
Oct. 2, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30.  
Nov. 3, 6, 13, 16, 20, 23, 30.  
Dec. 7, 15.
1788. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 18.  
Feb. 1, 8<sup>m</sup>, 12<sup>m</sup>, 15, 22, 26, 29.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 21, 25, 28.  
Apr. 1, 4, 8, 22, 29.  
May 10, 17, 27.  
June 7, 14, 17, 24, 28.  
July 5, 12, 22.  
Aug. 2, 12, 16, 19.  
Sept. 2, 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Oct. 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 28.  
Nov. 1, 7, 21, 25.  
Dec. 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Extraordinary: Feb. 23, Mar. 28, Apr. 22.
1789. Jan. 6, 13, 16, 27.  
Feb. 3, 10, 14, 20, 27.  
Mar. 6, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 10, 17, 24.  
May 4, 9, 16, 23, 26.  
June 27, 30.  
July 11.  
Aug. 1<sup>m</sup>, 3, 8, 11, 18, 29.  
Sept. 1, 5, 12, 19, 29.  
Oct. 6, 20, 31.  
Nov. 13, 20, 24, 27.  
Dec. 1, 25.
1790. Jan. 23, 27.  
Feb. 3, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24.  
Mar. 3, 6, 10, 13, 17.  
Apr. 3, 7, 14, 21, 28.  
May 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 29.  
June 2, 5<sup>m</sup>, 9, 12, 19, 26, 30<sup>m</sup>.



July 7, 14, 28.  
Aug. 4, 7, 11, 18, 25.  
Sept. 1, 15, 22, 25, 29.  
Oct. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30.  
Nov. 3, 6, 13, 24.  
Dec. 1, 4, 8, 15, 22.  
Extraordinary: June 26.

1791. Jan. 1, 5, 12, 15, 19.  
Feb. 9, 19.  
Mar. 5, 16, 19, 30.  
Apr. 6, 9, 20.  
May 4, 11, 14, 25.  
June 1, 8, 11, 15.  
July 13, 16, 23, 27.  
Aug. 3, 6, 10, 13, 20, 31.  
Sept. 7, 21.  
Oct. 1, 8, 19, 22, 29.  
Nov. 30.

1792. Jan. 14, 18.  
Feb. 4, 11, 15, 18, 22.  
Mar. 3, 10, 17, 22, 31.  
Apr. 14.  
May 16, 26.  
June 20, 27.  
July 10, 14, 25, 28.  
Aug. 1, 4, 11, 25.  
Sept. 8<sup>m</sup>, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 6, 13, 27.  
Nov. 10<sup>m</sup>, 17.  
Dec. 1, 29.

1793. Jan. 5.  
Feb. 16.

**Portsmouth Oracle, 1803-1820+.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of the "United States Oracle, and Portsmouth Advertiser," the first issue with the title of "Portsmouth Oracle" being that of Oct. 22, 1803, vol. 14, no. 3, published on Saturday by William & Daniel Treadwell.

For the country edition of the paper, published on Tuesday, see under "Oracle Post." With the issue of Oct. 19, 1805, the Treadwells sold out the paper to Samuel Larkin, and it was printed by William Treadwell, for the Proprietor. With the issue of May 3, 1806, William Treadwell purchased the paper from Larkin, and it was published by William Treadwell. With the issue of Sept. 25, 1813, the paper was purchased and published by Charles Turell. With the issue of Jan. 6, 1816, the title was altered to "The Portsmouth Oracle." It was so continued until after 1820.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 22, 1803-Dec. 30, 1820. Boston Athenaeum has Dec. 10, 1803; Feb. 25, Mar. 3, 1804; Mar. 24, 1804-Dec. 27, 1817. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 22, 1803-Dec. 29, 1804; Feb. 9, July 6, Sept. 21, Nov. 30, Dec. 21, 1805; Jan. 4, 1806-Dec. 30, 1820. Boston Pub. Lib. has July 17, 1813-Nov. 4, 1820, scattering file. Harvard has Oct. 22, 1803-Dec. 24, 1808, scattering file; Oct. 23, 1813; July 18, 1818. Dartmouth has Oct. 22-Dec. 31, 1803; Feb. 18, Mar. 17, Apr. 14-Aug. 18, 1804; Feb. 23, Mar. 23, Apr. 20, May 4, 18-Dec. 14, 1805, fair; May 17, 1806-Dec. 24, 1808, good; Jan. 21-Dec. 30, 1809, scattering; Jan. 6-Dec. 8, 1810, fair; Feb. 9, 1811-Dec. 30, 1820, fair. Yale has Oct. 22, 1803-Dec. 30, 1809. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 22, 1803-Jan. 14, 1809; Sept. 25, 1813-Dec. 31, 1814. Lib. Congress has Mar. 17, 1804-Dec. 29, 1810, fair; Mar. 23, Apr. 20, 1811; Jan. 4, 1812-Sept. 25, 1813, good; Nov. 13, 27, 1813; June 18, 25, Aug. 13, 20, 1814; Jan. 7-Dec. 30, 1815, good; Jan. 13, 1816-Nov. 15, 1817, fair; 1818, scattering issues; July 17, 1819-Dec. 30, 1820. Essex Inst. has Oct. 14, 1809; Dec. 24, 1814; 1815, complete; Apr. 6-20, 1816; 1817; 1819-1820, complete. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Jan. 21, 1815; Jan. 2-Dec. 25, 1819. A. A. S. has:

1803. Dec. 10, 24, 31.

1804. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.

Missing: May 19, 26, June 9, Nov. 17,  
Dec. 8, 15.

1805. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.

Missing: May 18, 25, Sept. 14, Oct. 12,  
Nov. 16.

1806. Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 25.  
Nov. 1.  
Dec. 13.

1807. Jan. 17,  
Feb. 7<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 7<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 5, 19.  
Dec. 5.

1808. May 7.  
Aug. 27.  
Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.  
Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Nov. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

1809. Jan. 7.  
Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Mar. 4<sup>m</sup>, 11, 18, 25.  
Apr. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
May 6, 13, 20, 27.  
June 3, 10, 17, 24.  
July 1, 8<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 29.

Extra: Mar. 1.  
1810. Jan. 13<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
Feb. 17, 24.  
Mar. 3, 17.  
Apr. 14, 21<sup>m</sup>.  
June 9, 16.  
July 14, 21, 28.  
Aug. 4, 18.  
Oct. 27.  
Nov. 3.  
Dec. 1, 8, 15.

1811. Mar. 9, 23.  
Apr. 20.  
June 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 3.  
Oct. 19.  
Nov. 30.
1812. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.  
Missing: Oct. 24, 31, Dec. 12.
1813. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Mutilated: June 12, Oct. 30, Dec. 11.  
Missing: Jan. 16, Feb. 20, Mar. 6.
1814. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Feb. 5.  
Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
June 4, 11, 18, 25.  
July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
Nov. 5<sup>m</sup>, 12, 19, 26.  
Dec. 3, 10, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24, 31<sup>m</sup>.
1815. Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Mar. 4, 11, 18<sup>m</sup>, 25.  
Apr. 1<sup>m</sup>, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
May 6, 13, 20, 27.  
June 3, 10, 17.  
July 22, 29.  
Aug. 5, 19.  
Oct. 14.  
Dec. 2, 16.
1816. Jan. 6, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
Feb. 3, 24<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 2, 30.  
Apr. 6, 20, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
May 25.  
June 1<sup>m</sup>, 15.  
July 6, 13, 27.  
Aug. 3<sup>m</sup>, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24.  
Sept. 21<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 5, 12, 26.

- Nov. 9, 23.  
Dec. 7, 14<sup>m</sup>, 21.
1817. Feb. 1.  
Apr. 12.  
July 19, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 13<sup>m</sup>, 27.
1818. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Mutilated: Jan. 3, Apr. 18, May 2, 30,  
June 27, July 25, Aug. 1, 22, 29, Sept. 5.  
Missing: June 20, July 4, Sept. 19, 26,  
Oct. 3, 10, 24, 31, Nov. 7, Dec. 5, 12, 19.
1819. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Mutilated: May 29, June 26.  
Missing: Jan. 2, 9, 16, Feb. 6, Apr. 17,  
May 22, June 19, July 17, Aug. 7, Oct.  
30, Nov. 6,
1820. Jan. 29<sup>m</sup>.

**[Portsmouth] Oracle of New Hampshire, 1817.**

Weekly. Established May 22, 1817, by Samuel Whidden, with the title of "The Oracle of New-Hampshire." The paper was issued without any volume numbering. The last issue located is that of Sept. 11, 1817.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 22-Sept. 11, 1817.

**[Portsmouth] Oracle of the Day, 1793-1799.**

Semi-weekly and weekly. Established June 4, 1793, by Charles Peirce, with the title of "The Oracle of the Day," published semi-weekly. With the issue of Jan. 2, 1796, the size of the sheet was enlarged and the paper published weekly. The last issue with this title was that of Dec. 28, 1799, vol. 10, no. 11, after which the title was altered to "The United States Oracle of the Day," which see.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 4, 1793-Dec. 28, 1799. Dartmouth has May 3, 1794-Dec. 28, 1799. Mass. Hist. Soc. has June 8, July 30, Aug. 17, 1793; Jan. 1, 1794-Dec. 28, 1799. Boston Athenaeum has June 4, 1793; June 7-Dec. 17, 1794; Jan. 21, Feb. 4, June 30, July 28,

Aug. 25, Oct. 13, 1795; Jan. 27, 1796-Dec. 28, 1799, scattering file. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Mar. 19, 1794-July 14, 1798. Lib. Congress has Jan. 4, 1794; Nov. 28, 1795; Sept. 29, 1796; June 10-Dec. 1797; Jan. 6-Dec. 29, 1798; Jan. 5-Dec. 28, 1799, scattering. Harvard has Feb. 14, 1795-Oct. 26, 1799, scattering file. Yale has Jan. 9, 1796-Dec. 21, 1799. Phil. Lib. Co. has Nov. 4, 21, 25, 28, Dec. 2, 1795; Jan. 2, June 2, 1796; Sept. 22, 1798. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Aug. 12, 1794; Aug. 5, 1797. Essex Inst. has July 28, 1798; Aug. 24, 31, 1799. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 24, 1794. A. A. S. has:

1793. June 22.

July 16, 23, 27, 30.

Aug. 3, 6, 13, 17, 20.

1794. Jan. 8.

Feb. 12.

July 26<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 2.

Oct. 11, 14, 25, 29.

Nov. 29.

1795. Feb. 28.

Apr. 11<sup>m</sup>, 21.

May 16.

June 20, 27.

July 11, 14, 25<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 11, 15, 25.

Oct. 31.

Nov. 21.

1796. June 23<sup>m</sup>.

July 7<sup>m</sup>.

Sept. 8, 15, 22<sup>m</sup>.

Oct. 13, 19<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 2, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.

Extra: Oct. 24.

1797. Feb. 1, 15, 22.

Mar. 8, 15, 22.

Apr. 5.

May 11.

June 3, 24.

- July 1, 15.  
 Aug. 12.  
 Sept. 9, 16, 23, 30.  
 Oct. 14, 21.  
 Nov. 4, 18.  
 Dec. 9<sup>m</sup>, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.  
 1798. Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27.  
 Feb. 10<sup>m</sup>, 17, 24.  
 Mar. 10, 17, 24.  
 May 19<sup>m</sup>, 26.  
 June 2.  
 July 7<sup>m</sup>.  
 Sept. 8, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
 Oct. 6, 20.  
 Nov. 10, 17.  
 Dec. 1<sup>m</sup>.  
 1799. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
 Supplement: May 18.  
     Mutilated: Feb. 9, Mar. 9, Apr. 27, June  
         8, 22, July 6, Sept. 21, 28, Oct. 12, 26.  
     Missing: Feb. 2, Mar. 2, June 1, July 13,  
         20, 27, Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 19, Nov. 16,  
         23, Dec. 7, 21.

**[Portsmouth] Oracle Post, 1803-1805.**

Weekly. The country edition published on Tuesday, of the "Portsmouth Oracle" which was published on Saturday. It was a continuation of the "United States Oracle, For the Country," the first issue with the title of "Oracle Post" being that of Oct. 25, 1803, vol. 14, no. 3, published by William & Daniel Treadwell. The last issue located is that of June 18, 1805, vol. 16, no. 38, and the advertisement of the paper as a country edition disappeared from the "Portsmouth Oracle," with the issue of June 29, 1805.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 25-Dec. 27, 1803; Mar. 6, Nov. 13, 1804; Jan. 1-Mar. 5, 19-June 18, 1805. Boston Athenaeum has Nov. 1, 1803; July 10, 31, 1804-Apr. 2, 1805. Yale has Nov. 1, 1803-Feb. 21, 1804. Dart-

mouth has Nov. 1, 1803-1805, scattering. Lib. Congress has May 8, Sept. 25, Oct. 2, Nov. 13, 1804; Jan. 29, Apr. 30, June 29, 1805. A. A. S. has:

1804. Jan. 3.

Sept. 25.

1805. Jan. 29.

[Portsmouth] **Osborne's New Hampshire Spy**, see **New Hampshire Spy**.

[Portsmouth] **People's Advocate**, 1816-1817.

Weekly. Established Sept. 24, 1816, with the title of "The People's Advocate." The paper was of quarto size, and primarily an electioneering sheet without current news. The first two issues, published on Sept. 24 and Oct. 5, bore no publisher's name, but the issue of Oct. 15, 1816, was printed by W[illiam] Weeks and "published for the editors." With the issue of Oct. 29, 1816, vol. 1, no. 5, the size of the paper was enlarged to folio. The issue of Nov. 19, 1816, began a new series, with a new volume numbering. It now became a regular newspaper, and was published by W. Weeks & D[aniel] P. Drown. It was discontinued with the issue of May 17, 1817, vol. 1, no. 26.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 24, Oct. 5, 22, Nov. 19, 30, 1816-Mar. 22, Apr. 26, May 10, 1817. Boston Athenaeum has Sept. 24-May 17, 1817, fair. Lib. Congress has Nov. 19, Dec. 21, 1816. A. A. S. has:

1816. Sept. 24.

Oct. 15, 29.

Nov. 19.

Dec. 14, 21, 28.

1817. Jan. 4.

Feb. 22.

Mar. 1<sup>m</sup>, 15.

Apr. 19.

[Portsmouth] **Political Star**, 1804.

Weekly. Established June 28, 1804, with the title of "Political Star," published by J. Whitelock, for M. J. de Rochemont (John Whitelock for M. J. de Rochemont).



The last issue located is that of Nov. 8, 1804, vol. 1, no. 20.

Harvard has June 28-July 26, Aug. 9, 16, 30-Sept. 20, Oct. 4, 11, 25, 1804. N. H. Hist. Soc. has July 26-Aug. 23, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 11, 25, 1804. Lib. Congress has Sept. 20, 1804. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 8, 1804. A. A. S. has:

1804. July 5, 12.

Aug. 30.

Sept. 20.

[Portsmouth] **Republican Ledger**, 1799-1803.

Weekly. Established Aug. 29, 1799, judging from the issue of Sept. 19, 1799, vol. 1, no. 4, published by George Jerry Osborne, Jun., with the title of "The Republican Ledger." Osborne died June 2, 1800, and from June 10, to Aug. 5, the imprint bore no publisher's name. With the issue of Aug. 12, 1800, the names of Nutting & Whitelock (Samuel Nutting and John Whitelock) appeared as publishers. With the issue of Nov. 24, 1801, the title was changed to "Republican Ledger, and Portsmouth Price Current." The partnership was dissolved, and with the issue of Apr. 27, 1802, the paper was published by S. Nutting. The last issue located is that of Dec. 20, 1803, vol. 5, no. 17. Farmer and Moore, in their "Gazetteer of New Hampshire," 1823, p. 276, state that it was discontinued with the issue of Dec. 27, 1803.

Dartmouth has Sept. 19, 1799-Dec. 20, 1803, fair. N. H. Hist. Soc. has June 10, Oct. 14, 1800; Aug. 4, 1801-Nov. 29, 1803, fair. Boston Athenaeum has Feb. 19, 1800-Aug. 26, 1800; Apr. 28, Oct. 13, 20, 1801; Feb. 2, 1802. Harvard has June 17, 1800-Oct. 4, 1803, scattering file. Lib. Congress has July 15, Aug. 5, 19, Oct. 29, 1800; Mar. 17, 31, Apr. 21, 1801; Feb. 16, 23, Mar. 9-23, May 25, 1802; Feb. 15, Mar. 1, 22, Apr. 12, 26, May 31, June 14, 21, 1803. Essex Inst. has Mar. 9, 1802. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 23, 1800. A. A. S. has:

1800. Sept. 16<sup>m</sup>.

Oct. 7.

Nov. 8<sup>m</sup>.

- Dec. 9, 16.  
1801. Jan. 6<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
Feb. 17.  
Mar. 3, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24.  
Apr. 6<sup>m</sup>, 14.  
May 5, 12, 19.  
June 2, 23.  
July 7, 21, 28.  
Aug. 11, 25.  
Sept. 1, 15, 29.  
Oct. 13, 20, 27.  
Nov. 2, 17, 24<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 1, 8<sup>m</sup>.  
1802. Jan. 12.  
Feb. 2.  
Mar. 2, 16<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 6.  
May 4, 11, 18<sup>m</sup>.  
June 1, 15, 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
July 6, 27.  
Aug. 10, 24, 31.  
Sept. 21, 28.  
Oct. 19<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 2<sup>m</sup>, 9, 23, 30.  
Dec. 7<sup>m</sup>, 14.  
1803. Jan. 18, 25.  
Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 1, 8, 29.  
Apr. 12, 19, 26.  
May 3, 10, 17, 31.  
June 7, 14<sup>m</sup>, 21, 28.  
July 5<sup>m</sup>, 19, 26.  
Aug. 2<sup>m</sup>, 9, 16, 30.  
Sept. 13<sup>m</sup>, 20, 27.  
Oct. 4.

[Portsmouth] United States Oracle, 1800-1803.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of "The Oracle of the Day," the first issue with the

title of "The United States Oracle of the Day" being that of Jan. 4, 1800, vol. 10, no. 12, published by Charles Peirce. With the issue of July 4, 1801, Peirce transferred the paper to William Treadwell, & Co. (William and Jacob Treadwell). With the issue of Oct. 17, 1801, the title was altered to "United States Oracle, and Portsmouth Advertiser." In the issue of Mar. 27, 1802, it was announced that beginning with Mar. 30, 1802, a country edition of the paper would be published, entitled "United States Oracle, (For the Country)." This was published on Tuesday, whereas the town edition appeared on Saturday, and both editions bore the same volume numbering. With the issue of Dec. 11, 1802, the firm of William Treadwell & Co. was dissolved, and the paper was published by William & Daniel Treadwell. The last issue with the title of "United States Oracle, and Portsmouth Advertiser" was that of Oct. 15, 1803, vol. 14, no. 2, after which the title was changed to "Portsmouth Oracle," which see. The "United States Oracle, For the Country" was also given up in favor of the "Oracle Post," the last issue being that of Oct. 18, 1803, vol. 14, no. 2. For continuation of this country edition, see under "Oracle Post."

N. H. Hist. Soc., Dartmouth, and Yale have files, Jan. 4, 1800-Oct. 15, 1803. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 4, 1800-Feb. 28, Apr. 11-Oct. 15, 1803. Boston Athenaeum has Jan. 4, 1800-Aug. 23, 1803. Lib. Congress has Jan. 4, 1800-Oct. 18, 1803, scattering file. Harvard has May 17, 1800-Oct. 15, 1803, scattering file. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 18, 1800-Oct. 10, 1801. A. A. S. has:

1800. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.

Supplement: Dec. 20.

Mutilated: Jan. 11.

1801. July 11.

Nov. 28.

1802. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

Mutilated: Jan. 23, Mar. 20, June 5, 19,  
26, Nov. 20, Dec. 11.

Missing: Jan. 2, 9, 16, Apr. 10, May 1,  
15, Sept. 4, Dec. 18, 25.

**1803.** (For the Country.)

May 17.

July 19, 26.

Oct. 18.

**[Portsmouth] War Journal, 1813.**

Weekly. Established Mar. 12, 1813, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Apr. 30, 1813, vol. 1, no. 8, published by Beck & Foster (Gideon Beck and Daniel C. Foster) with the title of "War Journal." The last issue located is that of Nov. 5, 1813, vol. 1, no. 35. Farmer and Moore, "Gazetteer of New Hampshire," 1823, p. 276, state that it was published from Mar. 13 to Dec. 10, 1813. Beck & Foster became publishers of the "New Hampshire Gazette," Dec. 14, 1813.

Boston Athenaeum has Apr. 30, May 21, July 2, 1813. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 27, 1813. A. A. S. has:

1813. May 14.

June 11.

July 9.

Aug. 6, 13, 27.

Sept. 10.

Nov. 5.

**[Walpole] Democratic Republican, 1812-1813.**

Weekly. Established July 4, 1812, by Folsom & Pool (Benjamin Folsom and H—— Pool), with the title of "Democratic Republican." It was discontinued with the issue of July 5, 1813, vol. 1, no. 52.

Boston Athenaeum has July 4, 1812-Feb. 22, Mar. 8-Apr. 12, 26-July 5, 1813. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has July 4-Oct. 19, 1812. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 23, 1812; Jan. 18, Mar. 1, 8, 1813. A. A. S. has:

1812. July 4, 18, 27.

Aug. 17.

Dec. 7.

1813. Jan. 18, 25.

Feb. 1<sup>m</sup>, 22.

June 7, 14.

[Walpole] *Farmer's Museum*, see *Farmer's Weekly Museum*.

[Walpole] *Farmer's Weekly Museum*, 1797-1810.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The Newhampshire and Vermont Journal." The first issue with the title of "The Farmer's Weekly Museum: Newhampshire and Vermont Journal," was that of Apr. 4, 1797, vol. 5, no. 209, printed by David Carlisle, Jun. (the "Jun." was omitted with the issue of Dec. 11, 1797, following the death of the printer's father.) The paper was edited by Joseph Dennie, although his name was not given in the imprint. With the issue of Feb. 20, 1798, Isaiah Thomas resumed the proprietorship, Dennie continuing as editor. The imprint read "Printed by David Carlisle for Isaiah Thomas," changed with the issue of Mar. 6, 1798, to "Printed for Isaiah Thomas." With the issue of May 29, 1798, Isaiah Thomas admitted Alexander Thomas to the firm, and the paper was Printed by David Carlisle for Thomas & Thomas. Alexander Thomas conducted the paper, although Joseph Dennie continued to contribute (see J. T. Buckingham "Specimens of Newspaper Literature," vol. 2, p. 181). With the issue of Apr. 1, 1799, the title was changed to "Farmer's Museum, or Lay Preacher's Gazette," and with that of Feb. 17, 1800, to "Farmer's Museum, or Literary Gazette." With the issue of May 12, 1801, the printer's name in the imprint was changed to Thomas Carlisle, and with that of May 19, 1801, to David & Thomas Carlisle. With the issue of Oct. 6, 1801, Thomas & Thomas disposed of the paper to David Newhall. With the issue of Oct. 4, 1803, the paper was published by David Newhall for Thomas & Thomas, and with that of Oct. 11, 1803, it was again published by Thomas & Thomas. With the issue of Sept. 15, 1804, the title was shortened to "The Farmer's Museum," and the paper was printed by Geo. W. Nichols, for Thomas & Thomas. The printer's name

was omitted with the issue of Feb. 20, 1807. The paper was suspended with the issue of Mar. 27, 1807, vol. 15, no. 2. It was resumed with the issue of Oct. 24, 1808, entitled "Farmer's Museum," vol 15, no. 1, published by Thomas & Thomas and Cheever Felch. Alexander Thomas died July 2, 1809, and with the issue of July 24, 1809, the paper was published and printed by Cheever Felch. It was discontinued with the issue of Oct. 15, 1810, vol. 16, no. 52.

N. H. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 4, 1797-Oct. 8, 1810. Dartmouth has Apr. 18, Sept. 18, 1797; Jan. 2, 1798-Apr. 6, 1802, good; July 20, 27, 1802; Jan. 14, 18, 25, Apr. 26, May 30, Dec. 27, 1803; May 19, June 2, July 14, Aug. 4, 11, Sept. 8, 1804-Feb. 23, 1805; Mar. 16, 30, Apr. 13, July 6, Aug. 17, 24, 1805. Harvard has Apr. 4, 1797-June 16, 1800, good; Aug. 25, 1800-Sept. 19, 1806, scattering file. Boston Athenaeum has Apr. 4, 1797-Apr. 14, 1800; Oct. 1-15, 1810. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Apr. 11, 1797-Sept. 29, 1801. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 9, 1797-July 7, 1801. Essex Inst. has Apr. 4, 1797-Dec. 30, 1799. Conn. Hist. Soc. has 1797-1805. Yale has Apr. 11, 1797-June 26, 1798. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 4, 1797-Sept. 15, 1801. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Feb. 6, May 1, 1798. N. Y. State Lib. has Apr. 1797-Oct. 1801; Mar. 30, July 13, Aug. 17, 24, 1805; Oct. 24, 1806; Oct. 24, Nov. 28, 1808; Mar. 12, Apr. 30, May 14, July 9, 23, 30, Sept. 10, 24, 1810. Phil. Lib. Co. has Apr. 11, 1797-Mar. 27, 1798; Apr. 1-Oct. 21, 1799. Lib. Congress has Apr. 4, 1797-Dec. 31, 1803; Mar. 17, Sept. 29, Oct. 13, Nov. 24, Dec. 22, 29, 1804; Oct. 24, 1806; May 28, 1810. Md. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 4, 1797-Sept. 1, 1800. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 2, 1798-Apr. 7, 1801. Walpole Pub. Lib. has 1798-1802. A. A. S. has:

1797. Apr. 4 to Dec. 26.

1798. Jan. 2 to Dec. 31.

1799. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.

1800. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.

1801. Jan. 5 to Dec. 29.

1802. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.

- Missing: Jan. 12, Oct. 26, Nov. 16, 23, 30,  
Dec. 21.
1803. Jan. 4, 18.  
Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Apr. 5, 19, 26.  
Aug. 30.
1804. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.  
Mutilated: Apr. 28.  
Missing: Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28, Feb. 4, 11, 18,  
25, Mar. 3, Dec. 1.
1805. Jan. 5 to Dec. 27.
1806. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.  
Missing: Dec. 26.
1807. Jan. 2 to Mar. 27.  
Mutilated: Mar. 27.
1808. Oct. 24 to Dec. 26.
1809. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.  
Mutilated: Feb. 6.  
Missing: Aug. 7, Sept. 4, 25, Oct. 2.
1810. Jan. 1 to Oct. 15.  
Missing: Feb. 12.

[Walpole] *New Hampshire and Vermont Journal*, see *New Hampshire Journal*.

[Walpole] *New Hampshire Journal*, 1793-1797.

Weekly. Established Apr. 11, 1793, by Isaiah Thomas and David Carlisle, Jun., with the title of "The New Hampshire Journal: Or, The Farmer's Weekly Museum." With the issue of Apr. 11, 1794, the title was changed to "The Newhamshire and Vermont Journal: Or, The Farmer's Weekly Museum." With the issue of Apr. 5, 1796, Thomas retired from the firm, and the paper was printed by David Carlisle, Jun. Joseph Dennie became the editor, although his name was not given in the imprint (See J. T. Buckingham, "Specimens of Newspaper Literature," vol. 1, p. 175). The last issue with the above title was that of Mar. 28, 1797, vol. 4, no. 208, after which the title was changed to "The Farmer's

Weekly Museum: Newhampshire and Vermont Journal," which see.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 11, 1793-Apr. 4, 1794; Nov. 24, 1795; Nov. 15, 1796-Mar. 28, 1797. N. H. Hist. Soc. has May 16, 1794-Sept. 20, 1796, scattering file; Oct. 4, 1796-Mar. 28, 1797. Dartmouth has Apr. 4, 1797-Mar. 27, 1798. Boston Athenaeum has Nov. 1, 1796-Mar. 28, 1797. Harvard has Feb. 17-Mar. 10, Apr. 7, 14, May 19, June 16, 23, 1795; Mar. 8, 15, Apr. 5, May 10, June 21, July 5, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 11, 18-Dec. 27, 1796; Jan. 3, 10, 31, Feb. 14-Mar. 28, 1797. Mass. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 4, 1796-Mar. 7, 1797. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Feb. 23, 1796-Mar. 14, 1797. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has June 13, July 12, Aug. 9, 1793; Aug. 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, 10, 1794; Feb. 3, Oct. 13, 1795. N. Y. State Lib. has Jan. 31-Mar. 28, 1797. Phil. Lib. Co. has Oct. 20, Nov. 3-17, Dec. 1, 1795; Feb. 23, Mar. 22, Apr. 5-26, May 24, June 14, July 5, 26, Aug. 9, 16, 1796. Lib. Congress has June 28, Oct. 11-Nov. 8, 29, Dec. 20, 1796; Jan. 10, Feb. 14-Mar. 28, 1797. Md. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 12, 1796-Mar. 28, 1797. A. A. S. has:

1793. Apr. 11 to Dec. 27.

1794. Jan. 3 to Dec. 30.

Mutilated: Aug. 15.

1795. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.

Missing: Mar. 31.

1796. Jan. 5 to Dec. 27.

1797. Jan. 3 to Mar. 28.

[Walpole] *Political Observatory*, 1803-1809.

Weekly. Established Nov. 19, 1803, with the title of "Political Observatory," printed for the Proprietors by David Newhall. With the issue of Apr. 13, 1805, it was printed for the Proprietors by N. Charter & S. Hale (N—— Charter and Salma Hale). With the issue of June 5, 1807, the printing firm became Nichols & Hale (George W. Nichols and Salma Hale). With the issue of May 16, 1808, the paper was published by George W. Nichols. The last issue located is that of Mar. 13, 1809,



vol. 6, no. 278, and it was discontinued with the following issue, according to an "obituary" notice in the "Farmer's Museum" of Mar. 20, 1809.

Dartmouth has Nov. 19, 1803-June 20, 1808; July 4, 25, Aug. 1, 22, 29, Oct. 10, Nov. 14, 1808-Jan. 9, 1809; Feb. 13, 27-Mar. 13, 1809. N. H. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 18, 1804-Apr. 24, 1807; fair, Oct. 19, 1807; Jan. 25, July 11, Oct. 17, Nov. 21, Dec. 19, 26, 1808; Jan. 9, 1809. Boston Athenaeum has Nov. 19, 1803-Nov. 9, 1805. Harvard has Dec. 17, 1803-Dec. 27, 1805, scattering file. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. has Nov. 19, 1803-May 5, 1804. N. Y. State Lib. has June 16, 23, July 14-Aug. 4, 25, Sept. 1, 1804; Jan. 2, 30-Apr. 10, 24, 1807. Lib. Congress has Mar. 31-Dec. 1, 1804, scattering file; Apr. 20, 27, May 11, 25, Aug. 3-17, Sept. 21, 28, 1805; Dec. 1, 1807. A. A. S. has:

1803. Nov. 19 to Dec. 31.

1804. Jan. 7 to Dec. 27.

Mutilated: Dec. 15.

1805. Jan. 5 to Dec. 27.

Mutilated: Feb. 23, May 11, 25, Sept. 14,  
Nov. 29.

Missing: Jan. 19, Mar. 2, Apr. 20, June 1,  
Aug. 3, Sept. 17, Oct. 26, Nov. 16, Dec.  
6, 13, 20.

1806. Jan. 31.

Feb. 14<sup>m</sup>, 21, 28.

Mar. 14.

Apr. 4, 11.

May 16, 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.

June 13<sup>m</sup>, 27.

July 11.

Oct. 31.

Nov. 7.

Dec. 5, 26.

1807. Apr. 3.

May 15, 22.

June 26.

July 3.

- Sept. 28.  
Nov. 9.  
1808. Apr. 11.  
June 13.  
Aug. 22<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Oct. 17, 31.  
Nov. 7, 28.  
Dec. 12, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
1809. Jan. 2.  
Feb. 20.  
Mar. 4.

VOCABULARIES FROM THE NORTHWEST  
COAST OF AMERICA.

EDITED BY FRANZ BOAS.

The following vocabularies, collected on the Northwest coast of America in the year 1791, represent the Nootka, Haida, Tlingit and Eskimo languages, and are printed from a manuscript recently obtained by the American Antiquarian Society. This document, which is twenty-six pages in length, gives no clue as to the name of the author or compiler, although it was doubtless written by an officer of one of the ships which visited the northwest coast in 1791. The orthography is of course very inadequate, but a good many of the words may be recognized. The phonetic equivalents of the Nootka vocabulary have been given by Dr. Edward Sapir, whose Nootka studies have not yet been published. Those of the Haida were extracted from John R. Swanton's investigation of the Haida language, supplemented by vocabularies collected by Franz Boas (John R. Swanton, *Haida Texts*, in *Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition*, vol. 10, part 2, Leyden. Franz Boas, *Vocabularies of the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian Languages*, in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 29, pp. 173-208). The Tlingit words were identified by Franz Boas in 1915. In the Eskimo vocabulary the corresponding words have been taken from Barnum's *Alaskan Eskimo material* (Rev. Francis Barnum, *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuït Language*, Boston, 1901).

In the vocabulary which follows, the first three columns consist of a literal transcript of the manuscript, and in the last column is given the phonetic

orthography. The Nootka words have been transcribed according to the system published by the Smithsonian Institution (Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 66, no. 6). The transcription of the other languages is in accordance with the system described in the respective publications.

## I. NOOTKA

A VOCABULARY OF NOOTKA-SOUND LANGUAGE ON THE  
NORTHWEST PART OF AMARACA IN THE LATIT IN  
THE YEAR 1791

NOOTKA		ENGLISH	PHONETIC ORTHOGRAPHY
A			
Ah upsopt <sup>1</sup>		Arms	
Seihart	an	Arrow	tsíhaté'
Seitah	an	Arrow Cast	
Clottler		Another	tlá'o', tlá'o'k' <sup>u</sup>
Weamashis <sup>2</sup>		Ashamed	
tetech		Alive	ti'tc—
Sukneh	to	Abuse with Bad language	
honoah	to Be	angry	
B			
Apuxmah		Birds	
Enah pulthy <sup>3</sup>	the	Bak of your hand	
Hloptohomah	the	Breast	
tackhac	the	Belloy	ta'tca'
Kopaly <sup>4</sup>	the	Back	

<sup>1</sup> *ahup-* evidently = 'a'ap-, reduplicated stem 'ap-, used for several body-part nouns occurring in pairs. In Barkley Sound Nootka 'a'ap'yimil is "shoulder and arm above elbow." I know of no suffix *-sopt* in Barkley Sound Nootka, but cf. 'a''apsu'win'i = arm-pit" ('win'i "inside of middle").

<sup>2</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "to be ashamed" is 'yimi'ha''

<sup>3</sup> Probably identical with hi'na'pai "back above middle of body."

<sup>4</sup> Seems to contain suffix *-pai* "back."

Kysah <sup>5</sup>		Blod	
Suckquëlteer	to	Bring	sukwitl = <i>to take</i>
Peshack	is	Bad	picaq'
Macook	to	Barter	ma'kuk'
mustarta	a	Bow	mo'stati'
Marmarta		Birds in Jenaral	ma'ma'ti'
Tubcook		Black or Blew	tup'kok'
Chimmis	A	Bair	tcimis = <i>black</i> <i>bear</i>
Cathlatic	A	Brother	qala'tik' = <i>younger brother</i>
Cleethah <sup>6</sup>	A	Bair-skin	
qwequick <sup>7</sup>	A	Bevor skin	
Clooh	A	Board	lo'ok' <sup>u</sup> , lo-
Tumish	A	Burnt Coal	tumi's
Clasesee	A	Boys Name	
Mutoheshittle <sup>8</sup>	to	Bite	
Cluckshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Beat	
Clooquesta <sup>10</sup>		Broad	tlukw = <i>big</i>
quoth shittle	to	Break	kwatcitl
Annekish	to	Bend	
Mooh <sup>11</sup>	to	Boyl	
Alitch hy		Both alive	
tarnas	A	Boy or gairl	táne'is = <i>child</i>
amnot	A	Bone	ham'o't'

## C

Ahahmas		Cheeck	'a'amas
tessewap <sup>12</sup>		Chin	
Wocshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Cetch	

<sup>5</sup> *hesmis* "blood" (stem *hes-*); *hesa* "to be bloody, bleeding." *he* is often heard as *h<sup>i</sup>i*, *hai*.

<sup>6</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "bear-skin" is *mutsmohus*.

<sup>7</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka '*atazwa'aq*'.

<sup>8</sup> Evidently containing stem '*ma-*' "to bite"; *silt* is momentaneous suffix.

<sup>9</sup> *-cilt* as in note 8.

<sup>10</sup> Perhaps to be understood as *tlukwista* "broad in canoe." (?)

<sup>11</sup> Perhaps misunderstood for '*mo*' "to burn." (intr.)

<sup>12</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "chin" is *hi'ni' tlaksul*.

Ahsoorehe <sup>13</sup>		Cedor Bark	
Chuckeo <sup>14</sup>	Is	Come heear	tcukwa'
Maltazlah	Is	Cold	'ma'ahs = cold (water)
Marquirnar		A Name of a Cheif	
Gallicum	Dot	Shot By order of Dun Martenus	
		(generally given Quallicum)	July the 5 A 1789
Wickananish	Dot		
hanape	Dot		
Clopanish	Dot		
Omaes	Dot		
Tatootcheaticus	Dot		
Tatootohesettle	Dot		
Clackosantda	Dot		
Manecan	Dot		
Nashnackhook	Dot		
Nooche	Dot		nutci' = mountain
Momak <sup>13</sup>		Ceder Bark	
Hahhutthy		Cove or Enlet	
Cheetleche	to	Cut	t'cititl
Ahak	to	Cry	'qhak'
Hychenak	A	Cokcole	
Hoonick	A	Chist	houqwunik' = box (telescoping)
Eneckshittle <sup>15</sup>		Come in	
Ahtoop	Wild	Callary	
Chinne	I	Cant see	t'cáni'-
Tooshkoa	A	Codfish	tuckóh
Cathlatic	A	Cosen	qala'tik'
Ammok	A	Calm	'oup', 'oum = calm weather
Hohoyeh	to	Change	haḥanyi' <sup>16</sup>
Ish Iis sha	to	Chew (gum)	'i'c'i'ca'

<sup>13</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "cedar bark" is *pi'tsup'*. When shredded, it is *túpyu'*, which, when dyed in alder bark, is called *his'yu'*.

<sup>14</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "to come near" as verb is *tlaw'i'tcítl*. *tcukwa'* is used only in address.

<sup>15</sup> *en-* probably *hin-*, general verb stem; *-sítl* as in note 8. In Barkley Sound Nootka "to enter" is *hine'ítl*.

<sup>16</sup> Quoted from memory. Am not altogether certain of this.

Sedgekas	A	Comb	satekəhʃ
Chuckco <sup>14</sup>		Come hear	teukwaʹ
Chooshenah	A	Crow	qoʹocin <sup>i</sup> = <i>raven</i> <sup>17</sup>

## D

Mooyech <sup>18</sup>	A	Dear (= deer)	moʹw α tc
Ahimahais <sup>19</sup>	I	Dont understand	hayim <sup>i</sup> haiʹ
Anetle	A	Dog	ʹeniʹtl
Cahshittle	to	Dye (= die)	qaħcitl
Nass	A	Day	ʹnaʹs
Quotsehak	A	Danceing apron	katsħaqʹ = <i>blanket, robe</i>
Clootshoty <sup>20</sup>	A	Daughter	
Oyelthy	to	Dance	hoʹyaʹl
Mowickmulthy	to	Disown	
Lyeopulthy	I A	Deaif	
Chatlacha	to	Devoide	
Athy		Dark	ʹathaiʹ = <i>night</i>
Wickahmitlah		Does It not Rain	wikħa ʹmitlaʹ
Hyarish <sup>21</sup>	yes It	Does very much	
Climmshittle		Day Light	ʹlimʹicciħ <sup>16</sup>
Nuekshittle	to	Drink	naqʹcitl
Ayemeah	I	Dont understand	hayim <sup>i</sup> haiʹ
Nartuch	A	Duck	

## E

Casee		Eyes	qasiʹ
Ahiehe		Eyes Brows	ʹaʹatciʹ
Hatsamiamich		Eye Leds	hatshimiksim <sup>i</sup>
Capee	an	Ear	pəpiʹ
Ahok	to	Eat	haʹokʹ
Chaliohamah	An	Egg	

<sup>17</sup> "Crow" is *kəʹʹinʹ*.

<sup>18</sup> Used only in northern dialects. In Barkley Sound Nootka *ʹaʹtuc* is used.

<sup>19</sup> -s is "I." Not used in declarative sentences relating to present time in Barkley Sound Nootka, where -aħ takes its place.

<sup>20</sup> Evidently formed from *tote* "woman." In Barkley Sound Nootka *ħcʹkwaʹt* "girl" is used for "daughter."

<sup>21</sup> -ic is affirmative suffix.

Quispele <sup>22</sup>		Each side	
Hyahish		Enough	
F			
Uppapeah <sup>23</sup>	the	forehead	
Coopyork	the first	Finger	kop <sup>1</sup> 'yak' = <i>index finger</i>
Cahahtome		Feet	ka'yap'ta' = <i>leg</i>
Chark		Freash warter	tca'ak'
Worcushhowilt	forms of	Friendship	
Sumer		Fish in Genaral	so'm α' = <i>var. of small fish</i>
Peshackness <sup>24</sup>		Foull weather	
Uquot		Friendly love	
Quematts		Frost	
Thoak		Frightned	to'ħauk'
Nowaykish	A	Farther	'mi'wi'q'so'
		(= father)	
Alver		Friend harkhen	
Haha <sup>25</sup>	A	Folsehood	
Chimmena	A	Fish hook	teimun <sup>i</sup>
Aquilthy	A	Feather	'e'et = <i>feathers</i>
Takihittle	to	Feeal	
Hoahshittle	I Have	Forgot	
G			
Cheetnak	to	Grees	
Cutsack	A	Garment	katshaq'
Welshittle	Is	Goaway	walcitl = <i>to go home</i>
Patshittle	Is to	Give	patcitl
Clooshish <sup>26</sup>	Is	Good	thul
Clyome <sup>27</sup>	Is to	Give me more	

<sup>22</sup> cf. *kwispa*- "on the other side of."

<sup>23</sup> 'iwiŋssa'ta' in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>24</sup> Apparently *picaq'* 'na's "bad weather."

<sup>25</sup> cf. *haya* 'ak' "not to know"?

<sup>26</sup> *Clooshish* is probably to be understood as *thul'*is "indeed it is good."

<sup>27</sup> Evidently derivative of *tha'o*- "another."



Siah hoe	Is A	Grait Way of (= a great way off)	saya' = to be distant
Oxamer	A	Goose	
Ahyack	A	Graight many	'aya' = many
Clackoeskwettle	to	Get up	tlakiccił = to stand up
Seesock	A	Grassfishing Ling (line)	
Wesuck <sup>28</sup>	to Be	Glad	
Capeatsee		Give me some- thing to Eat	
Ahomah	A	Good treet	

## H

Uquilsaka <sup>29</sup>	the	Head	
upseeoop	the	Hair	hapsi'yup'
Coochanexo	the	Hands	kwikwinikso'
Aheo	A	Hore	
Cloosmeet	A	Heavin (= herring)	thusmit'
Wickcatish <sup>30</sup>	I	Have Not	
Seapokes <sup>31</sup>	A	Hat or Cap	
Chartler	to	Hand it	
Mahartee	A	House	maḥti'
Weiektap	A	Hard Read wood	
Malthy	A	Horn	maḥ
Cutsomixne		Hail	katso'mini
Nahah	to	Hark or Lisen	na'a'
Pooa	A	Holy Boat	
Qua ahmiss		Hearing sponds	
Quanthoegish	Is	Heavy	
Apukshittle	to	Hug	'ap'k'cił

<sup>28</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "to be glad, happy" is 'o'aqł.

<sup>29</sup> toḥtsiti in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>30</sup> Involves *wik-* "not." With passive and body-part possessive 'at- this forms *wikāt-* "not to be —ed, not to have (body-part)."

<sup>31</sup> tsop'koz'simi in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>36</sup> 's*taqstull* "to tell a lie." *It-* of "Itiive" probably to be understood as 's*ait-*, phonetic variant of 'e't-.

Acoalthy	to	Lend	'a'ko'tl
Wauhahne	A	Land orte	wa'xni'
Youhesish		Light	
Ya ak	to	Lov	
Isiccomiss <sup>37</sup>	the	Lean of a Whale	
Sarsupt	A	Large Rope	

## M

Eluihsool	A	Mouth	hinaksul = <i>lips</i>
Siye <sup>38</sup>	A	Middle finger	
Annecatsmah	A	Mark	
Iacops	A	Man	tcakop' = <i>male</i>
Cloonimme	A	Moose	tlo'nim <sup>i</sup>
Youshaneek <sup>39</sup>	Is	Make hast	
Cleheliy	A	Matt	hihał
Iacops Elomas	A	Man of another	

## Town

Clocoba <sup>40</sup>	A	Mouse	
Omazexco	A	Mother	'umi'i'q'so'
Imlthy <sup>41</sup>	the	Moon	
Seeyah	that Is	Mee	si'ya'
Oquith	to	Make	'okwi'l
Clucksomah	A	Mast	tlaqsim <sup>i</sup>
Arehischanwolthy		Move this way	
Nitscocostthy	Is	Move that way	
howillpiliso	A	Motherless	
		Daughter	

## N

Noesah	A	Nose	ni'tsa'
Iseecomitts	A	Neck	tsikumits
hannas <sup>42</sup>		Night	
Cheetuqualish <sup>42</sup>		Night	
Clah		Now	tlaħ

<sup>37</sup> Containing suffix *-mis*, frequently employed for nouns indicating mass.

<sup>38</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "middle finger" is *tataiyitsq' nukum'* "eldest in hand."

<sup>39</sup> *ye'ica'* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>40</sup> *llitsa'.ok'a* in Barkley Sound Nootka is "rat." "Mouse" is *'a'ak'lik'*.

<sup>41</sup> *Hopal'* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>42</sup> *'at'hai'* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

Anneekebesah		Narrow	
Clahoquilth	Is	Night before Last	
Shumcathat		{	Names of the towns which they nutca'ŋath visit and trade 'i'ŋatis'ath which Is to the North of Neaky
Noochathat			
Ahateset			
Cheneekenet			
Atuckchaat	Do		
Kyoquot	Do		qa'yo'kwath
Checbeseet			
Clisut			
Quoshkeenowhat			
Kashchoat			
Marsets			
manoih	Do		
		Names of the towns to the Southward of Nootka	
Otso-osutt	Do		
Kitits mahats			
Clioquot			tla'o'kwi'ath
Uhistbetbe			
Clyesuh			
totootch	Do		toto't'e= thundering (per- sonal name)
Sawwark	Is	One	t'sawa'k'
utlah		two	'atla'
Cutsah		three	qatst'sa'
Moo Do	Is	Fore	mo''
Suche Do		five	sut'ca'
Noopa	Is	Sixth	'nup'u'
Atlapoo		Seven	'atŋpu'
Atlequil		Eight	'atlakwał
Sawaquil		Nine	t'sawa'kwał
hiyou		Ten	ŋayu'

NOTE when they Count up to teen they Begin again to one and Count as folow

Sawcates	Is	twenty	tsaqe'ts
Cutsaute <sup>43</sup>	Do	thirthy	
Mooyak <sup>44</sup>		forty	muyi'q' = 80
Suchaka <sup>45</sup>		fifty	sut'ci'q' = 100
Noopake <sup>46</sup>		Seventy	'nupu'q' = 120
Attheacalth hyack <sup>47</sup>		Eighty	'atlakwali'q' = 160
Sawakulthy auch <sup>48</sup>		Ninety	tsawa'kwaliq' = 180

hisoyarek<sup>49</sup> Is one hundred

NOTE that they donot Count Any hier then one hundred.<sup>50</sup>

## O

haxup	Is	Oversot	
toque <sup>51</sup>	an	Ornament	tuxwi'
Clackamiss		Oyl	tlaq'mic
Clakamasish		Oylly	tlaq'misi'ts (?)
micttoohish <sup>52</sup>		old	
Unnah		Only	'an'a'
Quersap		Open	
Mistook Iacop <sup>52</sup>	an	Old man	
Mittookelotsmah <sup>53</sup>	An	old women	

<sup>43</sup> Perhaps *qatetsiq'* "sixty" (= 3 x 20) is meant. "Thirty" is *tsaqe'ts 'ic hayu'* "20 and 10."

<sup>44</sup> = 4 x 20. -ak, -aka, -ake, is -i'q' "so and so many x 20." These numbers are here misunderstood. "Forty" is *'atli'q' "2 x 20."*

<sup>45</sup> = 5 x 20. See note 44. "Fifty" is *'atliq' 'ic hayu' "2 x 20 and 10."*

<sup>46</sup> = 6 x 20. See note 44. "Seventy" is *qatetsiq' 'ic hayu' "3 x 20 and 10."*

<sup>47</sup> = 8 x 20. See note 44. "Eighty" is *muyiq'*, see note 44. This vocabulary omits *'atlu'q' "140" = 7 x 20.*

<sup>48</sup> = 9 x 20. See note 44. "Ninety" is *muyi'q' 'ic hayu' "4 x 20 and 10."*

<sup>49</sup> Possibly *hayu'q' "200" = 10 x 20.* See note 44. "The hundred" is *sut'ci'q'*, see note 45.

<sup>50</sup> Wrong. Higher unit is 200 = 10 x 20.

<sup>51</sup> I have not this word available for comparison, but it is implied by *tux'sukwin'* "owl," which clearly means "with ornament in nose."

<sup>52</sup> *'i'cini* in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>53</sup> Evidently containing *lo'ts'ma' "woman."*

## P

Clutawar <sup>54</sup>	to	Padle of	
Oquappa	A	Paddle	'uxuap'
Quickomis	is	Paint	qwaħmis= <i>red paint</i>
Yakuk	is	Pain	ya'kuk' <sup>n</sup>
yukuchish	to Be	Painfull	
Ishatoquotlee	A	Perl shell	hietsuqwati'
Cutshittle	to	Pinch	
Cheecheeshittle	to	Pull	tei'tei'tł
Oya	is	Preasently	(tłah) 'oyi'
Moohitch	to	Put on	'mułcite
harmartolt	to	Puttoff	ħa'naħtutł
Cape chittle	to	Pint	kop'citł= <i>to point</i>
Reparshell	the	Palm of your hand	

## R

Oatis	A	Ring finger	'o''atso'
Clohapa		Red fish	tłehapiħ= <i>red cod</i>
Capshittle	to	Robe or sted (= steal)	
Moxey	Is	Rooks	'muks'yi'= <i>rocks</i>
Tasheyes <sup>55</sup>	A	Rivor so Cawled (= called)	łaci'yi(?)
tashes	A	Rode or path	łaci'
Micklah		Rain	'mitłā'
Ahitsee	A	Root they dig in spring	˙a'aitso'= <i>wild clover root</i>
Ktedseap	A	Root Like Sax- safax	qiltso'p'= <i>wild rhubarb (?)</i>
Tleetelee	to	Rub	titłti'ya' <i>(iterative)</i>
Shelah	A	Root	citłā'= <i>fern root</i>

<sup>54</sup> *łiħcił* in Barkley Sound Nootka.<sup>55</sup> Probably "road along beach," referring to strait or inlet.

Mahwah	to	Return	'ma'wa' = to take home
Yetsook	to	Run	ya'tsuk' = to go
Commatackotle	to	Remember	kam'atap' = to know
S			
Clasepe	A	Sholder	flahsapim' = shoulder blade
tupulthy		Solt warter	topal
Shuokshittle	to	Strike	
Winnepu	to	Stay	wi'napi'
Sahah		Salmon	so'ha' = spring salmon
Quotlukt		Skin of an orter (a sea-otter)	kwatlaq'
Tuboshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Skin	
Marletle	A	Ship	
Jophalah <sup>56</sup>	A	Speear	
Quiss		Snow	kwi's
Rolthy	A	Slave	qo'l
Tentle	to	Scold	
Mahaklent <sup>57</sup>	A	Sun	
Clealchmob	A	Sister	lo'te' mo'p'
tahtoxsex		Stairs	
Opahooslahah		Sunrise	
Opeetullack		Sunset	
Wayach	to	Sleep	we'ite
Sacolthy	to	Set down	
Tairilt	to Be	Sick	te'il
Casha		Smokes	qwi'ca' = smoke
Enashosesah	to	Shall i Come in	
Nutso	I	See	'nats'a'
hyeh	A	Snake	heiyi'
Mooshsap		Shut	'mucsa'p'
Suchshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Spil	
Tasamah		Silince	

<sup>56</sup> tsax'yak' in Barkley Sound Nootka.

<sup>57</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka "sun" is *hopal* (cf. "moon"), also 'na's (properly "day-light"). "Son" is expressed by ta'na' "child" or ha'wilatl "boy."

Capshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Steel	
Cockamaah <sup>58</sup>	A	Smoll fish	
Cahnocuch	A	Snare to Coetch	
		geese	
Misshittle	to	Smell	miscitl
Pooallyahtoo	I am	Slepy	po'a'atu (teitl)
Tsestob	A	String	'siato'p'
Weechittle	I am	Sory	

## T

Cloop	Is	Toungue	teup'
Chee che che		Teeth	teiteitei'
Eh ahcomipti		Thum	'ihkumits
Ahuptack <sup>59</sup>	Is	Thigh	
Chechesoughtome		Toes	
Mars	A	Town	ma'as
Sison <sup>60</sup>	to	Talk	
Supult	to	Take hold	
Wayshittle	to	Throw away	wahecitl
Clackco		Thank you	'liko'
Anmteshittle <sup>61</sup>		Tell or told	
Why	Is	Then	
Cloopanishness <sup>62</sup>		Tis a fine day	
Sotah	the	Tail of any thing	sita'
Ryah		Take Care	

## U

Commetax	Is	understand	kam'a'ap'
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## V

Chummos	Is	Vatuals	
Cashoas	A	Village so called	

<sup>58</sup> Perhaps *kwikims'* "variety of bass."

<sup>59</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka *'aptsitaq'tli'* (from hip to knee).

<sup>60</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka *'tsiq'ciltl*.

<sup>61</sup> Possibly *'εmit'ciltl* "to name."

<sup>62</sup> Seems to contain *tlopa'* "to be hot" and *'na's* "day."



## W

Clotchmar	A	Woman	lo'ts'ma'
Toguine <sup>63</sup>	A	Wor Carnoo	
Enicksee		Wood in Jennaral	'iniks'yi'
Wasser	Is	Whave	
Ahchuklah		What is your Name	'atecaqla'(hak')
Rlummah	A	Woodenimage	
Clochah		Wise	
Cloopah		Worm	
Uckhue		What is that	'aqak'
Cleeshittle <sup>9</sup>	I	Wright or mark	
Cheemah <sup>64</sup>	A	Wor Knife	
Marmook	to	Work	ma'mok' <sup>u</sup>
Choemetah	Is	Well	
hua	Is	Wind	yu''i'
Ahwelt lance		White haded Eaguel	
Cliptshittle <sup>9</sup>	to	Wash	
Ahtoop		Wild sarlary	
Way yuch		Who	
Ahkuck		What is that	'aqak'
Mark	A	Whale	ma'ak'
Cometuck	to	Wallk	
Claek	Is	Whales blubbor	tla'q'
Ackcalammack <sup>65</sup>		What have you Best	
Ahchuckistick <sup>66</sup>		What Do you Call it	
Oshtock	to	Work	

## Y

Aho	Is	yes	ha''a'
Suwar	is	your	so'wa' = you

<sup>63</sup> In Barkley Sound Nootka *wi'na'*.<sup>64</sup> Derivative of *tai-* "to cut."<sup>65</sup> Derivative of *'aga-* "what?"<sup>66</sup> Derivative of *'atea* "who?"

Ao ayuckish		yes very much	ha''a 'aya'aq''is (?)
Hahwelttule	A	youth	ha''wilatł
harquotle	A	Young Woman	ha''kwa'tł
Ahme		Yesterday	'a'mi''
Wahwor		you said	wawa''= <i>to say</i>

## II. HAIDA

A | VOCABULARY OF THE | LANGUAGE AT | BARRICKS INLET  
AT | WASHINGTONS ISLAND | IN | LATID 52° N LONG |

Squansang	is	One	sgoā'nsññ
Sting		Two	stññ
Squonolth		three	lgu'nul
Stainsung		fore	sta'nsññ
Cloathly		five	lēññ
Chahquonalth		Sixth	lga'nul
Cheequahhah		Seven	djiguagā'
Stainsalen		Eight	sta'nsañxa
Clahnisquonswing		Nine	
			LaAñ'ngisgoansí'ngo
Chach		Ten	lā'Ał
Tsahnoo		Five	te'lā'ano
tase		Burn	dā'dji= <i>live coals</i>
Casinggon	to	Ask your Name	gasññ= <i>how</i>
Nuckky	the	Seeorter Skin	
Coweets		Beads	
tull	is	Rain	dal
Sye	is the	Sun	q!et; sñ= <i>sky</i> (?)
Kong	the	Moon	qoñ
tychetso		Stars	k!a'ñda
Clew	the	Ship or Cannoo	Lū
Qunn		Sufficient or plenty	qoan
Klikkah	the	Man	i'ñña
Kaho		yours	
Yuchteates	is	Iron	igēts
Luckkush	is	good	la <i>good</i>

Pishuck		Bad	not a Haida word, Chinook jargon, from Nootka picaq'
tatso		Wind	ta'dju
Tungar		See or salt watter	tā'ña
Cuntte		freash watter	ganL
Shee	the	Knife or Razor	sxao
Slin	the	Nedle	slin
Quatah		thread	k'!əao
Captah	to	Eaght	ta <i>to eat</i>
Charnee	to	Drink	
Chartee	to	Sleep	
Tingishstong	to	Give	
Quden	to	Undertsand	gūdeñ
Keakong	the	Mast	
Kyit	the	tree	qēt
Intah	a	Rope	
Tutsong	the	hat made of	dadj'ñ
		Band	
Latikieng	the	Garment of Ditto	
Cottilah	to	Steal	q'olta
Cluto	to	Goway	
Clucashlaitit	to	Come here again	
Smoahit	the	Chief	
Sealengah	the	Infeear Chief	
ettligo	the	Looar Class	ilgas = <i>chief?</i>
Congithilo	A	Name of a Vilage	
Coyah		Name of a Chief	xō'ya = <i>Raven</i>
Kongi		Eyes	xañge
Skeealy		Eyebrows	skiatse
Quoon		Nose	kun
Cahisee		hair	qasq!ēl
Tritsah		Check	tslita
Tahngit		Tongue	tāñal
Tising		Teeth	te!ñ
Skeeequoi		Beird	sq!eoge
Qu		Ear	g'u
Quah		What	gū'sū

Come	is	No	gam
King	to	See	qĩñ
Enchety	the	child	
Ener	the	Woman	i'na = <i>to marry</i>

## III. TLINGIT

A | VOCABULARY OF NORFOLK SOUND | LANGUAGE IN  
LATIT 57 : 30

Staack	is	One	Lēq!
Toiach	Is	two	dēx
Nooach		Three	nats!k
Tacken		Fore	daq!ū'n
Keicheen		Five	kē'djĩn
Cletuscheen		Sixth	le'ducu
Takaluschut		Seven	daxa'ducu
Nooashachust		Eight	na'ts!kuducu'
Kooeshush		Nine	gucū'k
Chin Cat		Ten	dj'i'nkāt

## IV. ESKIMO

A | VOCABULARY OF PRINCE WILLIAM | SOUND LANGUAGE |

Asthlenock	Is	One	ātāūchěk
Matchnock		Two	mālruk
Pingluling		Those	pínggñiyūn
Staackman		Fore	stāměn
Tlachman	Is	Five	tātlēměn
Inglewlin		Sixth	āh'vĩnlǐggĩn
Coolin	Is	Teen	kōln

P R O C E E D I N G S .

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, OCTOBER 18, 1916.  
AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY, WORCESTER.

The annual meeting of the Society was called to order at 10.45 a. m., in Antiquarian Hall, President Lincoln being in the chair.

The following members were present:

Edmund Mills Barton, Samuel Swett Green, Andrew McFarland Davis, Henry Herbert Edes, Augustus George Bullock, Granville Stanley Hall, William Eaton Foster, Francis Henshaw Dewey, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, William Trowbridge Forbes, Arthur Lord, George Henry Haynes, Charles Lemuel Nichols, William Roscoe Livermore, Waldo Lincoln, George Parker Winship, Rev. Austin Samuel Garver, Samuel Utle, Benjamin Thomas Hill, William MacDonald, Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Clarence Saunders Brigham, Franklin Pierce Rice, Lincoln Newton Kinnicut, Worthington Chauncey Ford, Julius Herbert Tuttle, Charles Grenfill Washburn, Samuel Bayard Woodward, George Hubbard Blakeslee, Marshall Howard Saville, Justin Harvey Smith, Henry Winchester Cunningham, Frank Farnum Dresser, Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Rev. Henry Ainsworth Parker, George Francis Dow, Homer Gage, Albert Carlos Bates, Rev. Herbert Edwin Lombard, Grenville Howland Norcross, George Arthur Plimpton, Thomas Hovey Gage, Otis Grant Hammond, John Whittemore

Farwell, Alexander George McAdie, Nathaniel Thayer Kidder, and Foreign Member, Edward Herbert Thompson.

After the call for the meeting had been read it was moved by Mr. Edes that the reading of the records of the semi-annual meeting be dispensed with. The report of the Council was then read by Mr. Lincoln, the report of the Treasurer by Mr. Bullock, and the Librarian's report by Mr. Brigham. It was moved by Mr. Norcross and voted that these reports be accepted as the report of the Council and be referred to the Committee of Publication.

The President appointed Messrs. Kidder, Smith and Lombard as a committee to distribute and collect ballots for new members and report the result. The committee announced the election of the following:

Solon Justus Buck, of Minneapolis, Minn.  
William Lawrence Clements, of Bay City, Mich.  
Ernest Lewis Gay, of Boston, Mass.  
Richard Ward Greene, of Worcester, Mass.  
Lawrence Park, of Groton, Mass.  
Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston, of Louisville, Ky.

The election of President being next in order, Messrs. Edes, Saville and Foster were appointed a committee to distribute and collect the ballots cast. The committee announced the unanimous re-election of Mr. Waldo Lincoln as President of the Society.

Messrs. Cunningham, Norcross and Thompson were appointed a committee to present nominations for the remaining offices. Their report was accepted and the Society elected the following:

*Vice-Presidents:*

Samuel Abbott Green, LL.D., of Groton, Mass.  
Andrew McFarland Davis, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

*Councillors:*

Nathaniel Paine, A.M., of Worcester, Mass.

Samuel Swett Green, A.M., of Worcester, Mass.

Granville Stanley Hall, LL.D., of Worcester, Mass.

Samuel Utley, LL.B., of Worcester, Mass.

Arthur Prentice Rugg, LL.D., of Worcester, Mass.

Charles Grenfill Washburn, A.B., of Worcester, Mass.

Francis Henshaw Dewey, A.M., of Worcester, Mass.

Henry Winchester Cunningham, A.B., of Milton, Mass.

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph.D., of New York, N. Y.

George Parker Winship, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence:*

James Phinney Baxter, Litt.D., of Portland, Me.

*Secretary for Domestic Correspondence:*

Worthington Chauncey Ford, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

*Recording Secretary:*

Charles Lemuel Nichols, M.D., of Worcester, Mass.

*Treasurer:*

Samuel Bayard Woodward, M.D., of Worcester, Mass.

*Committee of Publication:*

Franklin Pierce Rice, of Worcester, Mass.

George Henry Haynes, Ph.D., of Worcester, Mass.

Charles Lemuel Nichols, M.D., of Worcester, Mass.

Julius Herbert Tuttle, of Dedham, Mass.

*Auditors:*

Benjamin Thomas Hill, A.B., of Worcester, Mass.

Homer Gage, M.D., of Worcester, Mass.

The oath of office was administered to the Secretary by Mr. Norcross.

The Society then listened to the papers presented. "The Mason Title and its Relation to New Hampshire and Massachusetts" was read by Mr. Otis G. Hammond, of Concord, N. H. Then followed the paper by Mr. George A. Plimpton, of New York City, on "The Hornbook and its Use in America," illustrated by a large number of hornbooks belonging to the speaker. During the discussion which followed, Mr. Albert C. Bates showed to the Society an English hornbook in his possession and several battledores printed about 1807 by Johnson & Warner, of Philadelphia. President Hall spoke in warm praise of Mr. Plimpton's address and of his valuable collection of school books of which these hornbooks are a part. He stated that in his opinion the history of education should be re-written because of the important information gained through such a collection. Mr. McAdie spoke of the apparent lack of relation between the hornbook and his profession—the study of wind and weather. He developed the history of the rotary motion of winds and storms and exhibited to the Society a hornbook devised by Henry Piddington—an English navigator—for the use of sailors in directing their course through these storms.

A paper entitled "Historical Notes relating to the Second Settlement of Worcester," was then read by Mr. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, of Worcester. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Washburn asked if the site of the early mill was on the exact spot now occupied by the Salisbury Mansion, or one or more hundred feet above. He also showed a letter written to him by Rev. Edward E. Hale which follows:

May 27, 1889.

My dear Mr. Washburn:

I have just secured the sketch of the manufacturing industries of Worcester. It looks very attractive, and I am very glad to have it. Judge Merrick told me once that in



his young life he met Slater who had so much to do with the cotton manufacture. Merrick said to Slater, "We shall never be a manufacturing town of Worcester because we have so little water power." Slater said to him, "Mr. Merrick, you may live to see the time when Worcester will need all the water power of Mill-brook to provide steam for her steam engines."

Very truly yours,  
Edward Everett Hale.

The paper on "The Early Press and Printers of Jamaica," written by Frank Cundall, of Kingston, Jamaica, was read by title. The President spoke of Mr. Cundall's valuable work in Jamaica and his personal interest in the Institute at Kingston.

The members of the Society were invited to luncheon at the residence of the President and the meeting was dissolved.

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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The Council has learned with great regret that Mr. A. George Bullock, who has served the Society as Treasurer since October, 1907, wishes to retire from that office. Mr. Bullock's thorough knowledge of financial affairs has been of great benefit to the Society, especially during those years when the increase in the endowment necessitated frequent investment of the Society's funds, which, through Mr. Bullock's management, has been done to the Society's advantage. The Council wishes also to acknowledge its obligations to Mr. Bullock's very efficient assistant, Mr. D. W. Carter, for the clear and concise system of bookkeeping which he established for the Society's accounts.

Since the April meeting three active members have been taken by death. Horace Davis, of San Francisco, California, but a native of Worcester, who has been a member since April, 1862, and was second on the list in seniority of membership, died at San Francisco, July 12. Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Woodmont, Connecticut, a student of the languages and antiquities of American Indians as well as of local history, who was elected to this Society in April, 1885, died at his home in Woodmont, August 18. Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of Pennypacker's Mills, Pennsylvania, active in the public service of his State, of which he was at one time Governor, a notable collector of Americana and author of many works relating to Pennsylvania history, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of this Society since October, 1912, died September 2, at his home. Notices of these members will be prepared for publication in the Proceedings.

Information has recently been received of the death, about two years ago, of Dr. Antonio Peñafiel, of Mexico City, who was elected a foreign member of the Society in April, 1910. Dr. Peñafiel was charged with the general direction of statistics of the Mexican Republic, from the establishment of that office, in 1882, until his death. He was a student of Mexican languages and hieroglyphics and the author of several works on those subjects and was a member of many national and foreign scientific societies. No other deaths among the foreign members have been reported, but the present European war and Mexican situation have caused so much disturbance in foreign correspondence that other deaths may have occurred without their coming to the knowledge of the Council. Members aware of such deaths will confer a favor by reporting them to the Librarian before the publication of the next number of the Proceedings.

Members who attended the last annual meeting may recall the tapestries which were hung, temporarily, in the large panels in the Reading Room. The decorative effect of the hangings was so pleasing, and the improvement in the acoustic properties of the room so marked, that it seems advisable to cover the panels permanently. Search has been made for tapestries large enough for the purpose, those used temporarily being rather too small, but nothing has been found except at such prices as to be prohibitive. Meanwhile those used last year have been sold and, being of Belgian manufacture, no more like them can be obtained, probably, until after the close of the present European war. Learning of the good effect obtained by the sound absorbent pads used in the Harvard Club, of Boston, the committee on the hall has inquired as to their merits and cost, but, while favorably impressed, considers it inadvisable to recommend their use at present. As a temporary expedient, to make the use of the room possible for this day's meeting, wooden frames covered with burlap have

been hung in the panels, the burlap being lined and pleated so as to be as absorbent of sound as possible. The cost of this arrangement is slight, as the burlap belonged to the Society and the color, a dull green, makes the effect not displeasing.

In the manuscript department an important and long-delayed task has been performed, in arranging, mounting and binding the papers of Isaiah Thomas. This work has been wholly done in the Library by the staff, in odd moments. The papers were arranged chronologically, mounted with hinges on a strong paper, and substantially bound in the Society's bindery, in six large volumes. It is a good example of what should be done with many other manuscripts, notably the Salisbury collection. The work of calendaring and indexing the manuscripts, so well begun several years ago, still remains unfinished, in the condition where it was left on the removal to the new building. Its completion will have to await other, more pressing requirements, unless provision is made for it from some source outside of the Society's present income.

The advantage of having a purchasing fund through which large collections, unexpectedly thrown upon the market, may be acquired, has again been demonstrated during the past summer. Through the watchfulness of Mr. Albert C. Bates, of Hartford, whose interest in the library has been shown repeatedly, the Librarian learned of the opportunity to secure the valuable collection of bookplates belonging to the late James Terry, of Hartford. In view of the large number of duplicates, both of imprints and bookplates, which the collection will furnish, the sale of which it is reasonable to expect will largely defray its cost, it was felt that the Purchasing Fund might properly be used for this purchase and the collection was secured and is now being arranged. Mr. Terry, born at Terryville, Connecticut, August 5, 1844, died at Hartford, October 17, 1912. He had been inter-

ested in scientific and historical subjects since 1873 and had made this collection of about ten thousand bookplates, mostly dating before the Civil War, with the idea of writing a history of early American libraries. With this in view he took the unusual course of preserving several hundred early volumes of Americana with the original bookplates in them, made copious notes concerning the several libraries, and paid much attention to book labels made from printer's types, so that the collection is, perhaps, not so valuable for the study of engraving, as for the names of libraries and book collectors, which it has preserved. As these books and notes are included in the purchase, the Society has acquired not only a valuable addition to its bookplates, but also the materials for an exhaustive history of American libraries, both institutional and individual.

In this connection the Council takes occasion to express its appreciation of the benefit the Society is deriving from the activities of some of its members. The work of Dr. Charles L. Nichols in arranging and strengthening the almanac collection, and in enabling the Society to secure, for the benefit of itself and twelve other leading libraries, photographic reproductions of all the known issues of seventeenth century Massachusetts almanacs, has been acknowledged in previous reports; and now it is a pleasure to commend the enthusiastic work of Rev. Herbert E. Lombard who, not satisfied with presenting the Society with his entire collection of bookplates, the fruit of previous labors, is now devoting himself to its increase, and so successfully, that he has acquired one of the leading collections of the best bookplate engraving of the last fifty years, and has a fair proportion of the plates of the earlier period.

In one of the cases in the upper hall may be found an exhibition of institutional bookplates engraved by Sidney L. Smith, to which the attention of the members is called for the reason that Mr. Smith excels in

plates for institutions, and the bookplates used by this Society are extraordinarily bad, some of them being so unworthy that the librarian places them in the books with great reluctance. Six of the seven plates owned by the Society should be replaced by better examples of the designer's and engraver's art. Of these the Society can, perhaps, afford to supply one. Are there any members sufficiently interested to furnish the remainder, five of which commemorate benefactors? Mr. Lombard has arranged an exhibition, which will open on Friday, October 20, in the upper hall, of a nearly complete collection of the bookplates engraved by Mr. Sidney L. Smith, with numerous varieties and proofs.

It has been the good fortune of the Society, ever since its foundation, in 1812, to have had a group of members, varying in number at different periods, whose concern in the Society's work has been so great that they have devoted, gratuitously, much of their time to its interests. For this reason the Society has, during its long life, made almost continuous progress in its career of usefulness. It may be said in general, that the success of every historical society in this country, has been coincident with the interest taken in its affairs by a small group of men, sometimes by one man only, and as these have died, unless their places have been promptly filled by others of like enthusiasm, the society has become decadent, sometimes has even gone out of existence, and experience shows that it is extremely difficult to restore a decadent society to a lasting, active life. It is not unnatural that Worcester, the home of this Society, should have contributed the greater number of the active, working members. The interest inspired by frequent visits to the Library, by watching the growth of those collections in which one is most concerned, and by assisting in that growth, is most easily acquired by the local members. Yet it would be invidious to claim for Worcester all the credit for these wonderfully rich

collections. The names of Alden, Atwater, Bentley, Brinley, Clinton, Ellis, Everett, Harris, Wallcut, Willard and Winthrop are recalled as among the early contributors to the library and cabinet, from other parts of the State and country, and names of more recent members will recur to many as worthy of honorable mention in this connection. The historical collections of this Society have now become so large and so important that should a period of decadence retard their further growth, they would continue to be one of the most important sources of American history on the Continent; but this growth should not stop nor be seriously retarded for many years and the members should consider it a privilege to see that it does not. Those whose residence or occupation prevent their taking part in the actual labors of the library staff are urged to contribute, according to their means, either towards the employment of additional workers or towards a fund for an extension of the present stack, so that the rapidly accumulating material may be speedily classified and arranged and made available to the student. The present writer has so often spoken and written of the financial needs of the Society, that he fears further mention of it by him will not only be unwelcome but be considered by some to be unwise. Yet, while the need remains, it seems to be the duty of the officers to speak.

A year ago attention was called to the rapid filling of the newspaper stack, and the prediction was made that its enlargement would be imperative within two years. To-day it seems inevitable that by another year the Society must cease to collect newspapers unless some provision is made for their storage. It has been estimated that a duplicate of the present stack and its containing walls can be built for fifty thousand dollars, and it was suggested last year that it might be possible to interest some of the wealthier newspaper publishers in this branch of the Society's work. Unfortunately it has since been learned that the

prosperity, now so widely enjoyed in this country, does not extend to the newspaper business, in which advances in the cost of publication have, quite generally, destroyed all profits, so that an appeal to the publishers is pronounced inadvisable at the present time and recourse must be had to the general public, whom it is difficult to reach, and to the members of the Society, whose numbers and means are both somewhat limited. In this emergency it has been suggested, and the Council promulgates the suggestion, that the containing building only be now erected, in which can be built, either a temporary wooden stack of one story, or, if means permit, a permanent one of steel. The cost of the building, it is thought, will not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, of the wooden stack a few hundred, and of the steel stack four or five thousand dollars. Should such an expenditure be more than the funds offered would warrant, it may be possible to build the basement only of the proposed extension, which, with a one-story steel stack, can probably be done at a cost of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Either plan would provide room for a few years' growth, by which time it is reasonable to hope that the Society may be supplied with funds to complete the structure. In any case it will be only the part of prudence to plan this first extension with reference to the building of a second, which another twenty-five years may render necessary. The sum required for the first of these suggestions is not so large but that it seems possible to raise it in the Society, and an immediate attempt will be made to do so. Meanwhile the want of additional income for general purposes remains as insistent as ever, and the Society must continue to be a beggar for more endowment until its needs are supplied. These are not excessive and, in these days of enormous fortunes seeking worthy objects of beneficence are, comparatively, so small that it seems as though the mere publication of them should bring their satisfac-



tion. With "Americanism" the universal and popular cry, how is it possible that the work of a society devoted to the preservation of the records of, and materials for, American history, should be allowed to languish for want of a little money?

## OBITUARIES.

## JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Joseph Anderson, a member of this Society since 1885, died in Portsmouth, N. H., August 18, 1916. Born in Scotland, December 16, 1836, he came to the United States in 1842 and has resided here since that time. In 1854 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of A.B. and in 1857 received the degree of A.M. In 1857 he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1878. He held pastorates in Stamford, Norwalk, and Waterbury, Conn., and since 1905 was pastor emeritus of the First Church of Waterbury. He held many offices connected with the Congregational Church; and since 1884 was a member of the corporation of Yale. He made a special study of the languages and antiquities of the American Indians. He edited and was largely the author of "The Town and City of Waterbury, Conn.," in three volumes, published in 1896; and was author of many books and pamphlets on local history. On January 24, 1859, he married Anna Sands Gildersleeve, of New York. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, of the National Institute of Social Sciences and was President and Curator of the Museum of the Mattatuck Historical Society.

S. U.

## HORACE DAVIS.

Horace Davis (sixth in descent from Dolor and Marjory [Willard] Davis, of Cambridge, Duxbury,

Barnstable and Concord) was born in Worcester, Mass., March 16, 1831, the eldest son of John Davis and Eliza Bancroft. The father was prominent in public life, governor of Massachusetts, and United States Senator; the mother was daughter of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, a pioneer in the Unitarian ministry and one of the earliest biographers of Washington. Horace Davis entered Williams College, but graduated in the class of 1849 at Harvard, the year of the excitement over the discovery of gold in California. Intended for the law he began its study, but his eyes failed and in 1852 he went to California to try his fortune at the mines. He started a store at Shaw's Flat, with no great success, and he went to San Francisco ready for any employment. A cousin, Isaac Davis, put him as supercargo on a coasting schooner, and, proving his worth, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. made him a purser on one of its steamers, in which capacity he served some years. A brother, George Davis, joined with him in investing their savings in a flour mill, and the management of the mill proving unprofitable, they took over the property with Horace as manager. The venture in time became a success, and the Golden Gate Flour Mill, was for many years the leading mill on the coast and exported largely to China. Mr. Davis carefully studied the problem, associated with him his brother, Andrew McF. Davis, and was recognized as an authority in the trade. He was made president of a union of leading mills—the Sperry Flour Company—and for forty years remained at the head of the milling industry, retiring in 1911. The export of flour to China formed an important part of his interests, but on the question of permitting the free entrance of Chinese into the United States he took sides with his State. This involved a heavy but temporary loss of trade connections.

He and his brother Andrew were anxious to advance education in California, and the schools and colleges felt their influence. In 1877 Horace became

president of the University of California, and served for three years, when he was elected to represent the State in Congress. For four years he was at Washington, a close observer of national questions and on occasion an able critic; but he served at a time when party and economic service was demanded before national. A good republican, he demanded an independence of action which the party leaders and the influences behind them, could not permit. He did not receive a re-nomination and returned to his business and educational interests enriched by his experience at Washington. With the establishment of the School for Mechanical Arts, through the will of James Lick, Mr. Davis found a new field of usefulness, and for many years he was on the board of trustees, and the president, of Stanford University. His positive contribution to the cause of education in California received recognition by a degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1911, and from the University of California in 1912. He wrote on genealogical, religious and political questions, but published little. An historical touch will be seen in his paper on "The Oregon Trail," read before the Massachusetts Historical Society in October, 1909. He was always a member of the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco and for eight years a member of the Board of Trustees and Moderator of the Board. On occasions he filled the pulpit. He gave liberally of his time and means to the education of young clergymen at the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, and was for some years a vice-president of the American Unitarian Association.

He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1903, and was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He prepared a sketch of "Dolor Davis," which was printed in 1881 for private distribution, and the "Ancestry of John Davis" in 1897. A single speech made in Congress was printed in separate

form—that on Chinese Immigration, delivered June 8, 1878. He wrote on special topics in periodicals, but seemed rather indifferent to preserving his contributions in a more permanent form. His writings are marked by breadth and balance, accuracy and directness. He was elected to the American Antiquarian Society in April, 1862; and at the time of his death his name stood second among the Resident Members. He made a contribution of \$1000 to the invested funds of the Society, and has shown his interest in its welfare in other ways.

Mr. Davis was twice married. His first wife, a daughter of Capt. F. W. Macondray, died in 1872; his second wife, Edith King, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Starr King, died in 1909. Mr. Davis died from the results of an operation, July 12, 1916. A son, Norris King Davis, survives.

In public and in private life Mr. Davis was marked by a soundness of judgment and quiet force which called for recognition. A wide reader, he enjoyed an association with academic circles, where his views carried weight and impressed all brought into contact with him, with his honesty and sincerity.

W. C. F.

### SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was born in Phoenixville, Penn., April 9, 1843, and died at Pennypacker Mills, Penn., September 2, 1916. He was educated in private schools in Pennsylvania. In 1863 he enlisted in the Civil War as a private in the 26th "Emergency and State Militia." With the degree of Bachelor of Laws, conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1866. For several years he assisted in making an Index to the English Common Law Reports; and he published the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports, 1882-1886. From 1889 to 1902 he served as Judge of

the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. In 1903 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1907. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred on him the degree of LL.D., as have also Franklin and Marshall College and Muhlenberg College. On October 20, 1870, he married Virginia Earl Broomall, of Phoenixville.

Governor Pennypacker made a notable collection of early Pennsylvania imprints, many of which at the auction sale of his books were purchased for this Society. He was author of many valuable historical books, including "Anthony Wayne;" "Annals of Phoenixville and Vicinity;" "Historical and Biographical Sketches;" "The Settlement of Germantown;" "Capture of Stony Point;" "General Weedon's Orderly Book at Valley Forge;" and "Pennsylvania in American History." He was president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member and councillor of the American Philosophical Society and a member of many other societies, including this Society to which he was elected in 1912.

S. U.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer presents his Annual Report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1916, and a statement of the investments of the Society.

The net assets October 1st, 1916, are \$503,290.50, invested as follows:

Real Estate (unproductive)	\$189,905.71
Mortgage Loans	15,100.00
Bonds	263,114.50
Stocks	35,798.00
Cash on deposit in bank	3,603.56

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\$507,521.77

Less liability on Mortgage Note	3,756.00
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\$503,765.77

which sum includes unexpended balances  
and income amounting to

475.27

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\$503,290.50

The principal account was increased during the year by \$727.43 received from the liquidation of two banks at prices larger than their value on our books, and from an extra dividend of stock declared by the Union Pacific Railroad. This account was also increased by reimbursement of the Publishing Fund by \$252 and reimbursement of the Salisbury Legacy Fund by \$177 in accordance with the plan of the council as stated in the Treasurer's last Report.

The Centennial Fund was increased by \$200, the gift of Grenville H. Norcross, and \$100 was received from Clarence M. Burton for Special Gifts Fund.

A. G. BULLOCK, *Treasurer.*

*PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.*

Principal Oct. 1, 1915 .....		\$502,318.82
Principal received since Oct. 1, 1915.		
Sale of Stocks and Bonds over book value	\$727.43	
Herbert E. Lombard Life Membership .....	50.00	
Nathaniel T. Kidder Life Membership .....	50.00	
Samuel E. Morison Life Membership .....	50.00	
Reimbursement of Publishing Fund by one-third amount charged to it in last report	252.00	
Reimbursement of Salisbury Legacy Fund by one-third amount charged to it in last report .....	177.00	
Income added to principal		
Special Gifts Fund .....	\$25.85	
J. L. Whitney Fund .....	12.76	
Purchasing Fund .....	116.83	155.44
Clarence M. Burton Contribution to Special Gifts Fund .....	100.00	
Grenville H. Norcross Contribution to Centennial Fund .....	200.00	
James L. Whitney Estate .....	48.03	
Sale of Duplicates .....	105.00	1,914.90
		<u>\$504,233.72</u>
Expended for Books from Purchasing Fund	943.22	943.22
		<u>\$503,290.50</u>

*INCOME ACCOUNT.*

Unexpended Income 1915 .....	\$699.00	
Income from Investments .....	14,309.83	
Assessments .....	355.00	
Sale of Books .....	144.95	15,508.78
		<u>\$518,799.28</u>

*EXPENDITURES.*

Incidental Expenses .....	\$382.86	
Salaries .....	7,374.88	
Light, Heat, Water and Telephone .....	1,034.32	
Treasurer and Office Expense .....	649.03	
Supplies .....	256.48	
Books (less \$943.22 charged to Purchasing Fund)	2,589.12	
Publishing .....	1,829.88	
Binding .....	500.00	
Repairs on Buildings .....	177.00	
Care of Grounds .....	84.50	
Income transferred to Principal .....	155.44	15,033.51
		<u>\$503,765.77</u>



## ASSETS.

Real Estate.....	\$189,905.71	
Mortgage Loans.....	15,100.00	
Bonds.....	263,114.50	
Stocks.....	35,798.00	
Cash on deposit in bank.....	3,603.56	\$507,521.77

## LIABILITIES.

Worcester Art Museum Note.....	3,756.00
	<hr/>
	\$503,765.77
Unexpended Balances Oct. 1, 1916.....	475.27
	<hr/>
Principal Oct. 1, 1916.....	\$503,290.50

## CONDITION OF THE FUND ACCOUNTS.

Fund Title	Principal	Balance 1915	Income 1916	Expended 1916	Balance 1916
Alden	\$1,000.00		\$47.00		\$47.00
Bookbinding	7,500.00		500.00	\$500.00	
George Chandler.....	500.00	\$4.35	23.58	27.93	
Collection & Research	17,000.00		799.00	799.00	
Isaac & Edward L Davis	23,000.00	291.41	1,081.00	1,372.41	
John & Eliza Davis....	4,900.00	11.87	230.30	231.76	10.41
Francis H. Dewey.....	4,800.00	8.92	225.60	223.10	11.42
George E. Ellis.....	17,500.00		822.50	676.91	145.59
Librarian's & General..	35,000.00		1,789.95	1,789.95	
Haven.....	1,500.00	2.13	70.50	68.79	3.84
Library Building.....	186,149.71				
Life Membership.....	3,500.00		164.50	164.50	
Lincoln Legacy .....	7,000.00		329.00	329.00	
Publishing.....	31,497.91		1,577.88	1,577.88	
Salisbury Legacy.....	103,994.39		4,866.59	4,866.59	
Tenney.....	5,000.00	231.00	235.00	466.00	
Benjamin F. Thomas ..	1,000.00	2.32	47.00	46.65	2.67
Special Gifts.....	575.82		25.85	25.85	
Frances W. Haven.....	2,000.00	92.40	94.00	177.00	9.40
Purchasing.....	1,766.73		116.83	116.83	
Charles F. Washburn..	5,000.00	54.60	235.00	197.33	92.27
Centennial.....	29,720.33		1,396.84	1,396.84	
Eliza D. Dodge.....	3,000.00		141.00		141.00
Hunnewell.....	5,000.00		235.00	223.33	11.67
James Lyman Whitney	276.92		12.76	12.76	

## STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.

BONDS.	PER CENT.	PAR.	BOOK.
Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co. . . . .	4	\$11,000	\$11,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. . . . .	4	2,000	1,540.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. . . . .	4	1,000	885.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. . . . .	3½	5,000	4,637.00
Bethlehem Steel Co. . . . .	5	2,000	2,005.00
Boston & Maine R. R. . . . .	3½	5,000	4,593.00
Boston Elevated Railway Co. . . . .	4	2,000	2,000.00
Boston Elevated Railway Co. . . . .	4½	8,000	7,960.00
Business Real Est. Trust of Boston . . . .	4	2,000	1,915.00
Baltimore, Md., City of. . . . .	4	15,000	15,000.00
Boston, Mass., City of. . . . .	3½	15,000	14,325.00
Chicago, Ill., City of. . . . .	4	8,000	8,000.00
Duluth, Minn., City of. . . . .	4	2,000	1,940.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. . . .	4	5,000	5,000.00
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. . . . .	5	4,000	4,000.00
Chicago, Indiana & Southern R.R. . . . .	4	12,000	10,920.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. . . .	4½	2,000	1,932.50
Chicago & Northwestern R. R. . . . .	4	1,000	945.00
Congress Hotel Co. . . . .	6	5,000	5,000.00
Cuyahoga County. . . . .	5	3,000	3,151.00
Ellicott Sq. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	5	5,000	5,000.00
Fitchburg R. R. . . . .	3½	10,000	9,300.00
Illinois Central R. R. . . . .	3½	2,000	2,000.00
Illinois Central R. R. . . . .	5	2,000	2,010.00
Jersey City, N. J., City of. . . . .	4	5,000	4,931.00
Lake Shore & Michigan So. R. R. . . . .	4	5,000	4,621.00
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill Ry. . . . .	5	7,000	6,570.00
Marlboro & Westboro Ry. Co. . . . .	5	1,000	1,000.00
Memphis, Tenn., City of. . . . .	4	5,000	4,887.00
Middletown, Conn., City of. . . . .	3½	5,000	4,700.00
Michigan State Telephone Co. . . . .	5	3,000	2,996.00
New York, City of. . . . .	4½	20,000	20,000.00
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. . . . .	4	10,000	10,000.00
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. . . . .	3½	50	50.00
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. . . . .	6	2,200	2,189.00
Old Colony R. R. . . . .	4	3,000	2,870.00
Omaha, Neb., City of. . . . .	4½	15,000	15,000.00
Penobscot Shore Line R. R. Co. . . . .	4	5,000	4,943.00
Père Marquette R. R. . . . .	4	5,000	5,000.00
San Francisco, Cal., City of. . . . .	4½	5,000	4,914.00
Seattle Electric Co. . . . .	5	5,000	5,000.00
Southern Indiana R. R. . . . .	4	2,000	2,000.00
Terre Haute Tract. Lt. & Power Co. . . .	5	2,000	2,000.00

Union Pacific R. R. ....	4	500	450.00
Waterbury, Conn., City of .....	4	10,000	9,600.00
Western Electric Co. ....	5	5,000	5,056.00
West End St. Ry. Co. ....	4	1,000	1,000.00
Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. ....	5	2,000	2,000.00
Woonsocket, R. I., City of .....	4	12,000	11,179.00
Worcester & Marlboro St. Ry. Co. .	5	3,000	3,000.00
Worcester & Webster St. Ry. Co. .	5	2,000	2,000.00
			<hr/> \$263,114.50

	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Book Value.
Shares			
24 Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. ....		\$2,400	\$2,400
11 Atchison, Tepeka & Santa Fé R. R. (Pref.)		1,100	687
3 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Pref.)		300	210
6 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Com.)		600	420
6 Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co. ....		600	600
50 Fitchburg R. R. Co. ....		5,000	5,000
35 Mass. Gas Light Companies (Pref.)		3,500	2,900
68 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. ....		6,800	8,450
30 Northern R. R. (N. H.) .....		3,000	3,000
11 Old South Building Trust (Pref.)		1,100	981
30 Union Pacific R. R. (Com.)		3,000	3,000
16 Webster & Atlas National Bank .....		1,600	1,800
25 West End St. Ry. Co. (Pref.)		1,250	1,250
14 Worcester Gas Light Co. ....		1,400	2,000
25 Worcester National Bank .....		2,500	2,500
6 Worcester Trust Co. ....		600	600

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 \$35,798

## MORTGAGE LOANS.

J. Burwick, Worcester, Mass. ....	\$2,100
L. L. Mellen, Worcester, Mass. ....	1,500
B. F. Sawyer, Worcester, Mass. ....	3,500
J. P. Sexton, Trustee, Worcester, Mass. ....	8,000

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 \$15,100

## REAL ESTATE.

Library Building with land. ....	\$189,905.71
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The undersigned, Auditors of the American Antiquarian Society, beg leave to state that the books and accounts of the Treasurer, for the year ending September 30, 1916, have been examined by W. Thane Boyden, Accountant, and his certificate that they are correct and properly vouched is herewith submitted.

The Auditors further report that they have personally examined the securities held by the Treasurer and find the same to be as stated by him and the balance of cash on hand duly accounted for.

(Signed) BENJAMIN THOMAS HILL,  
HOMER GAGE,

October 1, 1916.

*Auditors.*

WORCESTER, MASS., October 1, 1916.

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society, made up for the year ending September 30, 1916, and find same to be correct and properly vouched.

(Signed) W. THANE BOYDEN,  
*Accountant.*

CONTRIBUTORS OF \$100 AND MORE TO THE SOCIETY'S INVESTED FUNDS

1832	Isaiah Thomas, Worcester (legacy).....	\$23,152
	Nathaniel Maccarty, Worcester (legacy).....	500
1838	Edward D. Bangs, Worcester (legacy).....	200
1840	William McFarland, Worcester (legacy).....	500
1842	Christopher G. Champlin, Newport, R. I. (legacy).....	100
1852	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.....	5,000
1856	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.....	5,000
1858	Nathan Appleton, Boston.....	100
	Isaac Davis, Worcester.....	200
	Edward Everett, Boston.....	100
	George Folsom, Worcester.....	100
	John Green, Worcester.....	100
	James Lenox, New York, N. Y.....	250
	Levi Lincoln, Worcester.....	200
	Charles C. Little, Cambridge.....	100
	Pliny Merrick, Worcester.....	100
	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.....	3,545
	P. Dexter Tiffany, Worcester.....	200
1867	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.....	8,000
1868	William Thomas, Boston.....	500
	Benjamin F. Thomas, Boston.....	100
	Isaac Davis, Worcester.....	500
	Levi Lincoln, Worcester (legacy).....	940
1869	Isaac Davis, Worcester.....	100
	Usher D. Parsons, Providence.....	100
	Nathaniel Thayer, Boston.....	500

1870	Isaac Davis, Worcester . . . . .	\$100
	Ebenezer Torrey, Fitchburg . . . . .	100
1871	Edward L. Davis, Worcester . . . . .	100
1872	Miss Nancy Lincoln, Shrewsbury . . . . .	300
	John P. Bigelow, Boston (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
1874	Miss Nancy Lincoln, Shrewsbury (legacy) . . . . .	200
	Ebenezer Alden, Randolph . . . . .	100
1875	Isaac Davis, Worcester . . . . .	400
1878	Isaac Davis, Worcester . . . . .	400
1879	Benjamin F. Thomas, Beverly (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
	Edward L. Davis, Worcester . . . . .	500
1881	Joseph A. Tenney, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	5,000
	Ebenezer Alden, Randolph (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
1882	Samuel F. Haven, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
1884	George Chandler, Worcester . . . . .	500
	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	10,000
1885	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	10,000
	Robert C. Waterston, Boston (legacy) . . . . .	500
1886	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Worcester . . . . .	5,000
1887	Robert C. Waterston, Boston . . . . .	100
1889	Francis H. Dewey, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	2,000
1891	Edward L. Davis, Worcester . . . . .	5,000
1895	George E. Ellis, Charlestown (legacy) . . . . .	10,000
1899	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Worcester . . . . .	5,000
1900	John C. B. Davis, Washington, D. C. . . . .	1,000
	Horace Davis, San Francisco, Calif. . . . .	1,000
	Andrew McF. Davis, Cambridge . . . . .	1,000
1905	Andrew H. Green, New York, N. Y. (legacy) . . . . .	4,840
1907	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	60,000
	Charles E. French, Boston (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
1908	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	175,000
1909	Mrs. Frances W. Haven, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	2,000
1910	Charles G. Washburn, Worcester . . . . .	5,000
	Mrs. Eliza D. Dodge, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	3,000
	James F. Hunnewell, Boston . . . . .	5,000
	Andrew McF. Davis, Cambridge . . . . .	1,000
	Edward L. Davis, Worcester . . . . .	5,000
	Charles H. Davis, Worcester . . . . .	2,000
	Austin P. Cristy, Worcester . . . . .	100
	Henry W. Cunningham, Boston . . . . .	1,000
	Henry A. Marsh, Worcester . . . . .	100
	Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	100
	Eugene F. Bliss, Cincinnati, O. . . . .	1,000
	A. George Bullock, Worcester . . . . .	2,000
	William B. Weeden, Providence . . . . .	500
	Charles L. Nichols, Worcester . . . . .	2,500

	Samuel B. Woodward, Worcester . . . . .	1,000
	Samuel Utley, Worcester . . . . .	100
	Waldo Lincoln, Worcester . . . . .	1,000
	Samuel S. Green, Worcester . . . . .	1,000
	James L. Whitney, Cambridge (legacy) . . . . .	216
1911	Austin S. Garver, Worcester . . . . .	100
	Francis H. Dewey, Worcester . . . . .	2,500
	Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	100
	William Lawrence, Boston . . . . .	100
	Charles P. Bowditch, Boston . . . . .	100
	Samuel A. Green, Boston . . . . .	150
1912	James P. Baxter, Portland, Me. . . . .	100
	Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	100
	Justin H. Smith, Boston . . . . .	100
	Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Worcester . . . . .	200
	Samuel V. Hoffman, New York, N. Y. . . . .	5,000
	Clarence M. Burton, Detroit, Mich. . . . .	100
	Henry H. Edes, Boston . . . . .	250
	Mrs. Deloraine P. Corey, Malden . . . . .	500
1913	Albert H. Whitin, Whitinsville . . . . .	1,000
	Daniel Merriman, Boston (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
	Mrs. Deloraine P. Corey, Malden . . . . .	500
	Miss Jane A. Taft, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	1,000
	Miss Katharine Allen, Worcester (legacy) . . . . .	4,000
1916	Grenville H. Norcross, Boston . . . . .	200

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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The Library has experienced an average growth during the past year, the total number of accessions being 2,060 volumes, 3,513 pamphlets, and 551 miscellaneous items, such as maps, engravings and manuscripts. In this total I have not included the newspapers, which number 565 bound volumes, and 8,609 unbound issues.

As in the past two years, the newspaper files have constituted the most important feature of the Society's accessions. Although the number has not equalled the unprecedented total of last year, the papers received represent a larger area and cover almost every state in the country, as well as most of the countries of South America. The larger proportion of these files have been acquired through exchange, our funds not permitting us to purchase as much as we should like. Occasionally important early files have been offered for which there were no available funds, and then the Society has had to turn to its members. In two cases during the past year we have obtained files in this way, one a complete file of the first volume of the "Chelsea Courier," of Norwich, Conn., 1796-1797, given by Mr. John W. Farwell, of Boston, and the other a remarkable file of the "North Carolina Journal," of Halifax, 1794-1796, presented by a member of the Council. A large newspaper collection, consisting of 134 volumes and 3439 unbound issues, has been received from the Essex Institute, consisting chiefly of papers published outside of New England. In return for these, the Society sent to the Essex Institute a

collection of about 400 local Salem documents, gathered by the Curwen family. These manuscripts were of local importance solely and were of greater historical use at Salem than in any other library. The newspapers, on the other hand, have strengthened our collection considerably, and made this library of greater service to the many students who come here to consult newspaper files.

Among the longer files obtained during the year are :

- PORTLAND DAILY ADVERTISER, 1857-1860.
- PORTLAND BULLETIN, 1842-1847.
- PORTLAND, CHRISTIAN MIRROR, 1841-1846.
- PORTLAND, EASTERN ARGUS, 1807-1808, 1811-1812.
- PORTLAND, FREEMAN'S FRIEND, 1807-1809.
- CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE JOURNAL, 1827-1831.
- CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT, 1865-1866.
- CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATESMAN, 1837-1866.
- PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, 1799, 1821-1848.
- BRATTLEBOROUGH, REPORTER, 1816.
- BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT INTELLIGENCER, 1817-1821.
- AMESBURY, VILLAGER, 1860-1874.
- BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, 1818-1820.
- BOSTON, CHRISTIAN WORLD, 1843-1848.
- BOSTON GAZETTE, 1755-1757, 36 nos.
- BOSTON, SHIPPING LIST, 1844, 1853-1854.
- BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, 1834.
- DEDHAM GAZETTE, 1813-1814.
- MILFORD, INDEPENDENT MESSENGER, 1831.
- NEWBURYPORT HERALD, 1801, 1808-1816.
- SALEM, LITERARY OBSERVER, 1826-1827.
- SALEM, OBSERVER, 1848-1865.
- NEWPORT MERCURY, 1813-1814.
- NORWICH, CHELSEA COURIER, 1796-1797.
- NORWICH REGISTER, 1792-1794.
- NEW YORK CITY.
  - ALBION, 1822-1862.
  - AMERICAN, 1828-1829.
  - CHRONICLE EXPRESS, 1803-1804.
  - CHURCHMAN, 1834-1836.
  - WEEKLY DAY-BOOK, 1856-1861.
  - MUNICIPAL GAZETTE, 1846-1847.
  - EVENING POST, 1812-1823, 1828-1836.
  - SHIPPING LIST, 1824, 1826, 1834.



## PHILADELPHIA

- AURORA, 1803-1814, 1820-1822.  
EPISCOPAL RECORDER, 1833-1836.  
NORTH AMERICAN, 1861-1865.  
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, 1783-1790.  
POULSON'S ADVERTISER, 1806-1807, 1819, 1823.  
PUBLIC LEDGER, 1842-1888.  
RELF'S GAZETTE, 1823-1830.  
SATURDAY EVENING POST, 1831-1842.  
UNITED STATES GAZETTE, 1800-1812, 1821-1823, 1831-1833.  
BALTIMORE CLIPPER, 1840.  
FREDERICKTOWN, POLITICAL EXAMINER, 1821-1828.  
GEORGETOWN ADVOCATE, 1846-1847, 1850-1853.  
GEORGETOWN, METROPOLITAN, 1835-1837.  
WASHINGTON, DAILY CHRONICLE, 1863-1872.  
WASHINGTON, UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, 1802-1805.  
CHARLESTON, SUNDAY VISITANT, 1818, 1820.  
RICHMOND, ENQUIRER, 1837-1842.  
HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL, 1794-1796.

The collection of South American newspapers has received a large number of additions during the year. Many of these have come through exchange with the Harvard College Library, which has decided, so far as it is concerned, to leave this field of collecting to the American Antiquarian Society. The files deposited in this way cover the years 1824 to 1891, and include fifty-one volumes from Chili fifteen volumes from Venezuela, nine volumes from Peru, five volumes from Paraguay, and three volumes from Colombia. From Mr. Richard Ward Greene, of Worcester, the Society has received a valuable file of the "Mercurio Peruano," 1791-1793, and 121 miscellaneous issues of Chilian and Peruvian papers of the early nineteenth century.

The entire question of the acquisition of newspaper files will be complicated in the very near future by the shortage of space in the newspaper stack. Every long file that is placed on the shelves now requires considerable shifting of volumes, and if we should receive any great collection of papers, one or two of which are in view, we should be compelled to seek space

elsewhere in the building. This necessity for expansion, which has come within half a dozen years after the completion of the building, is not so much due to miscalculation in planning the space, as to the extraordinary opportunities we have had in acquiring the duplicate collections of other large libraries. Since we have nearly exhausted our possibilities in this direction, the situation should not readily arise again in the planning of another stack. The Council Report has referred in detail to what methods for enlargement are open to us, and those in the Library who are charged with the shelving and arranging of newspaper accessions can only hope that the Council's prayer will be answered.

The time of the Librarian has been taken up, although more outside of library hours than within, with preparing for the press the Bibliography of American Newspapers to 1820, and the detailed listing of our own files for this period. In the number of the Proceedings recently distributed to the members. the States of Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri and New Hampshire have been covered, and in the next issue will be printed the account of the papers of New Jersey, the material for which has largely been gathered.

The Society's collection of early American imprints has been enlarged by 708 new titles, about one-third of these from the stock of the late George E. Littlefield. A very large collection of early music books and school books, several thousand in number, has also been received from this same stock, but has not yet been accessioned or arranged.

The collection of American genealogies has been increased by eighty-one volumes, most of them important family histories published during the last three years. In March, Goodspeed's Book Shop, of Boston, issued one of the largest genealogical sale catalogues ever brought out in this country, comprising 1779 entries, and the Library Committee thought it advisable to take advantage of the opportunity thus

to fill in the gaps in our collection. The catalogue was checked and forty-six volumes purchased, at a cost of \$187. Since the Society has no sizeable fund for the purpose, the Chandler Fund bringing in an annual income of but \$23, the money for this purchase was taken out of the general book income.

It is to be regretted that some genealogical student of sufficient means, either within the Society or without, has not endowed the Library with a proper fund for keeping up this phase of its work. Genealogies constitute an important part of any comprehensive collection of Americana. The great dictionaries of biography record the lives of those who have played a prominent part in the nation's history, but the lives of hundreds of thousands of persons who have attained only a certain amount of local fame, not to mention the thousands who have been unintentionally omitted from the encyclopedias, are to be found only in the genealogies, grouped under their respective family names. A great majority of the queries for biographical facts that come to the average library cannot be answered from the encyclopædias of biography. Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography* contains but 20,000 sketches and the *National Cyclopædia of American Biography* but 18,000. What a very small fraction this is of those who for three centuries have contributed in one way or another to the making of history! The need of a more adequate and thorough dictionary of national biography has been voiced by the American Year Book Corporation, which in 1911 announced its willingness to undertake the work on a large scale, although the project has not yet been begun for want of financial support. If the work ever is undertaken, the compilers will derive much assistance from a collection of biographical material in this Library gathered by Samuel Jennison and presented to the Society in April, 1862, by his widow and children. This consists of newspaper clippings, obituaries, personal sketches

in manuscript, and notes in every variety of form relating to well-known characters of the country, as well as to the hundreds of persons with whom Mr. Jennison came in contact. Part of this material was used by William Allen in the revised edition of his "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," 1832, but the major part of it concerned individuals not included in that work. In this Library we never leave a biographical query unanswered without turning to Jennison's notes, and very often the search is rewarded.

But whether or not a new dictionary of biography is published, the family histories must always remain as the largest source of biographical information. The Society's collection to-day numbers 2,006 separate genealogies, not including reprints or excerpts. The New England Historic Genealogical Society which has the largest collection in the country, possesses over 7,000 titles, and knows of 400 titles which it lacks. Hence we have nearly one-third of the total number published. The income from a fund of \$5,000 would suffice to purchase virtually all the currently issued genealogies, and leave a small sum to fill in the earlier gaps. Many members of this Society have been engaged in genealogical study. John Farmer, George Chandler, Pliny Earle, Sylvester Judd, George H. Preble, Ezra S. Stearns, William Nelson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Herbert B. Adams, not to mention the present President, have all written family histories. The collection we have is consulted repeatedly, not only by genealogical investigators, but more frequently by those interested in historical or biographical pursuits. Its lack of completeness is the one bar to its successful use.

A valuable addition to the Society's library has been the James Terry collection of bookplates, manuscript records and biographical notes illustrating the history of early American libraries, both public and private. Since the subject has been taken up fully in the Coun-

cil Report, no more than passing mention of it is made in this place.

A beginning has been made in the re-arranging and re-cataloguing of the almanac collection. The almanacs in recent years, since they became an important feature of the Society's library, have stood upright on the shelf, the longer series being tied in bundles and the more important specimens being placed in envelopes. In this way they gathered dust, became easily misplaced, and were not readily accessible. The entire collection is now to be re-shelved. The early almanacs, including most of those previous to 1750, as well as a few rare Revolutionary examples with folding plates, have been separately bound, while the great body of the collection is to be arranged in small boxes especially made for the purpose. The former alphabetical arrangement, by States, has been retained, and the collection will be carefully re-catalogued, with full cross-references for compilers and titles. Already the work has progressed, covering the States in alphabetical order, from Alabama through Connecticut. It should be entirely finished within the coming year.

Appended to this Report will be found a complete list of Donors, representing 54 names of members, 121 names of non-members and 287 names of Institutions and Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

*Librarian.*

**Donors.****MEMBERS.**

Adams, George B.  
 Andrews, Charles M.  
 Balch, Thomas Willing  
 Baldwin, Simeon E.  
 Barton, Edmund M.  
 Bates, Albert C.  
 Baxter, James Phinney  
 Beer, William  
 Bingham, Hiram  
 Bixby, William K.  
 Bowen, Clarence W.  
 Brigham, Clarence S.  
 Burton, Clarence M.  
 Chapin, Howard M.  
 Cunningham, Henry W.  
 Davis, Andrew McF.  
 Davis, Horace  
 Dexter, Franklin B.  
 Dow, George F.  
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 Firth, Charles H.  
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 Ford, Worthington C.  
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 Green, Samuel A.

Hammond, Otis G.  
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 Rugg, Arthur P.  
 Smith, Justin H.  
 Taylor, Charles H., Jr.  
 Tuttle, Julius H.  
 Updike, D. Berkeley.  
 Utley, Samuel  
 Washburn, Charles G.  
 Winship, George P.

**NON-MEMBERS.**

Allen, Nathan H.  
 Andrae, Percy  
 Andreini, Joseph Manuel  
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 Barwick, Samuel O.  
 Baskervill, Patrick H.

Baxter, Charles N.  
 Bayley, Frank W.  
 Beals, Charles E.  
 Benton, Josiah H.  
 Biddle, Richard  
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Bill, Bertha E. and Lucy S.  
Bishop, William W.  
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Bullock, Chandler  
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Cutting, Alfred W.  
Darby, Rufus C.  
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DePuy, Henry F.  
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Eaton, Mrs. Amasa M.  
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Ellis, Harold M.  
Emerson, William A.  
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Gleason, Odiorne  
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Greene, Richard W.  
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Hanson, Willis T., Jr.  
Heartman, Charles Fred.  
Huston, Almer J.  
Johnson, Melvin M.  
Joslin, Richard C.  
Kunz, George F.  
LaFollette, Robert M.  
Lee, George W.  
Logan, James  
Lovell, Arthur T.  
Ludlow, Mrs. William G.

McAdoo, William G.  
McAllister, J. Gray  
McCourtie, William H. L.  
Mathews-Richardson, Mrs. Eliz.  
Maxim, Hudson  
May, Adaline and Elizabeth  
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel  
Metcalf, Frank J.  
Mitchell, Julia Post  
Monnette, Orra E.  
Newcombe, Charles F.  
Ochs, Adolph S.  
O'Keefe, David H.  
Oppenheim, Samuel  
Paine, Lyman M.  
Palmer, William L.  
Park, Lawrence  
Parker, Gilbert  
Percival, Harold W.  
Pierce, John  
Pomeroy, Albert A.  
Porter, Mrs. Ernest  
Potter, Rockwell Harmon  
Quezon, Manuel L.  
Ramsay, Mrs. Jeannette A. W.  
Read, Charles F.  
Reed, Warren A.  
Reid, Charles D.  
Reynolds, Mrs. Henry A.  
Reynolds, Marion H.  
Richardson, Mrs. Charles F.  
Rider, Sidney S.  
Rix, Guy S.  
Rockwell, Julius E.  
Rowland, Dunbar.  
Sanborn, John P.  
Sellers, Edwin J.  
Shaw, Robert K.  
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Smith, Edwin Hadley  
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Staples, Francis H.  
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Swiggett, Glen L.  
Tolman, Adams

Tuckerman, Bayard  
 Turner, John H.  
 Waite, Emma F.  
 Walton, Perry  
 Ward, George Otis  
 Ware, Horace E.  
 Warren, John G.  
 Washburn, Frederic B.

Watkins, Walter K.  
 Wheeler, Henry M.  
 White, Mrs. Caroline E.  
 Wilson, H. W. Co.  
 Wilson, Louis  
 Wright, George M.  
 Young, John P.

#### INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Abbot Academy.  
 Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.  
 Academy of Science of St. Louis.  
 Alliance Française.  
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences.  
 American Association for International Conciliation.  
 American Association of Journalism.  
 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.  
 American Catholic Historical Society.  
 American Electric Railway Association.  
 American Fair Trade League.  
 American Geographical Society.  
 American Historical Association.  
 American Irish Historical Society.  
 American Jewish Committee.  
 American Numismatic Society.  
 American Oriental Society.  
 American Philosophical Society.  
 American Seaman's Friend Society.  
 American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.  
 American Type Founders Company.  
 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.  
 Andover Theological Seminary.  
 Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.  
 Australian Museum.  
 Baltimore American.  
 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.  
 Bank of the Manhattan Company.  
 Barre Gazette.  
 Bibliographical Society of America.  
 Biblioteca Nacional de México.  
 Biblioteca Nazionale centrale di Firenze.  
 Blackstone Memorial Library.  
 Boston, City of.  
 Boston Cemetery Department.



Boston City Hospital.  
Boston, Commissioner of Public Records of.  
Boston Globe.  
Boston Health Department.  
Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society.  
Boston Public Library.  
Boston Transcript.  
Boston Transit Commission.  
Boston University.  
Bostonian Society.  
Bowdoin College.  
Brockton Public Library.  
Brookline Public Library.  
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.  
Brooklyn Public Library.  
Brown University.  
Buffalo Historical Society.  
Buffalo Public Library.  
Bunker Hill Monument Association.  
Bureau of Railway Economics.  
Burroughs and Company.  
Cadmus Book Shop.  
California State Library.  
California, University of.  
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.  
Canada, Department of Mines.  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.  
Carnegie Institution of Washington.  
Catholic Messenger.  
Catholic University of America.  
Chicago Historical Society.  
Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.  
Chicago, University of.  
Christian Science Monitor.  
Clark University.  
Colgate University.  
Colonial Society of Massachusetts.  
Colorado College.  
Columbia University.  
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.  
Connecticut Historical Society.  
Connecticut State Library.  
Cornell University Library.  
Dartmouth College.  
Daughters of the Cincinnati.  
Diocese of Western Massachusetts.  
Drew-Allis Company.

Enoch Pratt Free Library.  
Essex Institute.  
Fairmount Park Art Association.  
Field Museum of Natural History.  
Fitchburg, City of.  
Fitchburg Public Library.  
Fitchburg Sentinel.  
Forbes Library, Northampton.  
General Society of the War of 1812.  
Georgia, State of.  
Georgia Historical Society.  
Hartford Courant.  
Hartford Seminary Foundation.  
Harvard University.  
Haverhill Public Library.  
Heye Museum.  
Hingham Historical Society.  
Hispanic Society of America.  
Illinois State Historical Library.  
Illinois State Historical Society.  
Illinois, University of.  
International Congress of Americanists.  
International Typographical Union.  
Iowa, Historical Department of.  
Iowa, State Historical Society of.  
Jacksonville Public Library.  
Jamaica, Institute of.  
Japan Society.  
John Carter Brown Library.  
John Crerar Library.  
Johns Hopkins University.  
Kansas City Star.  
Kansas Editor.  
Kansas State Historical Society.  
Kansas, University of.  
Lake Mohonk Conference.  
Lancaster Public Library.  
Lewiston Evening Journal.  
Library of Congress.  
Litchfield Historical Society.  
Livingston County Historical Society.  
L'Opinion Publique.  
Louisiana Historical Society.  
Louisiana State Museum.  
Louisville Free Public Library.  
Lynn Historical Society.  
McGill University.

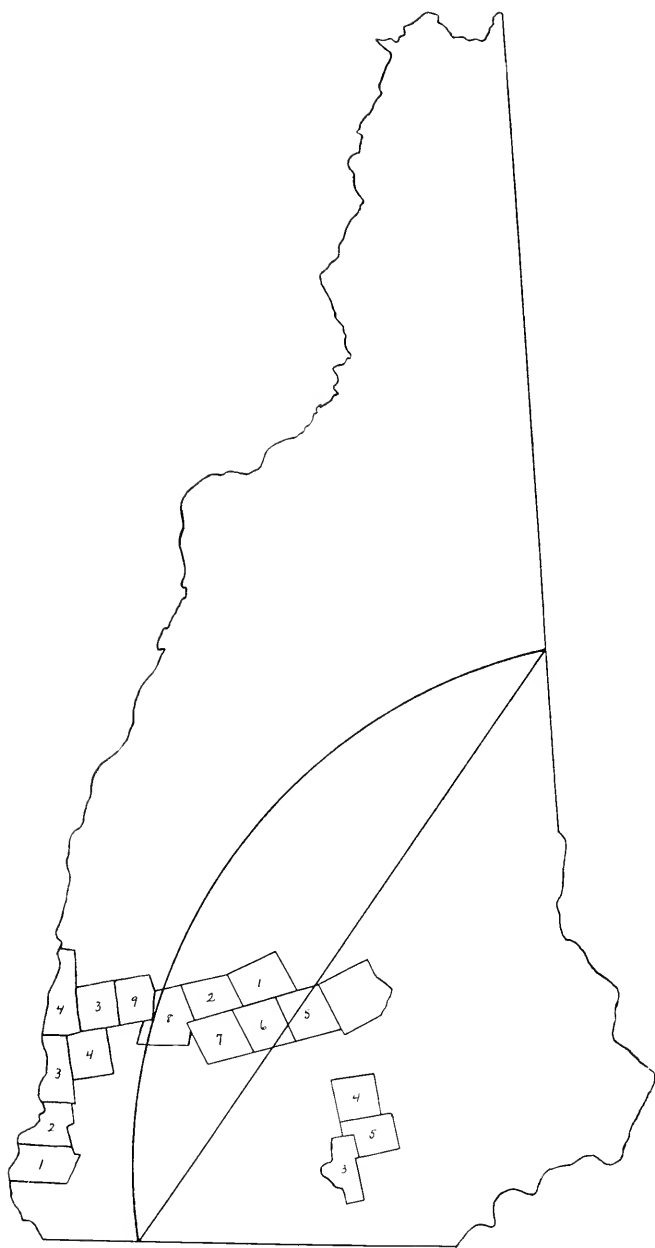
Maine Historical Society.  
Maine State Library.  
Maryland Historical Society.  
Massachusetts, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.  
Massachusetts Bar Association.  
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of.  
Massachusetts General Hospital.  
Massachusetts Historical Society.  
Massachusetts Horticultural Society.  
Massachusetts Library Club.  
Massachusetts Peace Society.  
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waltham.  
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.  
Massachusetts State Department of Health.  
Massachusetts State Library.  
Merchants National Bank.  
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.  
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.  
Mexico, Museo Nacional.  
Mexico, Secretaria de Fomento.  
Michigan Historical Commission.  
Minnesota Historical Society.  
Minnesota, University of.  
Missouri Historical Society.  
Missouri, State Historical Society of.  
Missouri, University of.  
Montague Press.  
Montana, University of.  
Montreal Herald.  
Museo de Historia Natural, La Plata.  
National Child Labor Committee.  
National City Bank of New York.  
National Collegiate Athletic Association.  
National Society of Colonial Dames in Rhode Island.  
National Society of Sons of American Revolution.  
National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association.  
Naval History Society.  
New England Historic Genealogical Society.  
New England Society in the City of New York.  
New England Society of Cleveland.  
New Hampshire Historical Society.  
New Hampshire State Library.  
New Haven Colony Historical Society.  
New Jersey Historical Society.  
New York Academy of Sciences.  
New York, Chamber of Commerce.  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

New York Historical Society.  
New York Public Library.  
New York, State Charities Aid Association.  
New York State Education Department.  
New York State Historical Association.  
New York Tribune.  
New York, University of the State of.  
Newark Public Library.  
Newberry Library.  
Newburyport Public Library.  
Newport Historical Society.  
North Carolina Historical Commission.  
North Carolina, University of.  
Nova Scotian Institute of Science.  
Oakland Free Library.  
Oakland Public Museum.  
Oberlin College.  
Ohio, Historical and Philosophical Society of.  
Ohio, Industrial Commission of.  
Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.  
Oklahoma Historical Society.  
Old Dartmouth Historical Society.  
Old Northwest Genealogical Society.  
Old South Association.  
Paris Chamber of Commerce.  
Peabody Institute of Baltimore.  
Peabody Museum, Cambridge.  
Pennsylvania, Historical Society of.  
Pennsylvania Society in the City of New York.  
Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors.  
Pennsylvania State Library.  
Pennsylvania, University of.  
Perkins Institution for the Blind.  
Philadelphia, Library Company of.  
Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
Portland Chamber of Commerce.  
Pratt Institute Free Library.  
Presbyterian Historical Society.  
Providence Daily Journal.  
Providence Public Library.  
Queen's University.  
Reade Society.  
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.  
Rhode Island Historical Society.  
Rhode Island, State Board of Health of.  
Rhode Island State Library.  
Riverside Public Library.

Rockefeller Foundation.  
Rosenberg Library.  
Royal Academy, Stockholm.  
Royal Canadian Institute.  
Royal Colonial Institute.  
Royal Historical Society.  
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.  
Royal Society of Canada.  
St. Albans Daily Messenger.  
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.  
St. Louis Pageant Drama Association.  
Smith College.  
Smithsonian Institution.  
Social Law Library, Boston.  
Sociedade Porutuêsa de Ciências Naturais.  
Société de Géographie de Paris.  
Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.  
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.  
Society of Antiquaries of London.  
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.  
Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York.  
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.  
Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Massachusetts.  
Society Sons of the Revolution in California.  
South Carolina Historical Society.  
Texas State Historical Association.  
Union Pacific System.  
United States Brewers' Association.  
United States Bureau of American Ethnology.  
United States Department of State.  
United States Department of the Interior.  
United States Government.  
Vermont Historical Society.  
Vermont State Library.  
Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society.  
Virginia Historical Society.  
Virginia State Library.  
Warren Academy of Sciences.  
Washington University.  
Washington University State Historical Society  
Wesleyan University.  
Westerly Historical Society.  
Western Reserve Historical Society.  
William Fogg Library.  
Williams College.  
Wisconsin Archeological Society.  
Wisconsin, State Historical Society of.

Woonsocket Historical Society.  
Worcester Academy.  
Worcester Art Museum.  
Worcester Board of Health.  
Worcester Chamber of Commerce.  
Worcester, City of.  
Worcester County Law Library.  
Worcester County Musical Association.  
Worcester Free Public Library.  
Worcester Gazette.  
Worcester Society of Antiquity.  
Worcester Telegram.  
Worcester Woman's Club.  
World, The.  
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.  
Yale University.





MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



## THE MASON TITLE AND ITS RELATIONS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS

BY OTIS GRANT HAMMOND

The history of the Mason grant is founded upon confusion and obscurity. All the various grants to Mason and Gorges, or to Capt. John Mason alone, emanated from the "Council Established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the Planting, Ruling, Ordering, and Governing of New England in America," which in common usage was called the Council of Plymouth, itself a confessed failure after only fifteen years of aimless, floundering existence. On the 3rd of November, 1620, the Council received from King James a grant of all the territory in America from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of northerly latitude, and extending from sea to sea.

The grants from the Council of Plymouth in which Capt. John Mason was interested are, briefly, as follows:

The grant of Mariana to John Mason Mar. 9, 1621-2, comprised the territory between the Naumkeag and Merrimack rivers, bounded on the west by a straight line connecting the sources of the two rivers.

The grant of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason Aug. 10, 1622, included the tract between the Merrimack and the Sagadahock rivers, and extending sixty miles inland.

The grant of New Hampshire to Capt. John Mason Nov. 7, 1629, comprised the territory between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua rivers, extending to

the head of each, and from the head of the Piscataqua, "northwestwards," and from the head of the Merrimack "forward up into y<sup>e</sup> land Westwards" until a distance of sixty miles from the sea had been reached on each course, and these limits to be connected by a line forming a westerly bound. These descriptions indicate the general courses of the two rivers as then understood, the Merrimack as flowing out of the west, and the Piscataqua from the northwest.

The grant of Laconia to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason Nov. 17, 1629, comprised an inland tract of land of very indefinite bounds, being described as all that land bordering on the river and lake of the Iroquois for a depth of ten miles to the south and east, westward half way to the next great lake, and north to the main river running from the Great Lakes into the River of Canada. It was intended that this grant should convey a tract of land lying in back of the Maine grant of 1622. The Lake of the Iroquois was probably Lake Champlain, but this grant was never even located.

The grant of Piscataqua Nov. 3, 1631, to Gorges and Mason, with their associates, John Cotton, Henry Gardner, George Griffith, Edwin Guy, Thomas Wannerton, Thomas Eyre, and Eleazer Eyre, conveyed the settlement already begun at Piscataqua and extending north to the Hilton Patent, with a considerable area to the south and west, very indefinitely and obscurely described.

Mason was elected a member of the Council of Plymouth in June, 1632, and in November following he became Vice-President, the Presidency being held by the Earl of Warwick. The work of the Council towards the settlement of New England was by this time clearly unsatisfactory. Their knowledge of the territory they held was very meager, and their grants were indefinite and unsuccessful. The members themselves became convinced of their futility

as a corporation organized for the development of the new world. Their enemies were numerous in both New and Old England, and they determined to divide their lands among themselves as far as possible, and to return their corporate powers to the King. In pursuance of this policy the Council, on the 18th of April, 1635, gave a lease of New Hampshire and Masonia to John Wollaston of London, goldsmith, a brother-in-law of Mason, for 3000 years, in accordance with an agreement with Mason. New Hampshire was described as extending from the Naumkeag to the Newichwannock rivers, and sixty miles inland, and Masonia was a 10,000 acre tract at the mouth of the Sagadahock.

Four days later, Apr. 22, 1635, the same lands were granted to Mason, these grants also being made in accordance with an agreement made February 3 of the same year. On the 11th of June following, Wollaston transferred his lease to Mason, whose title was thus doubled, and later in the same month the Council of Plymouth surrendered its charter to the King.

Capt. John Mason died late in 1635, and his will was dated November 26 of that year. He devised his province of New Hampshire to his grandson, John Tufton, on condition that he should take the name of Mason, and if he should die without issue the lands were to go to his brother, Robert Tufton, on the same condition. These were the sons of Mason's only child, Ann, who married Joseph Tufton.

John Tufton Mason did die without issue, and Robert Tufton became the heir, taking the name of Mason. Robert did not, however, come of lawful age until 1650. Capt. John Mason's widow had no interest in the province, and expressly notified Mason's agents in New Hampshire that she should take no care of the settlement, and that the tenants must manage affairs themselves.

Captain Mason was enthusiastic over his properties

in the new world, and spent time, energy, and money without limit in the effort to establish a permanent settlement that should be not only a source of wealth to himself, but a principality, hereditary in his family, which should thereby forever perpetuate his name. Before his death he had sent over about seventy settlers, besides tradesmen, with an ample supply of provisions, clothing, utensils, arms, and ammunition, and artillery for fortifications which were to be built. These colonists had entered upon a settlement at Piscataqua, built houses, cleared lands, and made large improvements. Cattle had also been sent over, a Danish breed, which is said to be still perceptible in some parts of New England. A settlement was established also on another plantation at Newichwannock, where two mills, the first in New England, and other buildings for habitation and defense had been erected. Altogether Captain Mason had expended on his province about £22,000 sterling, and in a letter to his agent, Ambrose Gibbons, in 1634 he stated that he had never received a penny in return. After his death, when it became known that the widow would not carry on the settlement, the agents and colonists obeyed her injunction to shift for themselves by looting the entire property. Francis Norton, who lived in the "Great House" at Piscataqua, and acted as agent in charge of the plantation of a thousand acres of cleared and improved land, drove a hundred head of Danish cattle to Boston, sold them for £25 a head, and settled at Charlestown with his profits. The other agents and servants followed his example, taking everything movable, even to the brass guns from the fort, and dividing the lands among themselves. Thomas Wannerton, another agent, seized large quantities of supplies and ammunition and sold them to the French at Port Royal in 1644.

All this occurred prior to 1650, and during the minority of Robert Tufton Mason. When he became legally qualified to care for his interests the state of

public affairs in England during the period of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate afforded him no opportunity to regain possession of his property, and it was not until after the Restoration that any effective legal measures could be taken.

Mason's first task was to clear his province of the encroachments of the government of Massachusetts, which had not only granted lands within his domain, but had exercised political jurisdiction over the New Hampshire settlements for several years. The fact that the Massachusetts government was extended over the New Hampshire towns at their own solicitation did not effect Mason's property rights. In answer to his petition of 1660 the Crown reaffirmed his title, but there was no other result. Again in 1675 he petitioned the Crown for relief, and the result was the complete separation of the two provinces by the appointment of John Cutt as President of New Hampshire in 1679, and the establishment of a complete form of government within that province, Massachusetts at the same time receiving peremptory orders to keep within her own territorial limits.

Having accomplished this most important beginning, and secured the official recognition of his title, Mason came to New Hampshire with his family, settled in Newcastle, took his seat in Cranfield's council, and began strenuous efforts to recover possession of his lands by bringing suits in ejectment against those whom he found in possession, their only title being derived from the squatter's title of the early settlers who had taken possession of the lands as well as the goods of Capt. John Mason after his death in 1635. In these operations Robert Mason had the support of the Lieutenant-Governor and that of the King. The influence of Cranfield in New Hampshire, however, was less than his authority, and this was not always respected. Judgment was secured in some cases, but public sentiment was hostile to the Masonian title, and eviction was resisted.

Although during all the years of controversy over the title to the Province of New Hampshire the Masonian claimants seemed to have the favor of the Crown, Robert Mason made an offer to the King in 1682 which was apparently intended to strengthen and firmly establish the Royal good-will towards his cause. Being, as he says, "fully sensible of y<sup>e</sup> advantages that will arise unto me in p<sup>r</sup>ticular by the influence of yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> Royall protection & Governm<sup>t</sup> as well as unto all other of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Subjects in that province who have been so lately relieved by yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> great grace & favour from y<sup>e</sup> oppression of their neighbours," he offered to the King for the support of Lieutenant-Governor Cranfield in New Hampshire one fifth of all the rents, revenues, and other profits arising "as well in that p<sup>r</sup>t of y<sup>e</sup> Province now under your Ma<sup>ty</sup> obedience as in that other p<sup>r</sup>t hitherto unjustly detained from your Ma<sup>ty</sup> and myself by y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & Comp<sup>a</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Bay"; and he also surrendered to the King all fines and forfeitures accruing in his domain, which he claimed as of right belonging to him under the terms of the original grant.

This offer, read in Privy Council, Jan. 23, 1681-2, was not so generous as it appeared, for the rents and revenues which Mason was able to collect were insignificant in their total value at best. The fines and forfeitures might have easily amounted to a considerable sum, but it is not clear that Mason's right to them as lord of the soil was good in the absence of a Royal charter in addition to the grant received by his grandfather. The inhabitants whom he found settled and established in New Hampshire claimed the land by purchase or inheritance from those who had occupied nearly fifty years without challenge of their title, and although the courts, being of Royal appointment, upheld the Masonian title, the settlers generally refused to pay rents to Mason.

Robert Mason died in Esopus, N. Y., in 1688, leav-

ing two sons, John and Robert. Not caring to take up residence in New Hampshire and assume the burden of their father's unprofitable attempts to evict angry settlers and recover the estate by the tedious and expensive process of law, they sold the entire Province of New Hampshire, also Masonia, Mariana, Isle Mason, and Laconia for £2,750 to Samuel Allen, a merchant of London, by a deed dated Apr. 27, 1691. In this deed these towns are mentioned as being within the Masonian bounds: Portsmouth, Hampton, Dover, Exeter, Little Harbor, Greenland, Salisbury, Old Salisbury, Concord, Sudbury, Redding, Billerica, Gloucester, Cape Ann's Town, Ipswich, Wenham, Newbury, Rowley, Haverhill, Andover, Bass Town, and Woburn. Only £1,250 of the purchase price was ever paid.

Allen was commissioned Governor of New Hampshire, and John Usher Lieutenant-Governor, Mar. 1, 1691-2. Usher was a Boston stationer, and Allen's son-in-law. In 1701 Allen mortgaged the province to Usher for £1,500. Allen continued the course begun by Robert Mason, to establish title to the settled lands by course of law, and so to build up a rent roll which should yield an adequate return from his investment. The most famous of these suits was that of *Mason v. Waldron*, brought in 1683, continued as *Allen v. Waldron* by Samuel Allen, and after his death by his son, Thomas Allen, which was decided in 1707 for the defendant.

When the Mason claim became the Allen claim it continued to receive the support of the Crown, but the Assembly, elected representatives of the people, and including in their number many whose lands were subject to the claim, refused to agree to any measures tending to invalidate their titles. They recognized Allen's title to the unsettled portions of the province, but not to the towns which they had settled and defended by a great expenditure of money and lives. In this position they were upheld by an

opinion of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General of England, who advised Queen Anne not to interfere with the lands in possession of inhabitants, holding their title good by right of possession. In accordance with a vote of the Council and Assembly a convention of representatives, specially elected, was held May 3, 1705, to devise methods for a settlement of the dispute. The convention recognized Allen's title to all lands outside of the towns of Portsmouth, Hampton, Dover, Exeter, Newcastle, and Kingston, and proposed that if Allen would give the inhabitants of these towns warrantee deeds of their lands they would lay out to him 500 acres in Portsmouth and Newcastle, 1,500 acres in each of the towns of Dover and Exeter, and 1,500 acres in Hampton and Kingston together; also they were to pay Allen £2,000, and all suits were to be withdrawn; all these conditions to be subject to the approval of the Crown. Allen's death the next day, however, prevented the further consideration of this proposition.

Samuel Allen died May 4, 1705, and his rights passed to his only son, Thomas Allen. He died in 1715, and the Allen contest waned. The Allen title was disputed by the colonists on the ground that the Masonian entail was docked in the courts of England, which course they claimed to be invalid because at the time sufficient courts existed in New Hampshire, whose jurisdiction could not be denied. It was held that Allen's interest, therefore, could be only a life interest. This point was not brought to a legal decision, but the Allen contest was allowed to lapse. With it went the Hobby claim, which was created by the sale of half the Province to Sir Charles Hobby by Thomas Allen in 1706.

In the meantime John Tufton Mason, oldest heir in tail of Capt. John Mason, died unmarried in Virginia, and his brother Robert succeeded to the estate. He married Katherine Wiggin, and was lost at sea, in 1696, leaving a son John, who died in Havana in



1718, leaving a son John, born in Boston Apr. 29, 1713. This was the John Tufton Mason who finally recovered title and possession of the Masonian grants, and sold his rights to the Masonian Propriety and to the Massachusetts Bay.

It is quite probable that the Masonian title would not have been revived as it was in 1738, after twelve years of absolute silence in the official archives of New Hampshire following John Hobby's appeal to the Council in behalf of his father's interests in 1726, when he was dismissed with the advice that he use the facilities offered by the courts of law for the adjudication of his claim, had it not been for the approaching settlement of the boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which had been in dispute for more than half a century. John Tufton Mason had arrived at legal age five years before, and had shown no inclination to test his title. He called himself as "of Boston, mariner," and was unknown to public life. After the Boundary Line Commissioners had rendered their decision in September, 1737, and both provinces had appealed to the Crown, Massachusetts called to mind the Masonian title, with its possible bearing on the case. An opinion was secured from John Read and Robert Auchmuty of Boston in June, 1738, that the sale to Allen did not affect the title on account of the entail, which was not legally docked, and that Mason was sole and legal owner of the lands of the Province of New Hampshire. On the 1st of July Mason executed a deed to William Dudley, Samuel Welles, Thomas Berry, Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Benjamin Prescott, John Read, Thomas Cushing, and Thomas Hutchinson, agents for Massachusetts Bay, by which, in consideration of £500, he accepted and confirmed the boundary line established by Charles II in 1677, which was the line following the Merrimack river to the headwaters at a distance of three miles north, and quitclaimed to the inhabitants and proprietors thereof all his right to

such parts of the towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, and Dracut as extended to the north of that line. This territory was estimated at 23,675 acres. By this instrument Mason also agreed to proceed to London at the expense of Massachusetts, and there, under the direction of the Massachusetts agents, to do everything in his power to secure the establishment of the line as claimed by that province.

Francis Wilks, Massachusetts agent in London, writing to Secretary Willard Sept. 18, 1738, says: "The Affair of M<sup>r</sup> Masons Claim may be very Serviceable to the Province. The Lawyers being out of Town we have not as yet had Opportunity to advise about it, but you may depend everything shall be Improved to the best Advantage." In another letter Feb. 9, 1738-9, he says, "As to the Business of John Tufton Mason We got his Case Stated, & laid before the King's Solicitor General, our Counsel, to be by him maturely considered, after what manner & how his Case might be set on foot and introduc'd so as to be of Service to our Cause, who upon the whole affair would by no means Advise to our Exhibiting any Petition or Memorial at all, in any thing relating to him, for that the Lords would certainly look upon it in no other light than as an Artifice, trumplt up to puzzle & perplex the great Cause; And therefore, as it was uncertain how long it would be before we should be able to bring things to an Issue, we judg'd it unnecessary to keep him here at a certain Expense to the Province, but that it would be most for their Interest to dismiss him, that he might return as soon as conveniently he could to New England, which Accordingly we have done, after taking his receipt for what money we Supply'd him with, which Amounts to £92.9.0."

It may be assumed, with reason and with a certain amount of evidence, that Mason was offended and angered by the uncereemonious manner in which he

was to be shipped back home without being allowed to appear in the famous case, to be pointed out in London as the lord of an entire province in America. He did not return to New England at once, but fell into the hands of John Thomlinson, the New Hampshire agent in the boundary case, one of the shrewdest and ablest men in London, who did not fail to appreciate the opportunity offered to him. On Apr. 6, 1739, a tripartite agreement was executed between Mason of the first part, John Rindge, Theodore Atkinson, Andrew Wiggin, George Jaffrey, and Benning Wentworth, all of New Hampshire, of the second part, and Thomlinson of the third part, wherein Mason agreed that in consideration of the sum of £1,000, to be paid him by the government of the Province of New Hampshire, or by the parties of the second part, within twelve months after New Hampshire should be declared a distinct and separate government from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, he would convey all his interests in the Province of New Hampshire to the said government, or to the parties of the second part and other inhabitants then in possession of lands in that province; and it was also agreed that in all future grants of land within that territory Mason was to have a share equal to that of any other grantee. Of the parties of the second part in this agreement Andrew Wiggin was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and all the others were members of the Council.

With this important document in his possession Thomlinson proceeded to carry on to a successful issue the case of New Hampshire on the appeal to the King and Privy Council. The line was established by the King's decree in 1741, and Benning Wentworth was commissioned Governor of New Hampshire, which was thus finally given a political status absolutely independent of Massachusetts.

The New Hampshire government failing to come to a decision for taking Mason's deed according to the

tripartite agreement, and the parties of the second part wishing to simplify the case by eliminating Mason, the entail was properly docked in the New Hampshire courts in 1746, a syndicate was formed, and on July 30 of that year Mason deeded his province for £1,500 to Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Jr., Joshua Peirce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr., John Wentworth, Jr., all of Portsmouth, Thomas Wallingford of Somersworth, and Thomas Packer of Greenland. On the following day these Masonian Proprietors, as they afterwards called themselves, quitclaimed to the inhabitants thereof all their rights in the towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Hampton, Gosport, Kingston, Londonderry, Chester, Nottingham, Barrington, Rochester, Canterbury, Bow, Chichester, Epsom, and Barnstead, these being the towns settled in accordance with the terms of their various charters, and the older towns which had been permanently established without charters. Towns in which the conditions of settlement had not been fully complied with were considered subject to regrant, but in the charters afterwards issued by the Proprietors the individual settlers who had completed their work were invariably included, and in this manner given the benefit of their industry.

These Proprietors were substantial men, members of the oldest and best families in the Province, and most of them were wealthy and closely connected with the government. It may be said, without exaggerating their influence, that they *were* the Royal government of New Hampshire. A bond of kinship held them in a close and harmonious association.

Mark Hunking Wentworth and John Wentworth were brothers of Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province at this time.

Theodore Atkinson married a sister of Mark Hunking and John Wentworth.

Jotham Odiorne, Jr. was a cousin of the wife of Mark Hunking Wentworth.

George Jaffrey was son of a sister of Mark Hunking and John Wentworth.

Richard Wibird's sister married a brother of the two Wentworths.

Thomas Packer married a sister of the two Wentworths. His second wife was the mother of John Rindge and a daughter of Jotham Odiorne, Sr.

Joshua Peirce's brother, Daniel Peirce, married a sister of John Rindge.

Samuel Moore married a sister of Joshua and Daniel Peirce.

Nathaniel Meserve married, for his second wife, Mary, sister of Jotham Odiorne, Jr., and Jotham Odiorne, 3d, married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Meserve.

John Moffatt and Thomas Wallingford are not known to be related to each other or to the others.

Immediately upon the execution of the deed of Mason to the Proprietors, severe criticism arose in the Assembly, and the Proprietors were accused of depriving the people of the Province of the advantage of a most excellent bargain. They replied that the opportunity had been before the Assembly for two years without result; that they had taken Mason's deed to keep the title within the Province; and that they were then ready to transfer the lands to the government for the amount they had expended, though they could realize ten times that sum in other ways. But the Council and Assembly and the Proprietors, after protracted negotiations, were unable to agree on the terms of a deed to the Province, particularly as to whether the power of granting these lands should rest in the Assembly or in the Crown. Two years more were devoted to the endeavor to accomplish an agreement between the Council, the Assembly, and the Proprietors without result, and the

members of the syndicate finally met, organized, and began to administer their property.

A form of charter was adopted which contained specific requirements for settlement, by which title to the land should be acquired, and townships were granted on petition of a sufficient number of intending settlers. The old towns could no longer provide land for their growing population, and the demand for new territory was large. It was not until May 14, 1748, that the Proprietors held their first meeting for organization, and within six months they received petitions for no less than thirty-one townships. The Proprietors were convinced of the futility of any further negotiations with the Provincial government. They were disgusted with the bickerings of the Assembly, who for nine years, or since the execution of the tripartite agreement of 1739, had failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered them by Mason and the Proprietors, but instead had ignored and angered Mason, and abused the Proprietors as malefactors, who by their wealth and influence were enabled to rob the people by the purchase of the Masonian title.

There were twelve original members of the syndicate, but the property was held in fifteen shares, Theodore Atkinson taking three, Mark Hunking Wentworth two, and the other ten members one each. Colonel Atkinson held two extra shares for Mason, and Wentworth took another share for his brother-in-law, John Rindge, then a minor. Various changes afterwards took place by sale and inheritance. On Sept. 30, 1749, the Proprietors received another deed from Mason, which included the land southward to the Naumkeag River.

The Proprietors could convey to settlers only the soil. For political rights and the powers of government the grantees were obliged to resort to the Province, and acts of incorporation were readily obtained when the conditions of settlement had been

fulfilled. For the return of the money invested, and any possible profits, the Proprietors adopted a peculiar system. Charters were not sold, but each member of the syndicate was given an equal grantee's share in every township granted, with the provision that their lands should not be subject to taxation or assessment until improved by the owners, or by some other party holding title from them. Whatever profits they may have made arose from the sale of these rights. A right was reserved for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for a school, and it was required that a meeting house should be built within ten years. Ample time was allowed for settlement, with the reversion to the Proprietors of any township or right not settled within the specified period. Exceptions were made in case of war with the Indians. In many grants a mill-right was also reserved. The first township granted by the Masonian Proprietors was Goffstown, Dec. 3, 1748.

During the period of the minority of the last John Tufton Mason, and the quiescence of the title, the need of new lands becoming imperative, the Royal Governor of New Hampshire had begun the chartering of townships within the bounds of the Masonian grant. Before the settlement of the boundary with Massachusetts, and the separation of the governments of the two provinces in 1741, New Hampshire had granted thirteen towns within the Masonian grant, Kingston, Nottingham, Allenstown, Barrington, Chester, Londonderry, Barnstead, Bow, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Gilmanton, and Kingswood, and had incorporated several others. All but two of these grants, Kingston (1694) and Kingswood (1737) were issued in 1722 and 1727.

In this same period Massachusetts was equally active in New Hampshire territory, but less effective. In 1726 a plan was instituted in the Assembly to protect the northern frontiers from possible incursions of the Indians by laying out a line of towns from

Dunstable to Northfield, but disagreements over minor details prevented action, and the project was abandoned. In 1737 the idea was again brought forth, and resulted in the chartering of a north frontier line of nine towns from Rumford (now Concord) on the Merrimack River, to the "Great Falls" in the Connecticut, and a western line of four towns up the east side of the Connecticut from Northfield to meet the other line. From the Merrimack to the Connecticut the towns laid out were Warner (No. 1), Bradford (No. 2), Acworth (No. 3), Alstead (No. 4), Hopkinton (No. 5), Henniker (No. 6), Hillsborough (No. 7), Washington (No. 8), and Lempster (No. 9), forming a double line. The west frontier line consisted of Chesterfield (No. 1), Westmoreland (No. 2), Walpole (No. 3), and Charlestown (No. 4). The Narragansett townships previously chartered, No. 3 (Amherst), No. 4 (Goffstown), and No. 5 (Bedford), served to connect Dunstable with Rumford, forming an eastern frontier.

The Masonian Proprietors were quite willing to waive their interests in all the settled towns within their bounds which existed by virtue of charters from the government of New Hampshire, but they were not disposed to recognize the Massachusetts grants in general. A few of them, however, being well established, they confirmed and quitclaimed, and in others less advanced they protected individual interests as far as possible in their regrants, though some cases of complaint inevitably arose.

Notwithstanding the occasional appearance of the ghost of the old Allen claim, the Proprietors successfully carried on their business of granting and settling new towns and disposing of their personal holdings for nearly forty years. In that time they established thirty-seven new towns, many of which, failing of settlement by the first body of grantees, were regranted; they bestowed upon more energetic grantees hundreds of rights which had been forfeited by the



original holders, both in their own towns, and in those chartered by New Hampshire and Massachusetts; they placed settlers on their own lands; and they received, considered, and answered the innumerable questions and complaints which naturally came to them from the thousands of settlers under their jurisdiction.

One more important matter affecting the Masonian grant was still to be met, considered, and settled. In 1785 the towns of Lempster and Marlow, whose east bounds were affected, protested against the location of the westerly bound of the patent. Other towns followed, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature. It proved to be simply another appearance of the old Allen ghost.

The original grant of New Hampshire to Capt. John Mason in 1629 gave him the lands contained within a line following up the Merrimack, and then westward to a point sixty miles from the sea, a line up the Piscataqua, and then northwestward to a point sixty miles from the sea, and a line crossing over to connect the two terminals. This connecting line was always generally understood to be a curved line everywhere distant sixty miles from the sea, and was so laid out by the Proprietors soon after their purchase from Mason. It had never before been questioned. The protesting towns insisted that the line should be drawn straight from one sixty mile terminus to the other, and based their remonstrance on the statement that their land titles were clouded by the doubt as to the exact location of the line, and that thereby their settlements were hindered and their progress greatly retarded. The Allen heirs then appeared, with Gen. John Sullivan as their attorney, and petitioned the Legislature to survey the head-line of the Masonian patent.

The Proprietors did not care to contest the point. Their lands were nearly all granted and settled, and their business was practically finished. They met a

committee of the Legislature, agreed on terms, and on June 18, 1788, they took a deed from the State of all claim to the territory between the straight line and the curved line for a consideration of \$40,000 in public securities of the State, and \$800 in silver or gold. On Jan. 28, 1790, the Allen claimants released all their interests to the Proprietors in exchange for £5, lawful money, and 8500 acres of waste and scattered lands, and the Allen ghost was laid forever.

The Proprietors continued to hold meetings with regularity until December, 1807, devoting their attention to the disposal of small tracts of land overlooked in the original surveys, or forfeited by non-compliance with the conditions of settlement. Their records show no further meetings until 1846, when a meeting was called by a Justice of the Peace, acting on a petition of W. H. Y. Hackett, J. W. Peirce, and Alexander Ladd, all of Portsmouth, claiming to be members of the syndicate. The Proprietors met on the 5th of September, when officers were chosen, and they adjourned until the 15th, when by-laws were adopted and provision made for the continuance of the life of the organization. But here the records end.

The great body of documents, plans, records, and miscellaneous papers which accumulated to the Proprietors in their long and busy existence fell into the hands of Joshua W. Peirce, who was chosen clerk at the first meeting of 1846. In the possession of Peirce and his descendants these records gradually lapsed into oblivion. Nearly fifty years later, or in 1891, through the sagacity and persistent diplomacy of Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, then Secretary of State, they were presented to the State of New Hampshire by Robert Cutts Peirce, a descendant of the last clerk of the Proprietors. The great value and importance of these papers, not only in the history of the State but in their relation to the land titles of a vast number of homes and farms of New Hampshire people, was instantly recognized by the administration, and they

were immediately and most carefully edited and printed, filling three volumes of the State's long series of published archives.

New Hampshire owes much to the Mason grant and to the Masonian Proprietors. To Capt. John Mason's enthusiasm is due the first settlement of the Province, and had he lived its permanence and prosperity would have been secure. To Robert Mason is due the establishment of a separate government for New Hampshire in 1680, and the adjudication of the Massachusetts claims of jurisdiction in the disputed territory north of the Merrimack. To the Proprietors we owe the actual settlement of nearly forty towns in what is now the most populous and prosperous section of the State.

The Proprietors were strong men, strong in social and political achievement, in executive ability, in finance, and in character. They became possessed in fee simple of an immense tract of land, estimated in their deed as 200,000 acres, but which was in fact certainly more than 2,000,000 acres. Waiving entirely the idea of personal profit, they looked upon their estate as a trust for the benefit of the Province, and they administered that trust with far-seeing wisdom, and with a determined purpose. With all their power held in abeyance they did their work with tact and diplomacy, and they achieved a success which would have been impossible to men of lower caste, or less closely identified with all those influences which controlled the opinions of the people, the courts, and the government. The Masons and the Masonian Proprietors made and saved the identity of the Province of New Hampshire, and their work was good; but it has been forgotten, and the only monuments to their memory are the granite hills and mountains which overlook their ancient domain.

## THE HORNBOOK AND ITS USE IN AMERICA

BY GEORGE A. PLIMPTON

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In treating of the history and use of the hornbook in America, it is necessary first to study the history of the hornbook in the old world. The hornbook, in point of fact is not a book at all. Originally it was a piece of board with a handle shaped like the battledore in the old game of battledore and shuttlecock. On the face of the hornbook was either a piece of vellum or paper upon which the lesson was inscribed. This was protected by a sheet of translucent horn. This protection was of course necessary to keep the lesson from the possible stain of a pair of dirty little hands, as the hornbook was passed about from child to child. This hornbook of the seventeenth century is an excellent example (Figure 1). It has first the cross, then the alphabet in small letters, the vowels, and then the capitals. Below these are combinations of the consonants and vowels, then the Exorcism and the Lord's Prayer.

The place of the hornbook in the mediæval curriculum is indicated in this picture reproduced from the *Margarita Philosophica*, written by Gregorius Reisch, and printed in 1504 (Figure 2). This little picture represents education at that period, and shows the teacher who is to conduct the boy to the heights of the Tower of Knowledge handing him a hornbook. The hornbook has upon it the letters of the alphabet, and if the boy masters these letters he will be able to enter the tower. The door through

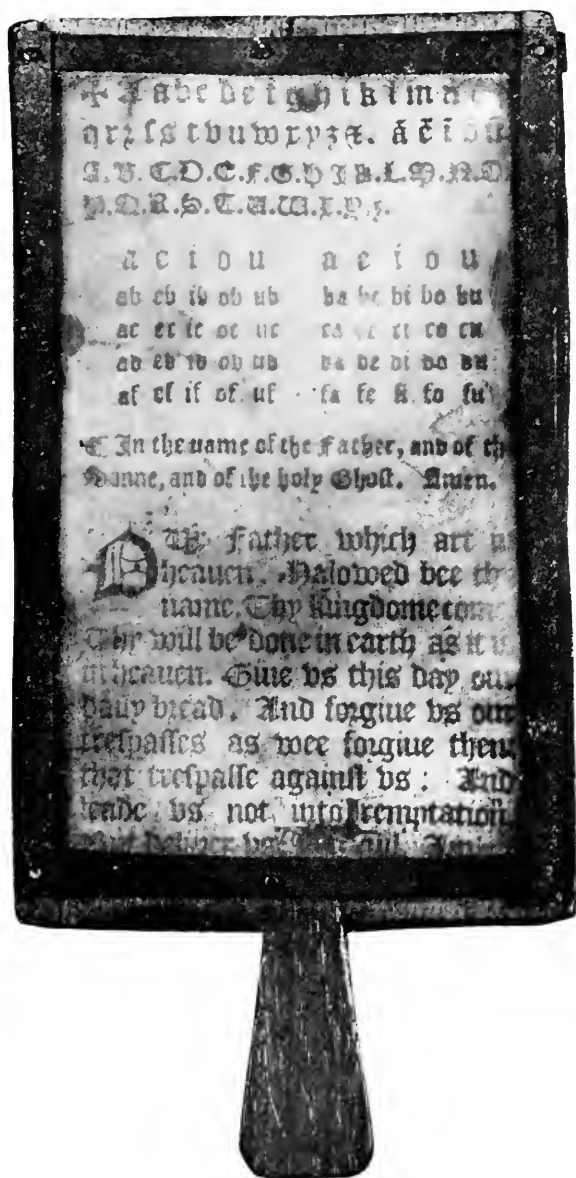


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

which he must pass is called "Grammar" and the first master under whom he studies is Donatus, who lived in the fourth century and who wrote a simple elementary grammar upon the eight parts of speech. Then the student goes up a flight of stairs and studies his large Latin grammar under Priscian who lived in the sixth century. After the next flight he takes his arithmetic under Boetius, his rhetoric under Cicero and his logic under Aristotle; climbing higher he studies astronomy under Ptolemy, geometry under Euclid and music under Pythagoras, and has now mastered the trivium, or three language studies, and the quadrivium, or four science studies. Finally he completes his education with moral philosophy under Seneca, natural philosophy under Pliny, and last of all theology under Peter Lombard. Thus you see what an important part the hornbook played in education at the beginning of the sixteenth century,—that of the key to unlock all the treasures of learning.

Although there are no hornbooks extant that I know of which are earlier than the sixteenth century, there is evidence that the hornbook was used before then. I happen to have in my library an arithmetical manuscript of Sacrobosco, dated about 1400, in which we come unexpectedly upon the picture of a hornbook. The monk who was copying this manuscript evidently became tired of Sacrobosco and his learning and so he made a little picture at the bottom of the page. This picture is a rather crude drawing of a school-room. We see the schoolmaster in his gown, and he is holding up before the pupil a hornbook on which are written not the usual alphabet but the Arabic numerals (Figure 3).

At the same time that the hornbook flourished, primers, or A B C books, were used more or less. Earlier than any hornbook which I have been able to discover is this first page of an A B C book in manuscript, written about 1370. It will be noticed that this begins with the cross, followed by the alphabet.

The alphabet indicates the early period, for, although the first letters are English, the last half dozen are Saxon. Then follow the Exorcism and the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary and the Creed. This general order was much the same as the lesson upon the hornbook. The top row of the hornbook, by the way, which commenced with the cross, was called the "criss-cross row," and the pupil was expected to cross himself when he began his lesson. The Exorcism was used with the idea that the average boy was so full of the devil that he needed the proper formula constantly at hand to free him from Satan's wiles (Figure 4).

The next specimen illustrated is the only manuscript hornbook which I possess. Its date is probably about 1700 and it is particularly quaint (Figure 5).

It is rather remarkable that so few original hornbooks are extant; the British Museum has only three, and the Bodleian Library at Oxford one. There are several single specimens of hornbooks in private libraries in America, including those of the following gentlemen: Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. W. O. Field, and Mr. Alvin Krech of New York, and Mr. Frank B. Gay of Hartford. These are all English hornbooks. I myself have been so fortunate as to pick up from time to time twenty-four specimens of the hornbook. The best examples have been found in England. Shakespeare doubtless learned his letters through the medium of the hornbook. In "Love's Labor Lost," he says:

"Yes, yes, he teaches boys the Hornebook.

What is ab spelled backward with the horn on its head?"

There were many variations from the conventional type of hornbook mentioned above, and some of them are here reproduced. One for instance, is a kind of double hornbook (Figure 6). Undoubtedly the alphabet and the rest of the lesson were originally





Figure 3



a a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n.  
o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. x. y. z. & c.

est amen **I**n the name of the fa-  
ther of the son & of the holy gost ame

**H**er ovr that art in hevenes ha-  
bith the name. thi kyngdom come  
to the. & wille be don in erthe as it is in  
heven. oure synne. dynt bred ver e vs to  
syn. and forgyv us oure dettes as we  
forgeren to oure dettours. and lede us  
not in to temptacion but deliver us fro  
ynest amen **M**ary full of

grace the lord is with the. blessed art thou  
among women & blessed be the fruite  
of thi wombe ihu amen. the crede  
belene in to god fadir almyghti maker  
of heven & of erthe. and in to ihu crist  
his only son oure lord. wiche was con

FIGURE 4

upon one side, but that has been lost. Upon the reverse side is the abacus, the primitive device for counting and making change which is still used throughout the East. This particular hornbook is especially interesting because it was used in the famous Blue Coat School in London.

The next illustration is that of an old leather case used for the hornbook, but the lesson which it formerly held has evidently been lost for many years (Figure 7).

The next hornbook shown is one made of wood bound in leather. On the back is a picture of Charles II on horseback, and it is undoubtedly of his period. The elaborately carved English oak which was used as a frame for this next hornbook suggests the richness of the Elizabethan period from which it dates. This specimen lacks the handle (Figure 8).

All hornbooks were not made of wood covered with horn, but no matter what was the material used, they were called "hornbooks." The several varieties in my collection include one of brass which is of English origin (Figure 9), dated 1664. It will be noticed that this is of the battledore shape, but the next illustrated (Figure 10), which is of copper of a later period, 1729, is a departure from the conventional form.

Another specimen is called the "Golden Hornbook," as its letters are printed in gold. It is of the seventeenth century, and is the only one I have which was made in Germany. It came from Nuremberg (Figure 11).

The next specimen shown, which unfortunately lacks the handle, is a little device of metal intended to carry the child somewhat further than the alphabet, introducing him to all possible combinations of two letters. Its date is probably about 1730 (Figure 12).

A mould for a hornbook is also exhibited. This undoubtedly was considered a prized possession by the fortunate children who had it, for it was used to

make a sort of ginger-bread hornbook (Figure 13). About this type of hornbook Matthew Prior, who died in 1721, had this to say:

“To Master John the English Maid  
A hornbook gives of ginger bread  
And that the child may learn the better  
All he can name he eats the letter.”

The next hornbook illustrated was made when paper had become cheaper, for it is entirely of cardboard. It is of English make and probably dates from about the middle of the eighteenth century. It still has the handle and the essential form of the hornbook and has preserved the “criss-cross row” as a heading (Figure 14).

So much for hornbooks in general. But we are interested especially in the hornbook in America, and to what extent do we find that hornbooks were used in this country? There is ample indirect evidence to the effect that the hornbook in the colonies, as in the old country, was the favorite device for starting children upon the ladder of learning. The Pilgrim Fathers, of course, came from Holland, and at that time the hornbook was the prevailing method of teaching children there. The Dutch were such clever handicraftsmen that we find many of the early English hornbooks were actually made in Holland. In a little Dutch catechism in my possession is a picture of a school-girl with a hornbook attached to her side—showing a certain regard for feminine education in the Holland of the sixteenth century that we cannot but respect. Whether the Pilgrims actually brought any hornbooks to this country or not I have never been able to discover, but it is a safe inference that they were careful to provide hornbooks for the young Brewsters and Aldens. Considering the Puritan settlers, we have even more reason to be quite sure that such men as Endicott and Winthrop, when they came to Salem



FIGURE 5

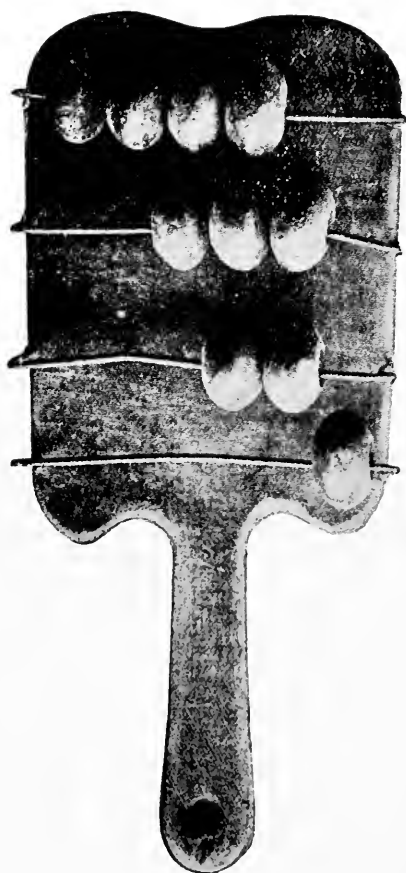


FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8

and Boston, brought the hornbook with them. The Puritans came from parts of England where they were accustomed to good grammar schools and where the hornbook was the basis of learning. So much for the indirect evidence to show that the hornbook was the method of teaching children to read in the colonial days of New England.

The first actual mention which we have of a hornbook in colonial records is this bill which Charles Lidgett made out for cash paid to his wife in 1678. Among charges for Bibles and other things we find "For horning book and papr 8 d." (Figure 15.) I am indebted to Mr. Worthington C. Ford for this copy of the original bill. The earliest known mention, therefore, that I find of a hornbook in America, is 1678. In the diary of Samuel Sewall (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., ser. 5, vol. 5, p. 344), is this entry under date of Apr. 27, 1691:

"This afternoon had Joseph to school to Capt. Townsend's mother's, his cousin Jane accompanying him, carried his hornbook." We scarcely wonder that his cousin Jane accompanied the young man, for we should not consider him of kindergarten age—he was not quite three years old. In the records of the Old South Church for 1708 is the entry, "Paid 1£ 10 s. for horns for catechising," and there is a reference to hornbooks in the Winthrop letters, 1716, showing that there was a custom of sending hornbooks as presents to children. (See Alice Morse Earle's "Child Life in Colonial Days," p. 122).

Some of the files of early newspapers in the Antiquarian Society have been searched to find if there were any advertisements of hornbooks. Several references to them have been found, commencing in 1727 when Andrew Bradford twice advertised in the *American Weekly Mercury* "Hornbooks for sale." He repeated this in January, February and March of 1730, and had an advertisement of the same kind on August 29, 1734. Bradford died in 1742 and

we find his widow, Cornelia, even more enterprising, for she advertises in that year "Hornbooks for sale" three times in February, and again in April, May, June, July, August, and October, and she keeps it up in 1744, in 1745 when her advertisement appeared fifteen times, and in 1746 when it was inserted ten times. Not alone in New England do we find this proof of the use of the hornbook in colonial days. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of December 4, 1760, there is an advertisement of "Primers, Gilt Hornbooks, or Plain Hornbooks." In the South, too, I discovered similar advertisements in papers published both in Charleston, S. C., and in Georgia.

It seems rather strange that with all the hornbooks that must have been used here in the eighteenth century, it has been possible to obtain so few copies. I made a very thorough search myself through South Carolina and Georgia, hoping that I might get track of some of them, but without success. In August 1912, I wrote an article in the *Independent* on hornbooks and hoped that I might discover in that way people who had hornbooks among their family archives and who would be glad to dispose of them. The only thing that this article brought forth, however, was a letter from the editor of a Minneapolis paper, who said that many years ago an Englishman for whom he had done some service told him that he had nothing to give him but a hornbook which had been in the family for many years. He sent me a photograph of this hornbook, which was badly broken. He did not wish to sell it, and, as it was of English make and almost an exact duplicate of one already in my collection, I was not anxious to acquire it.

Most of the hornbooks that were used in the early days in this country were undoubtedly imported, but I am able to show what is very likely the oldest hornbook made on this continent. It is a Mexican hornbook, probably of the early seventeenth century (Figure 16). It is made entirely of wood, and the





FIGURE 9



FIGURE 10



Figure 11

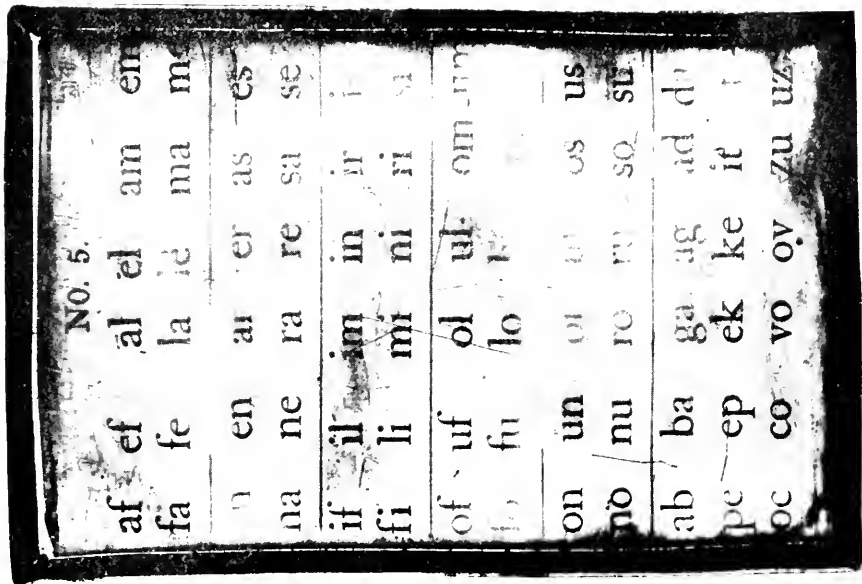


Figure 12

painted illustration represents the Holy Child Jesus holding up a globe surmounted by a cross. The alphabet is preceded by another cross, as was the fashion on all hornbooks.

Except for this Mexican hornbook I know of but five original hornbooks found in America. One of these, unearthed in Guilford, Conn., is now the property of Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley. It formerly belonged to Mary Hart, who was a granddaughter of John Hart, the first graduate of Yale College. It is probably of English make since it is exactly like an English hornbook which I possess. In Rhode Island also Mrs. Alice Morse Earle discovered some years ago a hornbook of English make. This is a duplicate of the one which I have described of the reign of Charles II with his picture stamped upon the leather at the back.

Then there are two ivory hornbooks in this country. One of them I purchased myself at Libbie's auction room in Boston several years ago (Figure 17). I have been anxious to trace its history so as to find out whether it is of American origin. There is a rumor that it came from the old Gilman family in Exeter, but I have not been able to verify this. The other ivory hornbook is the property of an old New York family and is thought to have been made in Scotland. The last of the five hornbooks found on this continent was discovered in Princeton, N. J., and this is really an American hornbook (Figure 18). It must have been made in the early part of the last century for the lesson is taken from the Philadelphia Primer, which was published in 1821 by Johnson. By removing the little wooden slide, various reading lessons could be inserted under the horn. This next exhibit is a sort of kin to the hornbook, reading lessons pasted on board. This particular specimen was used in the old Erasmus Hall School of Flatbush, Long Island. Such reading lessons were used largely in the Lancastrian schools, which flourished here in the first

quarter of the nineteenth century, and which were based upon the idea of having the pupils do a large part of the teaching.

Down through the centuries the hornbook gradually modified its form, finally losing its handle. With paper and print more available, cardboard A B C's took the place of the hornbook. The last illustration shown is that of a battledore book, which is obviously an outgrowth of the hornbook (Figure 19). It is to be regretted that so few specimens of hornbooks have been discovered in this country, but the evidence of their use in colonial days is unmistakable. It must be admitted, however, that most of those used here were imported from Europe.



Figure 13



Figure 11

June 1677	Mr Charles Lidgett Dr	501 11 -
	For Cash paid to my wife	
	to my overplus in ship & boiage to	430: 17: -
	London	
March 1678	For 11 paper & book	0 9 11 -
	For 11 paper & book	0 3 10 -
May 1678	For 2 boxes	11 6 11 -
	For 1 box of paper	11 5 11 -
	For 1 box of paper	11 8 11 -
June 20	For 1 box	11 11 6 -
Sept 9th	For paper	11 11 6 -
Sept 20	For 1 box	11 11 6 -
		437 11 11 4

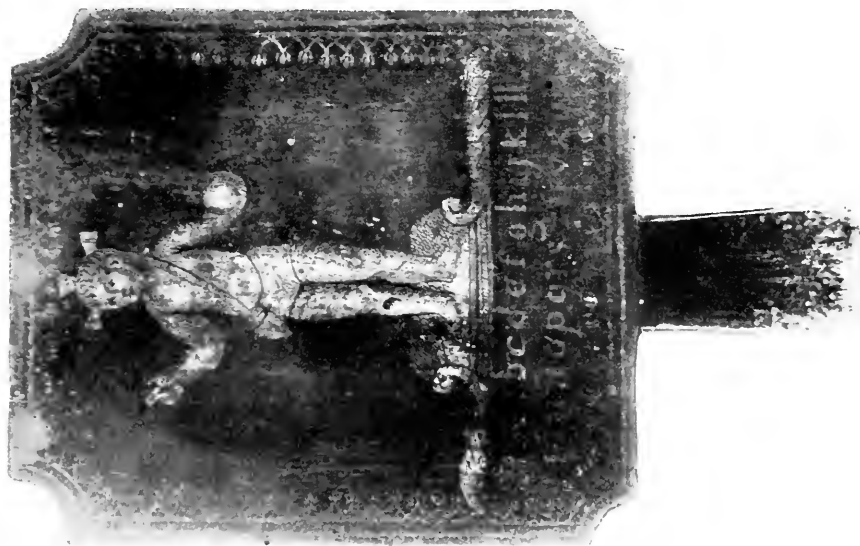


FIGURE 16

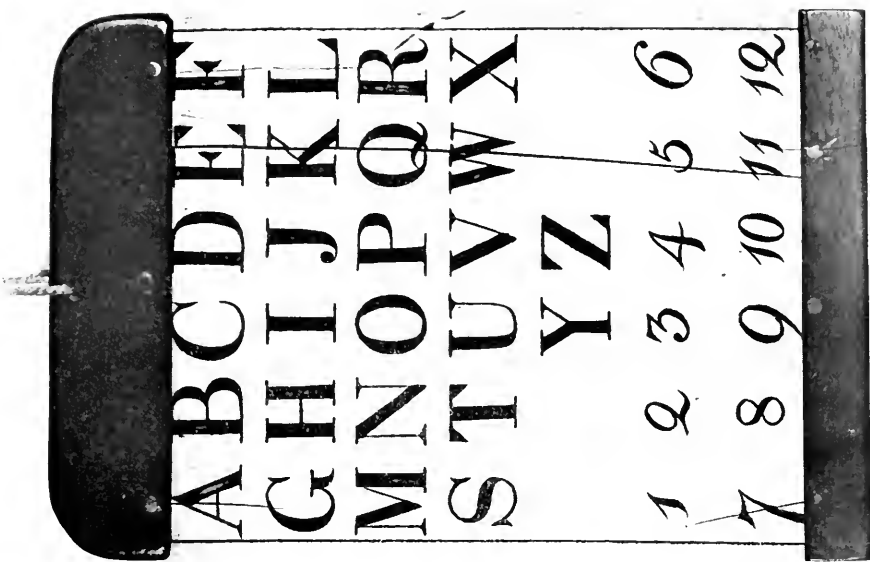


FIGURE 17

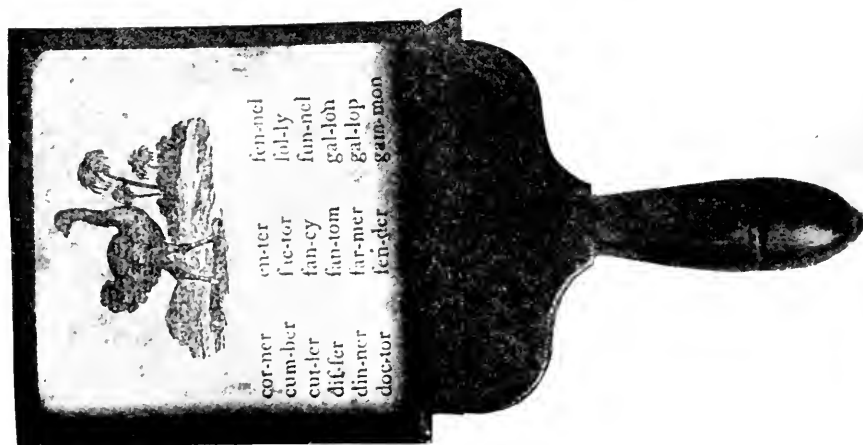


FIGURE 18

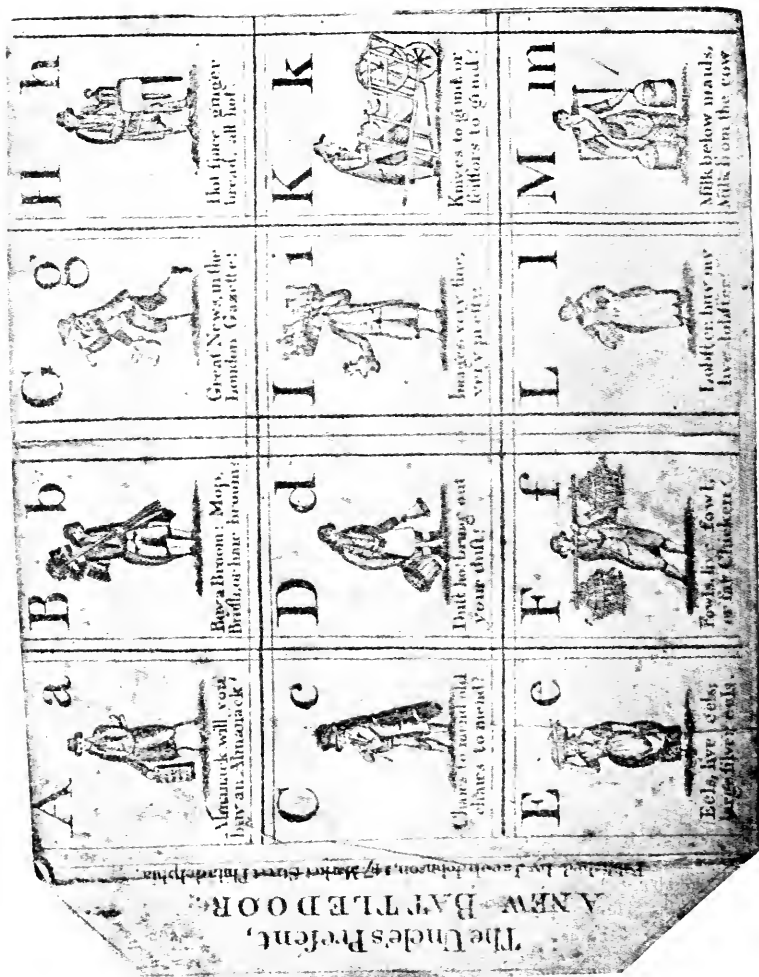


FIGURE 19



## HISTORICAL NOTES RELATING TO THE SECOND SETTLEMENT OF WORCESTER

BY LINCOLN N. KINNICUTT

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While recognizing the wide field which is offered to the American Antiquarian Society for its research, and also recognizing that a small stream in Worcester is perhaps of comparatively little importance, nevertheless I venture to offer to the Society a very early document in relation to Mill Brook, which, in Colonial days, was sometimes called Mill River, Fort River, Swift River, Danson Brook and Bimelek. This brook and the Blackstone River (of which it is one of the sources) from the time that Worcester was known only as the Plantation of Quinsigamond, have been important factors in the city's history.

Mill Brook rises among the hills northwest of Worcester, flows through North Pond and Salisbury Pond to Lincoln Square. It then continues through the very heart of the city, east of Main Street and somewhat parallel to it. Here it is mostly covered, but on its former banks throughout its whole course, are situated most of the largest manufacturing corporations of the city.

The document is the original petition to the General Court, dated December 14, 1685 and, as stated, is signed by the "grater number of the Inhabitants now settled in the town of Woster," one year and a quarter after the second settlement of the town was begun. These signatures are historically valuable, as they give authentic proof of actual settlers at this date, and if the statement therein contained was true, it

places the whole number of settlers at less than twenty. With its quaint orthography and remarkable spelling, it is a little difficult to translate into modern English, but it reads as follows:

"Woster this 14 of desember 1685

"Wee whos nams are vnder Reten being the gratest number of the Inhabetanc now setelled in the town of woster haueing consedered And ben Ey witness of the grat expenc that mr John wing has ben At in belding hes mills which is moch for oure benefet And convenienc And of letell profet to him nor lik to be yet Awhill: as Allso his helpfullnes in oure poglek Concernments And forderanc of the setellmet of this town: we doe Aprove of his Choyce of that trak of land lying from [ ] Corner of the setedell And wheare it dos begin And Runn up on the westery sid of the mill rever tel it met the north pond tho this being more then his forst devission yet that he oft in All Justes to poses the remainder As his acome [ ] that he may haue all the land on that sid of the brok as his propyety that no persen may dam Aboue him to hender his mills: as Allso wee farder lok At it to be his right for As moch As seauer[al] of vs doe know that Captain Hinkeman did promis this Lokt of land to said wing a year and [ ] before Euer garg dansen saw this pl[ ] of that land as Allso be[cause] som of vs woled [ ] som of oure deuissions of lan d theare but Cap- tain hin[ke]man tould vs that we coldd not for he had promes that land to Cap wing And we haue Euer cenc loked At it to be his only thet it was not mesered to him but we loked it sholld haue ben don in convenient tim it is oure de- sires that such uncomfortabell dife[rences] may be put to An End And that this land may be setelled vpon Cap wing youres in all sobiection

"William x Wekes

his mark

Thomas Allerton

Isaac Bull

James homes

Isaac Tomlin

Gorgs Rosbrowgh

William <sup>h</sup> pers

his mark"

Thomas Hall

Pe. Goulding Sen

Digory Sargent

The name of William Pers does not elsewhere appear among the lists of inhabitants.

The most important signature is that of Digory Sargent, whose name is perhaps more closely associated with the early history of Worcester, with the exception of the founders, than any other. His story has been told many times. Although the name

has been given by almost all writers as "Serjent," and it is so written in his will dated March 17, 1696,<sup>1</sup> we find here his earliest known signature written "Sargent." He was the last inhabitant to desert the second attempt to form a settlement and he was obliged to, when he was killed and scalped by the Indians in 1703.

This petition had much weight in the first law-suit pertaining to this stream—Danson vs. Wing in 1685, and both stream and law-suits have flowed along together ever since, blessed by the lawyers and damned by the mill owners.

In following the course of this trial we find pertaining to it the names of three men all of whom filled positions of trust and honor in the Colony: Major General Gookin, called the Father of Worcester, Captain Daniel Henchman and Captain John Wing, both of whom were valuable assistants to Major Gookin in the early work of the settlement of the town, each in his turn taking the leadership and general direction of the second attempt at settlement, until its abandonment in 1703.

The whole story of the Mill Brook dispute is contained in a paper read before the Worcester Society of Antiquity, May 6, 1884, by Francis E. Blake, and is included in their Proceedings. A short synopsis is as follows: In October, 1684, Captain John Wing was appointed a member of the Committee having charge of the Plantation of Quinsigamond—six days afterwards the General Court granted the petition for having the Plantation named Worcester. In a general agreement by the committee, April 24, 1684, three lots were to be granted to "The builders and mainteyners of a Sawmilne" and a like number for "a grist milne."<sup>2</sup> On May 22, 1685, John Wing was granted ten eighteen acre lots, six of which were for

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<sup>1</sup> Lincoln's History of Worcester, p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Proprietors' Records, p. 38.

his mills; also eighteen hut lots "upon part whereof his dwelling house and barne now standeth," and additional land was also granted to him on Mill Brook "with the privilege of the Mill Brooke only to him and to his heirs."<sup>3</sup> All this land with all the privileges was confirmed July 9, 1686. The confirmation reads as follows:

"All the Grants aboue expesed are confirmed to Capt John Wing & his heires and assignes forr euerr; By the Comittee of the Honble Presedent & Councel impowred thervnto by this order dated June 11 1686 don at the meeting of Said Comittee at Boston July 9th 1686 & Signed by

DANIEL GOOKIN Sen  
THOMAS PRENTICE  
WILLIAM BOND  
JOSEPH LYND &  
JOHN HAYNES. (4)

These grants were surveyed in November, 1714, by David Haynes, a report made and a plan drawn showing this part of Captain John Wing's land on Mill Brook.<sup>5</sup>

Shortly after this grant to Captain John Wing there was granted to George Danson of Boston, a baker, two hundred acres of land bounded on the east by Mill Brook and on the South by Captain John Wing's land, and a little later Danson was granted forty acres more adjoining the first grant.<sup>6</sup> This was the beginning of the trouble, for Captain John Wing wanted the remainder of the land on Mill Brook, and from much evidence given at the trial it would seem that Captain Daniel Henchman had given him some right to expect that he would have it.

October 2, 1685, while George Danson was surveying his first grant, he claimed that he was assaulted by Captain John Wing and "confederators," the

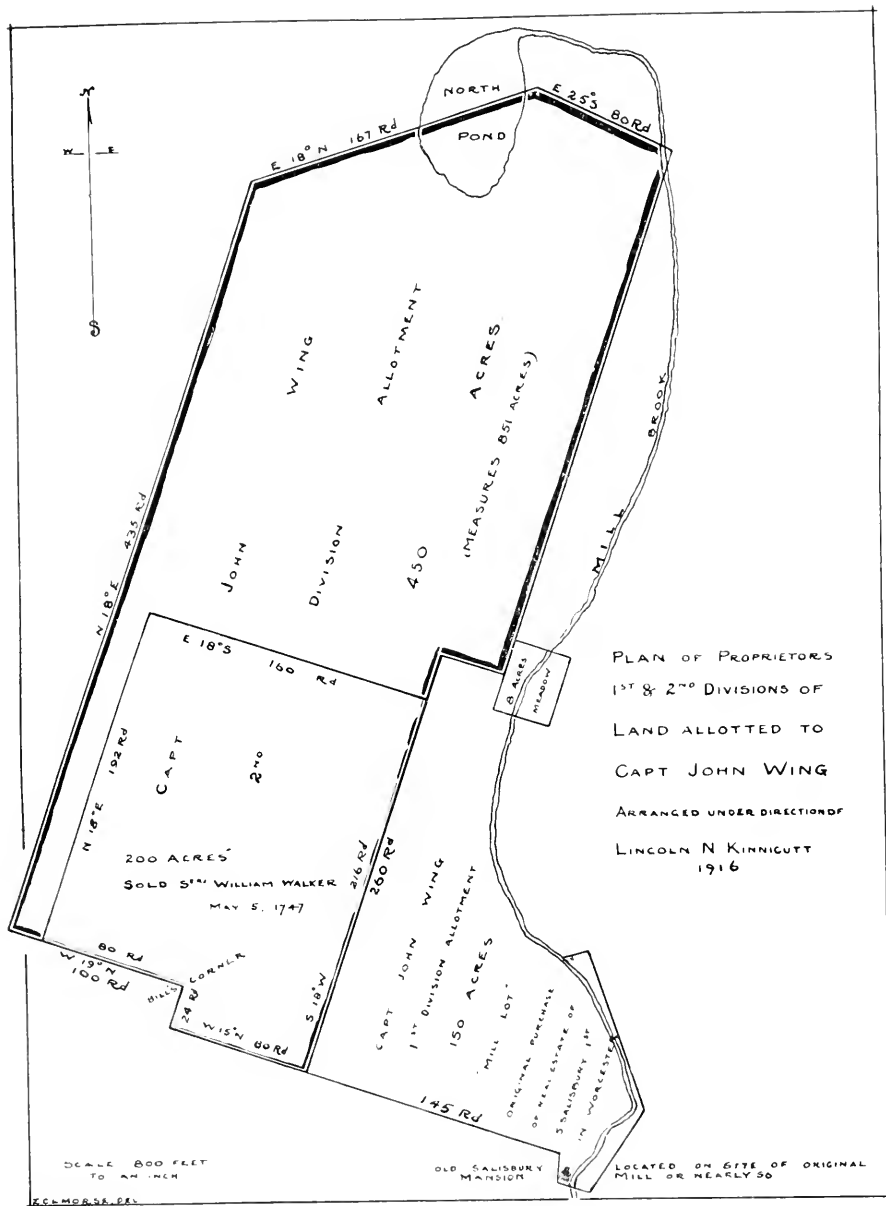
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<sup>3</sup> Proprietors' Records, p. 42.

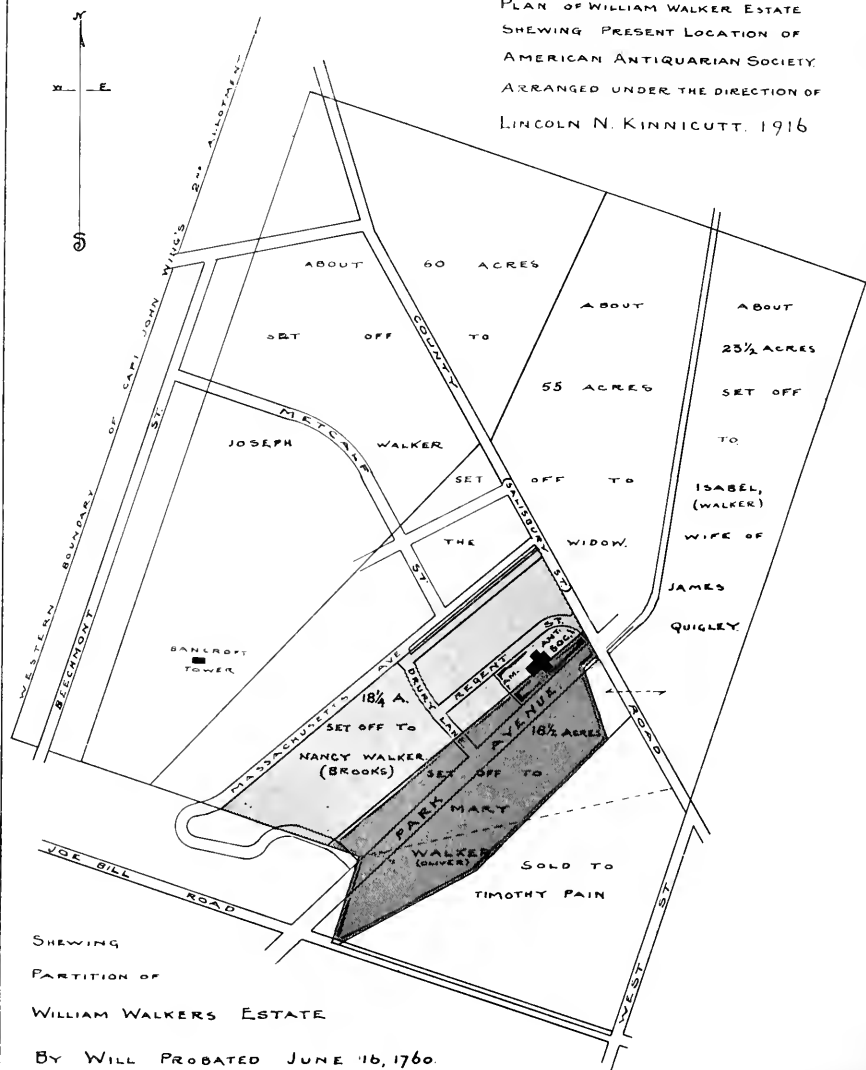
<sup>4</sup> Proprietors' Records, p. 43-44.

<sup>5</sup> Proprietors' Records, p. 125.

<sup>6</sup> Proprietors' Records, p. 44.



PLAN OF WILLIAM WALKER ESTATE  
 SHEWING PRESENT LOCATION OF  
 AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
 ARRANGED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
 LINCOLN N. KINNICUTT. 1916



SHEWING  
 PARTITION OF  
 WILLIAM WALKERS ESTATE  
 BY WILL PROBATED JUNE 16, 1760.

bound marks were cut and surveyor's chain was taken away, and he also claimed that his title to the land was defamed.<sup>7</sup> In this trial much testimony was taken, and one of the most interesting and important documents was an affidavit signed by Daniel Henchman on October 5, 1685, only two days before his death and three days after the assault, stating that he had received from Mr. Danson £5, 10 s, "in settlement for twenty lots and the land where he had situated, he, Daniel Henchman, had not disposed of to any other person or promised the same—or was it in his power so to do, and the molestation given him, George Danson, was unjust." The trial resulted in the confirmation of George Danson's title to the land but with the stipulation that he should not "erect any corne mil or saw mill vpon mil Brook," or in any way interfere with Captain Wing's privileges on the stream.

This quarrel probably embittered the last days of Captain Daniel Henchman, who died almost two months before the trial began. He had given many years of his life in attempting to form the settlement, for from 1668, with the exception of Major General Gookin, he had been the most active member of the Committee for settlement of the plantation. From 1683, when the second attempt was begun, he practically had full management of its affairs until his death, Oct. 15, 1685, just one year after the name of Worcester had been given to the plantation. He had full power to grant land and to assign locations to settlers, and his plan to make the center, in the neighborhood of the present Lincoln Square and along that part of Mill Brook near the Square, was adopted. Until this controversy began he apparently was the honored and accepted leader, but now he found his leadership disputed, his integrity questioned and his popularity waning. Samuel Sewall

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<sup>7</sup> Court files of Middlesex County.

wrote in his diary under date of October 19, 1685, "About Nine aclock at night News comes to Town of Capt. Henchmen's Death at Worcester last Thorsday; buried on Friday. Very few at his Funeral, his own Servants, a white and black, carried him to, and put him in his Grave. His Wife and children following him and no more, or but one or two more." His burial place is unknown and unmarked. The City of Worcester has honored his memory and paid tribute to his great ability and worth by giving the name of Henchman to a very short street, the location of which is probably unknown to a great majority of the inhabitants of the City. A sad ending for one who had held many offices of honor and trust in the Colony and who had proved himself a brave soldier in King Philip's war and an able leader in the founding of our City!

On the death of Captain Henchman, Captain John Wing became the leader of the new settlement, and his exclusive right to the use of Mill Brook being confirmed, as a result of this controversy, he apparently increased his ownership of land in the immediate vicinity of the Brook. This was accomplished by purchase and by allotment. Also, a few years later, after George Danson's death, he obtained possession of the 400 acres on Mill Brook about which there had been all this controversy. How this was accomplished is, I believe, unknown. Evidently he was a man possessing much executive ability, foresight and perhaps what now would be named political sagacity, for there is a strong probability that he had planned to become the leading spirit of the small community before Captain Henchman's death and had certainly convinced the majority of the settlers, as shown by this petition, that he had a strong and just grievance against Captain Henchman. In 1675 Captain Wing served as ensign in a Company of Foot, of which Daniel Henchman was Commander, and in 1683 he succeeded to Captain Henchman's position.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Colony Records, vol. 5, p. 33, Shurtleff, vol. 5, p. 419.



We obtain a little insight of the character of Captain Wing, of his independence and of his self confidence, through a document signed by him, now in the possession of this Society. It is an answer to advice given him by Mr. Joseph Dudley in relation to having the title of his lands in Worcester confirmed, after Governor Andros had declared all lands granted under former government forfeited to the crown. A copy of Captain Wing's deposition is as follows:

Boston in New England this 30<sup>th</sup> of January 1689

This Deposition of John Winge aged fifty three years or thereabouts testefyeth that in the yeare 1687 & 88 the Deponant had suffered Damage & was much disturbed by George Danson by severall suites in law concerning a tract of land lying within the bounds of the Towne of Worchester, which the deponant with others had a deed of sale for from the Heires of sd land and grantes from the Generall Courte of the Colony of the Massa—tusetts and in quiet possession of sd land but being disturbed sundry times by sd George Danson the Deponant went to Mr Joseph Dudleys house in Roxsbury to ask his advice what might be done that these trouble might be at an end. The Deponant told sd Dudley that he had already attended the methods and rules according to the lawes and orders of the Coloney for settling of lands. The sd Dudley told sd Deponant that he must goe to Sr Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros and take a Patent of all my lands as else I must not expect to enjoy them, using many arguments and perswasions with me saying that all men must patent y<sup>r</sup> lands from Sr Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros. The deponent asked sd Dudley what then would become of the Grantees of y<sup>e</sup> Generall Courte if now we must be put to this trouble and charge to take Patents for our lands, as by soe doing how would our titles be made better, or how long would this title last when another Governor would come, he might also say we must take new patents from him: No, sd Dudley, then y<sup>r</sup> title will be good, but the Deponent thought his title from the Generall Courte as good as Sr Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros could make it by his Patent & much better therefore thought not fitt to take the advice sd Dudley gave him, & this sd Dudley did urge sd Deponant severall times in the yeares above mentioned, and further sayth not

JOHN WING.

John Wing personally appeared before mee this 30th January 1689/90 & made oath to y<sup>e</sup> truth of what is above written as alleges.

JA RUSSELL. Assist.

Mr. Danson, to make sure of his title, thought best to apply for a new confirmation, which was granted.

Under Captain Wing's leadership the affairs of the settlement appear to have run smoothly for a short time, but the Puritan independence of character, if that is the right name for it, seemed to exist too much among the early settlers of Worcester for the settlement's own good and for the harmony of the Colony, as in 1692 Captain Wing found in his turn that his authority and proceedings were being questioned. Another petition was sent to the Governor, signed by six of the settlers, one of whom was Thomas Allerton whose name appears on the petition of 1685, praying permission to have a second garrison which would be nearer to their own homes, Captain Wing's garrison being two miles distant. A letter was written about this time stating that the greater number of the settlers were opposed to the new commander of the garrison, who had been appointed by Captain Wing.

These dissensions probably retarded the growth of the settlement. There were sales of land by some of the first settlers who preferred to live elsewhere, and Captain Wing himself, apparently, after 1692, seems to have lost much of his personal interest, as he was in Worcester but very little of his time. He, however, retained most of his original land and probably added to his holdings.

As Worcester was dropped from the list of frontier towns in 1699, the settlers could no longer depend on assistance from the government in their protection from the Indians, who, about this time, had become very troublesome. This action of the Government is a little difficult to understand, unless the lack of harmony among the settlers themselves may have influenced their action. It resulted in the second attempt at settlement being abandoned, not to be renewed until 1713, and the place was once more deserted.

Capt. John Wing died in 1703 leaving by will to his wife a life interest in nearly all of his real estate in Worcester, which, at her death, was to go to his son Cord. Captain Wing's wife, Joshabeth, died a few years after her husband, and his son came into possession of the property. In 1717, Cord Wing of Boston, only surviving son of Capt. John Wing, conveyed to Thomas Palmer of Boston, John Oulton of Marblehead, Cornelius Waldo of Boston, all of his right, title and interest whatever of and in all the property left to him in Worcester by his Father. On July 31, 1727, the three grantees, who apparently were the original believers in the future value of real estate in Worcester, made a division of a portion of the real estate held by them in common, they having purchased other large tracts of land in various parts of the settlement. They divided their holdings into three portions and drew lots. Lot number one was drawn by Cornelius Waldo.<sup>9</sup> His part consisted of all the land in the vicinity of Mill Brook which was owned by Captain Wing at his death, including the buildings, mill, pond and stream and all belonging to the same. This probably amounted to about 1,000 acres. Under date of October 10, 1718, in the Record of Proprietors, page 124, is found a plan and description of this land, signed by David Haynes, surveyor. It is interesting to note that Cornelius Waldo was the great, great, great grandfather and Governor Levi Lincoln the great grandfather of the President of this Society, and that each once owned the property upon which our building stands.

On April 22, 1771, Joseph Waldo, son of Cornelius Waldo, conveyed to John Hancock a certain farm in Worcester of 150 acres, and on November 5 of the same year John Hancock conveyed the same described premises to the first Stephen Salisbury. This was the land in the vicinity of Lincoln Square and included

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<sup>9</sup> Middlesex Co. Records, Book 31, p. 187

the location of the Old Salisbury Mansion with the grounds about it, and was the site of Capt. John Wing's mills, referred to in this petition. The mansion with its surrounding grounds Stephen Salisbury, 3d, bequeathed by will to this Society.

On May 5, 1747, Cornelius Waldo sold to William Walker a certain part of the Wing property which included our present location. During the last one hundred and fifty years there has been much subdivision of this tract, but in 1770 Timothy Bigelow of Worcester bought a certain part of it and half of our building occupies a portion. In 1773 he purchased another division of the land on which the other half of the building is erected and the whole of our present location after one other transfer was sold to Gov. Levi Lincoln, May 10, 1793. He devised it to his son William who, in turn, sold it to Stephen Salisbury, 2d, May 23, 1833. Stephen Salisbury, 3d, inheriting from his father, bequeathed it to the Worcester Art Museum who exchanged it with the American Antiquarian Society for the mansion location, giving to the Antiquarian Society other valuable considerations.

The Salisbury family for three generations gradually accumulated, mostly by purchase, piece after piece of Capt. John Wing's original holdings, and at the death of Stephen Salisbury, 3d, the greater portion of this large farm had come once more into the possession of one individual. Mr. Salisbury bequeathed nearly the whole of this estate to the Worcester Art Museum.

It is a strange coincidence that this ancient document, found by accident in New York by one of your own members, Mr. Richard Ward Greene, who gave me the opportunity to acquire it, should, upon investigation, tell us so much about the particular lot of land which we now occupy and also should tell us so much about the early origin of Worcester's well known amiability.

If one of the results of the law suit in which this petition plays an important part had not been that Capt. John Wing was given the exclusive right in the waters of Mill Brook north of Lincoln Square, he probably would neither have retained the land he then held nor have had an incentive to acquire more. His farm would naturally have been divided much earlier and have passed into other hands.

In 1901 the late Mr. Charles A. Chase contributed an interesting and valuable paper to the Society, entitled "Land Titles of the American Antiquarian Society" and concluded by giving the abstracts of titles of our former locations, the Summer Street lot and the Court Hill lot. I have endeavored to complete the record and I give the abstracts of titles of our present and what we believe will be our permanent home.

#### ABSTRACTS OF TITLES

Honnawannonit Sagamore of Pakachoag and Woonashocku Sagamore of Tataessit for their kindred and people to Daniel Gookin, Senior, and Daniel Hinchman and the rest of the General Courts Committee a tract of land eight miles square, in consideration of twelve pounds of lawful money of New England. July 13, 1674. Middlesex Reg. of Deeds, Book 8, p. 317.

Wannarshawakum and other Indians the same described land to Daniel Gookin, Daniel Hinchman and the General Committee in consideration of "trucking Cloath," Dec. 6, 1677. Middlesex Reg. of Deeds, Book 8, p. 318.

May 22, 1685, Proprietors of Worcester to Captain John Wing eighteen ten acre planting lots, three lots of Thomas Baker with 180 acres \*\*\*\*\* bounded on the East by Mill Brook. Also "eighteen hut lott upon part whereof his house & Barne now standeth," also "ten rods of land round where his mills standeth." Also "for a second division of land for farne lots in due proportion \*\*\*\*\* the particular quantity of which farne lots cannot yet be well known" Proprietors Records, pp. 42, 43.

February 24, 1703, by will. Captain John Wing to his wife Joshabeth, during life and then to his son Cord Wing. Suffolk Registry of Probate, Book 15, p. 122 and Book 17, p. 182.

May 21, 1717, Cord Wing to Thomas Palmer, John Oulton

and Cornelius Waldo all his interest whatsoever his father possessed, situate within the Township of Worcester and in all future divisions of land allotted to him. Middlesex Records, Book 18, p. 403.

October 10, 1718, pursuant to a grant for a second division in Worcester by the Honorable Committee appointed for granting land laid out to Thomas Palmer Esquire, Messrs. John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo \*\*\* four hundred and fifty acres with allowance for North Pond \*\*\* and one acre in thirty for swag of chain in full of land to be allotted to Captain John Wing in second division (On this second allotment is our present location). Records of the Proprietors, p. 124.

January 31, 1727, Thomas Palmer, John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo made a division of their joint holdings, drawing lots for the partition, and lot number one, drawn by Cornelius Waldo, included all that great farm which belonged to Captain John Wing in the vicinity of Mill Brook. Middlesex Records, Book 27, pp. 14, 19, 26, 31, 32, 62, 66.

The following records taken from the Worcester District Registry of Deeds and Probate Records complete the chain of title.

Cornelius Waldo to William Walker, May 5, 1747, Book 24, page 33.

William Walker Estate. Case 61478 A. Will allowed June 16, 1760.

Decree allowing partition, April 5, 1762. Probate Records.

Robert and Mary (Walker) Oliver to Timothy Bigelow, May 1, 1770, Book 63, page 22. Warranty deed about  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres, consideration, five pounds eight shillings.

Joseph and Nancy (Walker) Brooks to Timothy Bigelow, January 6, 1773, Book 79, page 461. Warranty deed about  $18\frac{1}{4}$  acres, consideration, twenty-five pounds and eight shillings. This deed was not recorded until September 21, 1778.

Timothy Bigelow to Nathan Patch, March 6, 1789, Book 105, page 543. Warranty deed about  $36\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

Nathan Patch to Levi Lincoln, May 10, 1793, Book 123, page 609. Warranty deed 32 acres, 89 rods. The date 1793 on the acknowledgment of this deed appears to have been an error as the instrument was drawn May 1, 1795, and was recorded November 23, 1795.

Levi Lincoln Estate. Case 37345A. Will allowed May 2, 1820. The Patch place was devised to son William. Probate Records.

William Lincoln to Stephen Salisbury, 2d., May 23, 1833, Book 292, page 63. Warranty deed 31 acres, 101 rods.

Stephen Salisbury Estate, CASE 3541 B. Will allowed September 23, 1884. Devised all his real estate to his son

Stephen. Probate Records. Stephen Salisbury, 3d., Estate, Case 36817 B. By will dated December 30, 1896, and codicil dated June 28, 1904, the Worcester Art Museum as residuary legatee came into possession of this particular piece of real estate on the allowance of the will, January 24, 1906.

Worcester Art Museum to American Antiquarian Society, June 23, 1908. Book 1881, p. 544.

Worcester Art Museum to American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1912. Book 2013, p. 89.

#### DEED OF JUNE 23, 1908

Know all men by these presents:

That the Worcester Art Museum, a corporation duly established by law in the City and County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of One Dollar and other valuable considerations to it paid by the American Antiquarian Society, a corporation duly established by law in said Worcester, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said American Antiquarian Society a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in said Worcester, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point indicated by a stone bound set in the ground at the intersection of the westerly line of Park Avenue with the southerly line of Salisbury Street;

Thence southerly on the westerly line of Park Avenue three hundred twenty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths (326.27) feet to a point indicated by a stone bound set in the ground on the westerly line of Park Avenue;

Thence by a right angle to the last described line one hundred two and sixty-six one-hundredths (102.66) feet by other land of grantor to a point indicated by a stone bound set in the ground at an angle;

Thence deflecting  $3^{\circ}14'$  to the right and continuing by other land of grantor one hundred three and one-half (103.5) feet to a point on the easterly line of Regent Street indicated by a stone bound set in the ground; the last described line being at right angles to Regent Street at the incided point;

Thence northerly on the easterly line of Regent Street one hundred eighty and twelve one-hundredths (180.12) feet, and by a curve to the right the radius of which is one hundred forty-nine (149) feet continuing on the easterly line of Regent Street two hundred twenty-five and sixty-four one-hundredths (225.64) feet, and by a tangent to the curved line last mentioned forty-seven and eight one-hundredths (47.08) feet to the point of beginning, containing fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four (59,834) square feet area.

This conveyance is made subject to the express restrictions which are a part of the consideration therefore,

That no building or part of a building shall be placed on the above described tract of land nearer than fifteen (15) feet of any street line during the full term of twenty (20) years from and after the first day of April, 1899.

And that said lot is to be used only for the erection of buildings to be occupied by said Society during said term of twenty (20) years and that a building is to be erected within five (5) years from the date hereof.

To have and to hold the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said American Antiquarian Society and its successors and assigns, to its and their own use and behoof forever.

And the Worcester Art Museum does hereby for itself and its successors and assigns covenant with the said grantee and its successors and assigns that the granted premises are free from all incumbrances made or suffered by it and that it will and its successors and assigns shall warrant and defend the same to the said grantee and its successors and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by through or under it, but against none other.

In witness whereof the said Worcester Art Museum by Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, its Treasurer, hereunto duly authorized, hereunto sets its hand and seal this twenty-third day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Worcester Art Museum (Seal)

by LINCOLN N. KINNICUTT, Treas.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Worcester, ss. June 23, 1908. Then personally appeared the above-named Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Treasurer, as aforesaid, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of the Worcester Art Museum, before me,

T. H. GAGE, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

Rec'd July 1, 1908, at 11h. 14m. A. M. Ent'd & Ex'd.

(Recorded in Worcester District Registry of Deeds, Book 1881, p. 544).

#### DEED OF OCTOBER 21, 1912

Know all men by these presents:

That the Worcester Art Museum, a corporation duly established by law in the City and County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of One Dollar and other valuable considerations to it paid by the American Antiquarian Society, a corporation duly estab-



lished by law in the same Worcester, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said American Antiquarian Society, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in said Worcester and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at a hole drilled into the top of a stone bound set in the ground on the westerly line of Park Avenue and the northeast corner of the premises hereby conveyed and at the southeast corner of other land of grantee as described in a deed of the grantor to the grantee dated June 23, 1908 and recorded in Book 1881, Page 544 at the Worcester County, Registry of Deeds;

Thence westerly at a right angle to the said westerly line of Park Avenue and by said other land of grantee one hundred two and sixty-six hundredths (102.66) feet to a point;

Thence deflecting to the right  $3^{\circ}$  and  $14'$  and continuing westerly by said other land of grantee one hundred three and fifty hundredths (103.50) feet to a point on the easterly line of Regent Street which point is the northwest corner of the tract of land hereby conveyed and the southwest corner of said other land of grantee;

Thence southerly on the said easterly line of Regent Street ninety (90) feet to a hole drilled into the top of a stone bound set in the ground at the northwest corner of land of one Richey;

Thence easterly by the northerly line of said land of said Richey and at a right angle to the said easterly line of Regent Street one hundred six and four hundredths (106.04) feet to a hole drilled into the top of a stone bound set in the ground at an angle;

Thence deflecting to the left  $3^{\circ}$  and  $14'$  continuing easterly one hundred five and twenty hundredths (105.20) feet by other land of grantor to a point on the westerly line of Park Avenue where the last described line intersects the said westerly line of Park Avenue at a right angle;

Thence northerly on the westerly line of Park Avenue eighty nine and ninety-nine hundredths (89.99) feet to the point of beginning, containing eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one (18,781) square feet area; the same being a part of the Estate of the late Stephen Salisbury.

This conveyance is made under the express condition and as a part of the consideration therefor, that the tract of land hereby conveyed shall be the same and is hereby made a part of the tract of land adjoining on the north, conveyed to the grantee by deed of the grantor dated and recorded as above mentioned, thus constituting two tracts one and the same tract of land and thereby subject as one tract to all conditions restrictions and reservations made and stipulated in

the said deed of the grantor dated June 23, 1908 and recorded in the Worcester County Registry of Deeds, Book 1881, page 544.

To have and to hold the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said American Antiquarian Society and its successors and assigns, to its and their own use and behoof forever.

And the Worcester Art Museum does hereby for itself and its successors and assigns covenant with the grantee and its successors and assigns that the granted premises are free from all incumbrances made or suffered by it and that it will and its successors and assigns shall warrant and defend the same to the said grantee and its successors and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through or under it, but against none other.

In witness whereof the said Worcester Art Museum by Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, its Treasurer, hereunto duly authorized, hereunto sets its hand and seal this twenty-first day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Worcester Art Museum (seal)

by LINCOLN N. KINNICUTT, Treas.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Worcester ss. October 21, 1912. Then personally appeared the above named Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Treasurer as aforesaid, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of the Worcester Art Museum, before me,

F. H. DEWEY, Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Worcester Art Museum held October 9, 1912, it was unanimously voted to sell to the American Antiquarian Society eighteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one (18,781) square feet of land adjoining the American Antiquarian Society's lot on the south and extending through from Park Avenue to Regent Street.

A true copy,

Attest:—

T. H. GAGE, Clerk

Rec'd Nov. 12, 1912 at 10h. 59m. A. M. Ent'd & Ex'd.

In preparing this paper I have been greatly indebted to a fellow member, Mr. Franklin P. Rice, for I have followed the example set by the Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, who, in an important law case, asked permission of the Court to use Mr. Rice's transcript of the Records of The Proprietors of Worcester in place of

the original—which was granted. To Mr. Ellery B. Crane, Librarian of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, I am also greatly indebted for the use of a remarkable map drawn by himself, of the Worcester of 1713. It shows the division of the land to each original settler, with each original allotment designated by name. He, having only the Proprietors Records of measurements to consult, has joined the various allotments together and made a complete whole. To Mr. E. C. L. Morse I am also under much obligation for surveying and drawing plans for me of Capt. John Wing's original allotments of land. His careful work has established certain old historical land marks, boundaries and traditions.

The incidents which I have described are all centered about Mill Brook and it certainly was and is a wonderful stream. It is stated that, from its source in Holden until it flows into the sea at Providence, in comparison to its length and volume it has been and is the hardest worked stream of water in New England and possibly in the country.

Two hundred and thirty-one years ago, as this handwriting of our ancestors tells us, it ground the corn and sawed the lumber for the inhabitants of Worcester, and ever since it has contributed its aid in manufacturing almost everything necessary for their personal use. Its contributions to manufacturing products used over the whole world, which it ambitiously tried to send to the ocean by its own power, have been of immense value, and today, while giving all this aid to Worcester, it gives to the towns on its banks below, much that Worcester can spare and generously relinquishes.

## THE PRESS AND PRINTERS OF JAMAICA PRIOR TO 1820

BY FRANK CUNDALL

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### HISTORY

If the length of time that was allowed to elapse from the date of its first occupation to the setting up of a printing press is to be taken as an indication of a colony's progress towards civilization, Jamaica compares unfavourably with some of the plantations and settlements on the mainland of America. From the Pilgrims' landing in 1620, till the date of the first Almanac printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was only nineteen years, but in Jamaica no less than sixty-six years elapsed from the time of the landing of Penn and Venables until the setting up of a printing press. This long period may partly be explained by the fact that a large number of those who came over in the army of occupation merely looked for plunder and not towards settlement, and that later the charms of buccaneering appealed to many, including those in high places, and that it was probably only when it became apparent that the printing of reports of legislative enactments and commercial intelligence and the like was a crying necessity, that a press was established.

It is also possible that some in Jamaica thought with Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, who said in 1671, "I thank God that there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and

heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best of Government, God keep us from both." The case for the other side, however, is put in "The Representation and Memorial of the Council of the Island of Jamaica" to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, published in London in 1716. In it we read, "In order to effect these extraordinary Benefits to the Island, numberless lies and stories have been industriously spread about the country, which are not easily answer'd where there is no press."

With regard to the commencement of printing in Jamaica, it may be interesting to quote a letter signed "The Hermit in Kingston," which appeared in the "Jamaica Journal," for October 4, 1823, as reprinted in the Supplement to the "Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser." for October 7, 1823.

#### FIRST NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT IN JAMAICA

The establishment of a printing press in this Island took place about 1730. It proved a considerable convenience to the Government, and the commercial body of that day. The mercantile consignments were then published, and with facility circulated. The previous method employed to give notoriety to the arrivals of articles of mart, was having a written list attached to the door posts of the respective stores, or by engaging a negro to proclaim the catalogue through the streets. Our archetype paper was the "Jamaica Courant" inducted January 7, 1747, O. S. edited by W. Daniel and Company. This early epitome of the multitudinous mass that now flourish throughout the Isle, was printed on a half sheet of pot paper. This rude forefather to the numerous influential family (some of whom now assume a dictatorial sway) was insinuated into notice with a modesty no way to be discovered in its offspring of the present period. An editorial N. B. intimated "This, our first paper, is given gratis." As I propose consigning this antique paper as an embellishment to the Museum of the ingenious Mr. Miller, I shall offer a short review of its contents, which I hope may elicit the curiosity of those gentlemen interested in the antiquarian researches of the isle, or attract the notice of the larger bulk of the curious and inquisite.

The "ingenious Mr. Miller" is probably identical with John Miller, M.D., "the learned Secretary of the Jamaica Society," to whom Roby, in 1831, rendered thanks in his preface to "Monuments of the Cathedral Church and Parish of St. Catharine."

In 1715 it was customary—we learn from the manuscript Council Minutes of that period—to make notifications public "at the next Grand Court, Quarter Sessions, and in the churches throughout the island, or in such manner as his Excellency should think fit."

In Isaiah Thomas's "History of Printing in America," 2d edition, 1874, we read of Jamaica, "A printing press was established on this island about 1720, and within one or two years after a newspaper was published at Kingston." The first reference to printing that research has revealed is on the 24th of November, 1721, when the House of Assembly ordered "That the Votes of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do print the same." The Speaker then was George Modd, who lies buried in Guanaboa Church. So that all one can say for certain is that it was possible to get printing done in Jamaica as early as November, 1721; but so far the earliest reference to printing having been actually done for the Assembly is in 1749, as is mentioned further on. Before 1721 the order had been that "the Speaker do appoint such person as he shall think fit to publish the minutes of the House and that no other person presume to publish the same"; and it was customary to appoint the Clerk for this purpose.

In November, 1730, the Assembly empowered the Clerk to treat with any person to bind two books of the minutes of the Assembly, and that if he find no person to undertake the work in Spanish Town, he was to take the books to Mrs. Baldwin in Kingston "to get them new bound." Whether Mrs. Baldwin

was a binder or was merely to act as an agent is not quite apparent. She was probably a stationer and bookseller and a relative of the Peter and Robert Baldwin alluded to below.

Thomas tells us that "the 'Weekly Jamaica Courant' was published at Kingston as early as August, 1722, and as late as 1755, on a sheet of demy folio, but the exact time at which the publication commenced or closed, I cannot ascertain." Unfortunately no copy of this work is known to exist and research has failed to reveal any other reference to it. If Thomas is to be trusted, Schomburgh is incorrect in his statement that the "Barbados Gazette," which was first published in 1731, was the earliest newspaper in the British West Indies. It is interesting to note that one of the printers of the "Barbados Gazette," Samuel Keimer, had previously employed Benjamin Franklin in his printing office in Philadelphia.

The earliest piece of Jamaica printing known to exist is a copy, in the West India Library of the Institute of Jamaica, of a Sheet Almanac printed at Jamaica by John Letts in 1734—the sheet measuring 19 inches by 15½ inches. There is nothing to show whether this almanac was printed at Kingston or Spanish Town, but as the subject and treatment are commercial and not official one may perhaps assume that it was produced at Kingston. Letts also printed "for Peter and Robert Baldwin" in 1740 a folio entitled "A letter from Don Thomas Geraldino in answer to Don Blas de Lezòs at Carthagena. Faithfully translated by Britannicus," a copy of which is in the Library of Mr. John Kerr of New York.

The "Jamaica Gazette," Thomas tells us, made its appearance in Kingston as early as 1745. In 1752 it was printed by Alexander Davidson. In 1760 it was printed weekly on Saturday, on medium folio. In 1775 Joseph Weatherby, of King Street, was the printer. The oldest copy in the Institute is that of March 25, 1775.

In 1748 Edward Manning, member for Kingston in the Assembly, was granted the permission of the House to print a copy of some minutes which he had obtained. No copy is known to exist.

The earliest name of a printer authorized by the House of Assembly to print the Votes occurs in the "Journals of the Assembly" for 1749. We read under date 19th October, of that year:

A petition of William Daniel of the parish of Kingston printer, was presented to the house, and read, setting forth that he, being authorized and empowered by the honourable the Speaker, to print the votes of this honourable house, and hoping the expence of printing the same would be defrayed by subscription, and not doubting but that a sufficient number of subscribers would be found to raise a fund for that purpose, he did (by virtue of the authority granted him as aforesaid) print the said votes from time to time, during the sitting of the last sessions but one:

That the number of subscribers fell far short of his expectation, by which means he has not received a consideration adequate to the expence he has been at, and praying the house would give him such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

*Ordered:* That the consideration of the same be referred to Mr. R. Beckford, Mr. R. Arcedeckne, and Mr. Fearon; and that they report the truth of the allegations thereof, with their opinion thereon, to the house; and that they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

The same petition was presented again on the 25th of October, and referred to Mr. R. Beckford, Mr. Fearon and Mr. Morse. On the 26th they reported:

Your Committee, pursuant to the order of the house, referring the petition of William Daniel, find, that the petitioner was empowered by the speaker to print the votes of the house, and accordingly printed several copies, at an expence of 100£ at the least, besides his labour and care in superintending the press:

It appears that he had taken in subscriptions to the amount of £44.12.6 of which no more than £17.17.3 has been paid: Therefore your Committee are of opinion that he ought to have a reward equivalent to his expence and trouble.



Thus encouraged Daniell proceeded with his printing of the Votes. On the 2d November the Committee of Accounts reported that William Daniell had received £100 for printing the Votes of 1748 and that he should receive another £100 for 1749. This was agreed to.

In 1755 Daniell printed a folio broadside "The Speech of His Excellency Charles Knowles, Esq., Tuesday the 8th of April, 1755," and "The Addresses of the Honourable the Council and Assembly" in reply, copies of which are in the John Carter Brown Library.

In 1756 Daniell was dead; and no copies of his "Votes" are known to exist. Charles Somerset Woodham, his administrator, presented to the house a petition setting forth that Daniell "was in his lifetime frequently employed by the several assemblies of this island in printing the votes and other papers for the use of the said assemblies, from the year 1749 to the present year, and was at a considerable expence in doing the same and has not yet been fully paid: and praying relief." The matter was referred to the Committee of Accounts, with what result is not recorded.

It would thus appear that 1749 was the first year when the Votes of Assembly were printed. The earliest volume in the Library of the Institute is that of a Session held from October 19 to November 23, 1784, printed by Aikman in 1785, and from that date they run up to 1866, the close of the previous year having seen the close of the life of the Assembly.

Why the Assembly, when they undertook the task of printing their early records in the form of "Journals," as narrated further on, reduplicated the Votes by the Journals for the years 1749 to 1826 is not quite apparent: for the two works treat the transactions of the Assembly in the same manner. They are both folio volumes: but the Journals are considerably larger than the Votes.

Daniell produced the first book Almanac issued in Jamaica—"The Merchants' Pocket Companion, or, An Almanack for the year of our Lord 1751 . . . ." printed in King Street, near the Court House, Kingston. In the preface Daniell tells us that it is "the first of the kind ever attempted to be introduced in this Island." It consists of thirty-two pages, measuring five and a half inches by three and one-quarter inches. This is the only issue known, and the copy in the Institute is the only copy known to the writer. Daniell was succeeded as printer to the Assembly by Woodham (1756). Then followed Curtis Brett & Co. (1757), Charles White (1763), Moss & Co. (1763-64) and John Lowry & Co. (1768-1774).

In November 1752 the Assembly ordered that the Journals of the House of Commons presented by the Governor, Edward Trelawny,—evidently as a parting gift, for he left on the 24th of the same month—should be "bound up in good strong bindings."

The earliest editions of the Laws of Jamaica do not come within the scope of this work, as they were printed in England. The first appeared in 1683. A copy is in the Institute Library. In June 1686 the Assembly learned from the Council that the Governor and Council, being informed that there were several errors and mistakes in the printed book of the Acts, had appointed a Committee of five to compare the book with the originals, and asked the Assembly to appoint a Committee to join with them. The Assembly appointed eleven of its members, but apparently no report was ever recorded. There is evidence from the preface of the edition of 1792 that an edition of the laws was printed and published in Jamaica as early as 1756, but of that there is no copy in the Institute. The preface also alludes to "all the preceding editions." How many there were is not known.

That the press in Jamaica was early used for pamphleteering purposes is evident. There is in the Insti-

tute Library a copy of a work entitled "Essays on the Bilious Fever: containing the different opinions of those eminent physicians, John Williams and Parker Bennet, of Jamaica, which was the cause of a duel and terminated in the death of both. Jamaica printed: London reprinted 1752." Judging from this work, the original Jamaica printed pamphlets were "An Essay on the Bilious or Yellow Fever of Jamaica, By John Williams," which the preface tells us was the first of its kind. To this essay follows in rhyme, an epistle to the Honourable Charles Price, Esq., in which reference is made to Bennet. To this follows "A prose Epistle to a poetic Epistle Writer. By Parker Bennet, M.D.," from which it is evident that Bennet had published "An Enquiry into the late Essay on the Bilious Fever." (here reprinted at the end of the volume). Then follows a "Letter to Dr. Bennet" (from Dr. Williams) from which it appears that he was a young man, newly come to the island; and he took offence at the reference to "newcomers" in Williams's Essay. Hence his "Enquiry" and the subsequent Epistles in prose and verse, to be followed, alas, by the "duel." Both Bennet and Williams were buried in the Churchyard of Kingston Parish Church, but their gravestones are not now to be seen. The only copy of the original pamphlet which has been located is in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, and is entitled "An Essay on the Bilious, or Yellow Fever of Jamaica"; it is a pamphlet of 55 pages, printed by William Daniell.

Another early Jamaica-printed work, of which no copy is known to exist, was "The Jamaica Association Develop'd. Jamaica: Printed in the year 1755," a reprint of which appeared in London two years later. It contains the speech of Admiral Knowles, the Governor, at the dissolution of the Assembly on the 8th of November 1754, in which he speaks of an attempt on the part of the Assembly to govern independently, of "a wicked Association destructive to

the rights and property of the inhabitants," of "jobbs that have been made in your fortifications and other public buildings to the amount of upwards of £90,000 within these few years." Then follows the manifesto of the Association signed by eleven of the principal members of the Council and Assembly, in which they promise to "support Admiral Knowles . . . . as long as he appears to us to have at heart the public service." (Of these, three—Edward Manning, Henry Archbould and Philip Pinnock—receded.) Then follows an attack on the Association from the pen of Jamaicanus (who tells us that he is a native of the island) addressed to the Freeholders of the Island of Jamaica.

To this year (1755) probably belongs the first issue of the "St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," for as volume 36 appeared in 1791, it is probable that the paper was first issued in 1755. In 1791 it was printed and published weekly with a Supplement by David Dickson, Printer to the Honourable the Council; in 1801 by Lewis, Lunan & Jones; in 1805 by Lewis & Lunan; and from 1809 till at least 1825 by John Lunan. In 1803 a Postscript was added to the Gazette and Supplement, but it evidently was not issued regularly at first. In 1806 there were only five issues. From 1809 it appears to have been issued regularly.

Thomas tells us that C. S. Woodham had a press in Kingston in 1756, and published an Almanac yearly; but no copy is known to the present writer. Woodham was, as we have seen, printer to the Assembly in 1755.

The "Kingston Journal" was published weekly on Saturdays. In 1756 it was printed on a sheet of medium folio by Woolhead; and in 1760 and 1761 by Woolhead, Gadd & Bennett, "Printers to the Honourable Council, in Harbour Street." At page 67 of Bryan Edwards's "Poems" (1792), in "The Church's Lamentation" Woolhead is referred to as "a very facetious one ey'd printer."

The earliest existing newspaper known to the present writer is a copy of the "St. Jago Intelligencer" of May 14, 1757, in the Institute. This paper, Thomas tells us, was first printed at St. Jago de la Vega about 1756, and was published weekly on Saturdays in 1768. Lowry & Sherlock were the printers, the size being medium folio: price per annum thirty shillings, currency, and two pistoles, sent by post to any part of the island.

As the issue of the "Weekly St. Jago Intelligencer" for May 14, 1757, is No. 54, it evidently first appeared in 1756, and as from the advertisements it appears that subscriptions were to date from 25, June, that day of 1756 probably saw the first issue of the paper. In 1757 it was printed by Curtis Brett & Co., Printers to the Honourable Assembly, Jamaica. In 1757 Curtis Brett prayed the House for payment of his account for £64.5.0 for printing drafts of bills and the examination of a witness; but the House only passed £14.5.0 for the first item.

In the "St. Jago Intelligencer" for Saturday, May 14, 1757, we read:

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA

Now in the press and shortly will be published, an address of some of the freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of St. A . . . to P—p P—k, Esq., for the benefit of a poor author who having nothing to subsist on but his honest labour and remarkable veracity, is in a starving condition and therefore hopes the public will not grumble at the price of 6s. 3d. each.

No copy of this work is known to exist, and the poor author cannot be traced.

The need for a public bank became evident as early as 1757. In that year appeared, printed at St. Jago de la Vega, "An Enquiry concerning the Trade, Commerce and Policy of Jamaica, relative to the scarcity of money: To which is added a Scheme for establishing a Public Bank." Unfortunately no copy of this work is known to be extant. It apparently bore no fruit.

In November 1763, the Assembly resolved that "the printers to the Assembly do, on or before the first day of March next, print a complete set of the minutes of the Assembly, and deliver the same neatly bound, to each of the members thereof as usual." Unfortunately none of these is known to exist. There are indications in the "Journals" that the printers of the eighteenth century were at times no less dilatory than those of the twentieth.

In 1764 Moss & Co. printed at St. Jago de la Vega "Votes of the House of Assembly" for October to December of 1763. The only copy of this work known to the writer is in the John Carter Brown Library. There is no other reference to Moss & Co. as printers.

It is to be regretted that there is in the Institute no copy of the Jamaica-printed edition of "The Privileges of the Island of Jamaica vindicated," so it is impossible to say who was the printer. It probably appeared in 1765 as it is dated August 10th of that year. The letter (concerning the privileges of Jamaica) was not originally intended for the public, but as the gentleman, at whose request it was written, thought proper to commit it to the press, the author published it with a preface in order to enlarge upon the steps that led up to the contest between the Governor, William Henry Lyttelton, and the people of Jamaica, over a pair of coach horses, the property of John Olyphant, the member of the Assembly for Vere, on which a writ was executed, an act which, at the insistence of Olyphant, was resented by the House as a breach of privilege.

To the London edition (and presumably to the Jamaica edition) is appended an "Appendix: An Historical Account of the establishment of the colony of Jamaica, its Constitution, form of Government, and progress from the conquest thereof by the English, until the year 1684: now first published from a manuscript of undoubted authenticity." The manuscript was from the pen of Sir William Beeston, as

is stated in a later edition of the pamphlet which was printed in Jamaica in 1810, by Alexander Aikman, junior. To this edition was added "A Recent Case of Breach of Privilege"—that of Major-General Hugh Carmichael, who declined to let the House of Assembly interfere with a purely military matter, by directing his Officers not to give evidence concerning a mutiny at Fort Augusta; but by the King's command he had to appear before that body, who grudgingly accepted the explanation offered.

Even as early as 1810 the original Jamaica edition was alluded to as a "scarce and valuable tract." The 1810 edition contains the following dedication "To the Honourable the Speaker, and the other Members of the Late Assembly, who so nobly withstood the encroachments of power, whether in the shape of a Military Mandate, or a Ministerial Instruction, this republication of a scarce and valuable tract, in Vindication of the Privileges of the House, is respectfully inscribed by The Editor. Liguanea, August 1810." The Speaker at that time was James Lewis, a relative of Monk Lewis.

In December 1767 the Council ordered that the Journal of their meetings from June 1766 to December 1767 should be printed and six copies should be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor and to each of the members of the Council. Only one copy is known to exist, in the John Carter Brown Library.

In 1768 John Lowry was printer to the Assembly.

In 1773 the Hon. Francis Cook, member of the Assembly for St. Elizabeth and later member of the Council, published at St. Jago de la Vega "Proposal for introducing into Jamaica a quantity of gold and silver species sufficient to carry on the internal commerce of the country without the assistance of any foreign coin." Unfortunately no copy of this work is known.

The second oldest Jamaica almanac known to exist was that issued by James Fannin at Montego Bay in

1776. The upper half of the title page is missing from the Institute's copy, so the exact title is unknown. No other copy of this issue, and no other issue are known to the writer. Fannin died in England in 1808.

The next earliest almanac in the Institute collection is one printed by Mrs. Ann Woolhead in 1779. In the "Royal Gazette" Supplement for February 24, 1781, appears the following advertisement:

KINGSTON, Feb. 3, 1781.

This Day is published, and sold at the Royal Gazette Printing Office, in Harbour-Street; at Wm. Aikman's Shop in King-Street: and by A. Aikman, at the Printing Office in Spanish Town: Price, covered with red leather only 3s. 9d., or handsomely bound with gilt, with pockets, and additional paper for memorandums, 6s.8d.: The Second Edition of Douglass & Aikman's Almanack and Register, carefully revised and corrected, up to the Thirtieth of January last: containing the Kalendar, Jamaica Lists carefully corrected, in which are included Lists of His Majesty's Ships on this station, and of the different regiments quartered here; a compendious description of the Island of Jamaica, an account of its grand and sub-divisions, towns, villages, produce, number of inhabitants, &c., from the best authorities; the Planter's Kalendar for this Island, shewing the art of cultivating the Sugar-cane in its various gradations from its origin to maturity, and pointing out the proper business of the planter for every month in the year, together with the process of making Rum and claying Sugar; Lists of the Royal Family, Princes of Europe, British and Irish Lists corrected to June 25th; also the following very useful Tables, viz: A Table of Simple Interest from £1 to £10,000 and from one day to one year, at 6 per cent. per annum, the rate established by law; exceedingly necessary at this time, when there are so many Public Papers bearing interest in circulation, as by a single inspection much time spent in tedious and troublesome calculation may be saved for more useful purposes; a table of milled dollars; a table for the more readily reducing Jamaica currency into sterling, and sterling into Jamaica currency; a table of Ryals or Bits, in currency and sterling; a marketing table; the weight and value of Sundry Gold Coins current here, established by law; and a table of the rates of wharfage and freight round the Island.

Also (Price 1s. 8d.)

The Sheet Almanack.

In 1773 Montego Bay, the chief port on the north-



side of Jamaica, first produced a newspaper—"The Cornwall Chronicle or County Gazette." In 1776 it was called "The Cornwall Chronicle and General Advertiser"; and in 1781 "The Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser." In 1782 James Fannin was the printer: in 1811 he had been succeeded by Shergold and Guthrie.

A work entitled "Persian Love Elegies, to which is added the Nymph of Tauris," printed in Kingston in 1773 by Joseph Thompson & Co., the first poetical work, is probably also the earliest work of a literary character, as opposed to mere pamphlets, printed in Jamaica. It is a very good piece of typography. Wolcot, satirist and poet, best known perhaps by his satires on the King and the Royal Academy, accompanied as Physician, his kinsman, Sir William Trelawny, when he came out to take up the governorship of Jamaica in 1767. Finding that medical prospects in Jamaica were not promising he returned to England in 1769 and took Orders with a view to being appointed Rector of St. Ann, the Bishop of London ordaining him Deacon and Priest on succeeding days. Returning to Jamaica early in 1770 he found the Rectory of St. Ann not vacant and he was appointed to Vere. He lived with the Governor at Spanish Town and performed most of his duties by deputy. In May of the same year he was appointed Physician General to the Horse and Foot Soldiers in the island. He lived on terms of close intimacy with the Trelawnys, and one of his earliest poems published in London (in "The Annual Register" for 1773) is the "Nymph of Tauris," which first saw the light of day in Jamaica—an Elegy on the death of Anne Trelawny, sister to Sir William. Soon after the Governor's death, which occurred in December 1772, Wolcot accompanied Lady Trelawny to England, and Redding, in his "Recollections Literary and Personal," tells us that her death shortly afterwards robbed him of a future wife.

In 1776 Joseph Thompson & Co. printed at Kingston, "The Kingston Journal and Jamaica Universal Museum." The only copy of this paper known to the writer is the issue of October 26, 1776, in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The following account of David Douglass is given in Thomas's "History of Printing in America":

David Douglas, a Scotchman, was Manager of the American theatre before the revolution; and after the commencement of hostilities, he came to Jamaica. He was a scholar and a man of talents and integrity. Here he was patronized by the Governor, and appointed, with Aikman, printer to the King, in Jamaica, a lucrative office; he was also appointed master in chancery, and commissioned as a magistrate. It has been said that in a few years he acquired, with reputation, by these offices, a fortune of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. He died in Spanish Town in 1786. [FOOTNOTE] The revolutionary war closed the theatres on this part of the continent. The players were few in number and formed only two companies under the management of Douglas and Hallam. Douglas was for some years the principal manager both in the continent and in the West Indies. In 1758, he, with his Company, called the American Company of Comedians, performed for the first time at New York in a sail loft on Cruger's wharf, to an audience said to have been very brilliant. The theatres before 1775 were temporary wooden buildings, little better than barns. The first play publicly performed in New England was by Douglas and his Company at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1762.

Douglass was one of twenty-four Masters-in-Ordinary, and one of twenty-two Justices of the Quorum for St. Catherine. In December 1786 the Assembly ordered that "David Douglass, esquire, printer to the House, do make indexes to the several volumes of the printed journals of the house; and this or any future Assembly will make good the expence thereof"; and in the following year he was paid for the eleven years, 1760-1770, which he had compiled. In November, 1787, the Assembly ordered that the printer should transmit to each parish a copy of the Votes of the House. In December the House voted Douglass £200 for the compiling and printing of indexes to the minutes of the House—from 1760

(the earliest he could find) to 1770. He also received £578.5.1 for printing the several laws, and £300 for the minutes of the last session, "which were much larger than any preceding year."

The earliest poster known to exist is in the Institute. It is dated Kingston, 1781, and deals with the sale of part of the cargo of a prize ship, the *Philippine*. The printer's name is not given.

The American Revolution incidentally brought to Jamaica one who probably did more than any one else in the cause of printing in the colony and one intimately connected with Douglass—Alexander Aikman, who was born in Linlithgow on June 23, 1755. He was the second son of Andrew Aikman and Ann Hunter, the only child of William Hunter. When a young man Aikman left Scotland for South Carolina. At the American Revolution he, in common with a number of other loyalists, came to settle in Jamaica. Soon after his arrival he purchased the printing business of Robert Sherlock at Spanish Town. Aikman was printer to the House of Assembly and printed the twelve volumes of the *Journal* in 1797-1816, the most elaborate and important piece of printing undertaken in the colony then or since. During the greater part of this period he was a member of the Assembly.

In the minutes of the Assembly for the 27th of November, 1789, are some interesting details with regard to the cost of printing in those days. A committee appointed to look into the matter of public accounts reported that Alexander Aikman, "for publishing in the *Royal Gazette*, for four weeks, the names of persons indebted for quit-rents, as directed by the quit-rent law, amounting to the sum of 110£. which seemed to them to be an extraordinary charge; but, on the examination of Mr. Aikman, it appeared that the list occupied twenty-two columns of the *Royal Gazette*; that the usual and customary charge is 3£. for each column, making 66£.; that alterations were made three several times, for which he charges 33£.

and 11£. for the paper on which 4000 copies were printed; composing the said sum of 110£., which they think moderate and reasonable."

In November 1792 the Assembly appointed a Committee to "collect and revise the minutes of the house, from the earliest records of its proceedings, and to cause the same to be printed under their inspection, after the manner of the Journals of the House of Commons." The Committee consisted of seven members, none of whom achieved great fame in the colony's history outside this very useful piece of work; but Henry Shirley, the Chairman, was a lover of literature.

In the following December it was reported by the Committee that the minutes had been prepared down to 1749, and that Mr. Aikman, the printer to the House, had been at considerable expense in importing from Great Britain new types and paper, and the Committee recommended that he should receive £500 on account.

In December, 1794, the Committee reported that they had ordered Alexander Aikman to print 200 copies of the minutes, and that he had made considerable progress, but had not yet completed one volume owing to the loss by Aikman of three compositors, two by death. Aikman notified the Committee that he intended to go to England shortly when he would "to give the impression all the beauty and elegance of which it is susceptible . . . . secure a white pressman for its superintendence, that part of the business being executed here by negroes."

In April, 1796, the Committee reported "That the early journals of the house being in many places defective, and it appearing from a report made to the house in the year 1715, that those defects could not be supplied in this country, the Committee, considering it a desirable object to be accomplished, directed Alexander Aikman, on his departure for England, to make the necessary inquiry at the plantation office,

Whitehall; where in consequence, he discovered many of the ancient minutes of the house, and other interesting documents tending to elucidate the constitutional history of the island: he was assisted in his inquiries by Mr. Bryan Edwards, late a member of this house, who, being conversant in researches of that nature, has made an offer of his services to superintend the selection and transcription of such papers as may be necessary, the house defraying the expence of copies, which will not exceed the sum of £200 sterling: The Committee therefore recommend that the said sum be granted to their order for that purpose." The Assembly agreed. The Bryan Edwards referred to was the well known historian.

In December, 1797, the Committee reported progress, and stated that they had employed Edward Bowes to compile an index of the second volume, but that, in as much as Bowes has represented that the work was "attended with much more labour, study and attention, than he was aware of," they recommended another £200 for him. The house also passed the following expenditure:

To be provided for, as by the annexed report:			
Comparing minutes from 1709 to 1750, mentioned in last year's report, but not provided for	£	s	d
Cash paid Mr. Sherlock, on account of the Index	118	4	2
Paper, &c., furnished for copies of the minutes and index, per account	30	0	0
Copies of Minutes from 1750 to 1764	49	3	4
Index to second volume £170 and £200	334	0	0
Mr. Aikman on account of printing	370	0	0
	4000	0	0
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They also reported that there was difficulty in obtaining the material from Whitehall.

In March, 1799, the Committee reported "That since the session of 1797, when their last report was made to the house, the fifth volume of the Journals has been printed and delivered to the members, and the printer is now proceeding with the sixth volume,

which commences in 1767, and is already in some forwardness.

That a letter from Mr. Edwards has been read to the Committee stating that, owing to some arrangements making at the plantation-office, Whitehall, the business of selecting and compiling the materials for the first volume could not be entered upon, until after the meeting of parliament; but the Committee are assured from Mr. Edwards that, in concert with Mr. Sewell, the agent of this island, it will be completed during the present winter:

That by their report of 1797, it was stated to the house that an index had been compiled to the second volume; but the Committee not having reason to be satisfied with the plan on which it was performed, and Mr. William Middleton James having undertaken to make the subsequent indexes, agreeably to a form lately adopted for the Votes of the House of Commons, in which is combined a variety of circumstances that will afford a systematical arrangement to the work, the committee have directed the printer to forbear printing Mr. Bowes's index for the present, being desirous that in a work, otherwise so well executed, an uniformity in this particular should be observed . . . "

In March 1801 the committee reported that "a variety of miscellaneous papers, tending to elucidate many important facts, in the history and constitution of this country" had been received, together with a commentary on them by Bryan Edwards, who especially recommended that "all the Governors' commissions and instructions previous to Lord Carlisle's attempt to subvert the constitution, should be carefully preserved, that posterity may learn on what a solid foundation the liberties of the colony were established."

Three volumes of these valuable manuscripts are in the Institute Library.

The Committee also reported that James who was

doing the indexes, had died, and recommended that in future they be done in England "at considerable less expence than in this island."

The preface, dated September, 1811, which tells how the Journals came to be printed, bears at the close of each copy Aikman's autograph. The work is carefully set in an artistic font of type and is marvellously free from misprints. As a work of typography it has never been surpassed in Jamaica.

The Journals were printed at varying dates, as it was found possible to transcribe them. In 1795 Vol. II; in 1797 Vol. III, Vol. IV; in 1800 Vol. VI; in 1802 Vol. VII, in 1804 Vol. VIII; in 1805 Vol. IX; in 1807 Vol. X; in 1809 Vol. XI; in 1811 Vol. I; in 1816 Vol. XII; in 1822 Vol. XIII, and in 1829 Vol. V, Vol. XIV. These were all printed by Alexander Aikman. In December 1822, as the whole impression of 200 copies of the second volume of the Journals had been distributed, a committee of the Assembly recommended that that volume should be reprinted, and in December of the following year the House ordered that an edition of 200 copies should be printed and bound in London. The London volume, printed by James Whiting, runs page for page and line for line with the Jamaica edition, but the latter has the better font of type. Vol. III was similarly reprinted by Whiting in 1827. The Indexes also were printed at varying dates, as it was found possible to compile them. They were printed by Alexander Aikman & Son. In 1803 Vol. VI; in 1804 Vol. IV, Vol. V; in 1805 Vol. II, Vol. III; in 1806 Vol. VII, Vol. VIII; in 1808 Vol. IX; in 1810 Vol. X, Vol. XI; in 1812 Vol. I; in 1817 Vol. XII.

There are in the Library of the Institute forty-eight volumes, some complete, others incomplete, of manuscript, being the records of the Assembly from 1696 to 1810. These are probably, some original and some transcripts, the actual minutes used by the Assembly.

Having acquired the properties known as Birnamwood and Wallenford in the old parish of St. George, Aikman represented that parish in the House of Assembly from 1805 till 1825. He also owned Prospect Park in St. Andrew, now known as Vale Royal, the former residence of Simon Taylor, who died there in 1813. Aikman had married in the year 1782, Louisa Susanna, the second child of Robert Wells, by Mary, eldest child of John Rowand, Merchant of Glasgow, a descendant of the family of Ruthven, Earls of Gowrie, who relinquished that name for Rowand. He died on July 6, 1838, at Prospect Park, at the advance age of 83, and his remains were interred in the Churchyard of Halfway-Tree Church, the parish church of St. Andrew. In an obituary notice, published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" in November 1838, it was said of him that "he was a truly honourable, worthy and charitable man, and his death is much lamented."

In November, 1804, a Committee of the Assembly was appointed to inspect the Library of Alexander Aikman, "Late the property of Henry Shirley, Esquire, and report to the House what books may be procured therefrom for the benefit of the public, and to be added to the Library of this house." The Institute Library, of which the nucleus was the Library of the House of Assembly, contains no book which bears any evidence that it belonged to either Aikman or Shirley; but there is one book having the armorial bookplate of Alexander W. Aikman.

A book was advertised in the "Royal Gazette" as "sold at W. Aikman's shop, Kingston, and at A. Aikman's, printer, Spanish Town. William Aikman, at his store in King Street, sold superfine Hyson Tea, genuine port wine, pigtail tobacco, and haberdashery and stationery, but he seemed especially keen on disposing of Keyser's pills in boxes at 35s and 17s6d.

An advertisement appeared in the issue of the "Royal Gazette" for May 6, 1780, which shows that



the difficulty of collecting subscriptions is an old one:

The Publishers of this paper requested (in their 31st number) such of their Country Subscribers who had not then paid their Subscriptions to take as early an Opportunity as possible of settling with the several Deputy Postmasters, as their funds were by no means calculated to support the Expence of postage for so extensive a circulation.

Very little attention having been paid to that representation and their lists having since swelled to a number infinitely beyond their most sanguine hopes; whilst they acknowledge, with gratitude, the goodness of the Public, they cannot help observing, that their good fortune will prove their ruin, unless those Gentlemen who receive their Papers by post will condescend to enable them to make good their engagements with the General Post-Office.

Should this application, which they make with the greatest respect and deference, not be so fortunate as to produce the effect intended, they must, however reluctantly, in a few weeks yield to the necessity of their situation, and proportion their country lists to the funds that are put into their hands.

On August 26 they became more insistent and said:

The Publishers of this Paper find themselves at last under the disagreeable necessity of giving Notice to their Subscribers who reside in the Country, that they shall, after one Month from this date, discontinue the News-Papers of those Gentlemen whose Subscriptions are not paid up to the First of May last.

In the "Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser" for May 1, 1779, appears the following notice:

#### TO THE PUBLIC

With the utmost respect Mr. *Sherlock's* Successor takes the liberty of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Jamaica to the St. Jago Intelligence, which he will begin to publish on the 8th of May, and to the general business of a Printer, in the Office lately occupied by Mr. *Sherlock*. He is possessed of every material necessary for the purpose, and the Public may be assured that all his time and attention shall be employed for their *information* and *amusement*.

To the present Subscribers he will continue to send the Papers, unless they shall be pleased to signify their disapprobation; and the Advertisements will be inserted according

to the directions that have been left with them until he receives orders to the contrary.

He will, as soon as possible, supply himself with a large assortment of Books and Stationery, of which he will give proper notice.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the *Intelligencer* will be received in Kingston at the New Printing Office, at Montego Bay by Mr. James Fannin, and in Spanish Town by the Public's

Most obedient and  
Most faithful servant

ALEXANDER AIKMAN.

In 1779 David Douglass and William Aikman, "Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for Jamaica and its Dependencies," issued the "Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser," known from April 1780 as the "Royal Gazette." It was published weekly, with Supplement, eight pages, at first in Port Royal Street, but soon afterwards in Harbour Street. William Aikman's Book and Stationery Store was in King Street. In 1782 three Postscripts were published, and in 1791 the Postscript became part of the Gazette. Alexander Aikman was then the printer. In 1803 Alexander Aikman & Son were the printers; and in 1809 it was Alexander Aikman, junior.

William Aikman was probably a brother of Alexander, and identical with the William Aikman, stationer, who arrived in Jamaica on Oct. 21, 1775, and died in November, 1784, aged 33, and was buried in the Strangers Ground, Kingston.

In 1780 David Douglass and William Aikman produced in Kingston, a good specimen of typography in "Observations on the Dysentery of the West-Indies with a new and successful manner of treating it. By Benjamin Moseley, Surgeon at Kingston in Jamaica." On the back of the title page Moseley says, "As the Practice of Military Hospitals in Europe is not suitable to the Seasons and Climate of the West-

Indies, the Author of this Essay intends shortly to communicate some Observations he is furnished with, on the care and treatment of other diseases, incident to the Army." The work, which consists of twenty-four quarto pages, is dedicated to General Dalling, Governor of Jamaica at the time. When Moseley wrote, dysentery was especially rife at Fort Castile (now known as Fort Nugent), a few miles east of Kingston. The work formed part of the Author's "Treatise on Tropical Diseases and on the Climate of the West Indies," the first edition of which, printed in London, appeared in 1787, and a second edition in 1789. The copy in the Institute is the author's presentation copy to the Duke of Clarence. A third edition appeared in 1792, and a fourth in 1803. In his preface to the 1787 edition Moseley tells us that the "Treatise on the Dysentery" was originally published in the West Indies, and had often been republished in the islands, and in different parts of Europe. Moseley was born in Essex in 1742, settled in practice in Jamaica in 1768 and was appointed Surgeon General. He left the colony in 1781 and died in 1819.

Curiously enough the only Sheet Almanac in the Institute Library is the very early one of 1734, above alluded to. But that Sheet Almanacs were issued, possible every year, is evident. In the issue of the "Royal Gazette," Nov. 11-18, 1780, appeared the following advertisement:

Kingston, Nov. 18, 1780.

This Day is published

And sold at the Royal Gazette Printing Office in Harbour-Street; at Wm. Aikman's Shop in King-Street; and by A. Aikman at the Printing Office in Spanish Town; (Price 1s.8d)

The Sheet Almanack for the year 1781.

Containing besides the Kalendar, Tables of the weights and value of Spanish and Portuguese Gold Coins now current in Jamaica.

Thomas Dancer, M.D., who gave up Divinity for Physic, came from England to Jamaica in 1773 and

settled in Spanish Town in 1776. In 1779 he went out at the request of the Governor, General Dalling, as Chief of the Hospital Staff on the expedition (which comprised a contingent of 1,379 men from Jamaica) against San Juan de Nicaragua, in which expedition Nelson, who was then in command of Fort Charles, and who accepted a subordinate position, narrowly escaped death from a malarial fever and also from the sting of a snake. The castle was captured but the victors suffered much from disease. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps, and the remainder returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. One can imagine that under such conditions Dr. Dancer's was not an enviable position. After his return he published in 1781, a book entitled, "A Brief History of the late Expedition against Fort San Juan, so far as it relates to the diseases of the troops, together with some observations on climate, infection and contagion, and several of the endemial complaints of the West Indies." It was printed by D. Douglass and W. Aikman at the "Royal Gazette" Printing Office, and is a very good example of typography. We learn from the title page that the work was also to be obtained of James Fannin, Printer in Montego Bay. The copy in the Institute Library has luckily never had its edges cut, and is otherwise in an excellent state of preservation.

Dancer in his work, which he dedicated to General Dalling, made no pretence to write a full history of the expedition. He merely deals with it from the point of view of his profession, and a sorry tale he has to tell. The first twenty-three pages of the work relate to the expedition, the last forty to "Observations on Climate, Infection and Contagion."

In the issue of the "Royal Gazette" for May 13, 1780, occurs the following interesting item:

#### A CARD

Captain Harrison and the rest of the Regular Officers at the Camp before St. John's Castle, return their most sincere

Thanks to Captain Nelson of His Majesty's Ship *Hinchinbroke*, for his very polite Behaviour and Attention to them during their Passage from Jamaica.

Camp before St. John's Castle

April 29, 1780

In 1781 Dancer was appointed Physician to the Bath, at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas-ye-East, for which he received £300 per annum, £200 as Physician and £100 for attending to the poor at the Bath. Whilst acting in that capacity he brought out in 1784, a small octavo volume entitled "*A Short Dissertation on the Jamaica Bath Waters*," also printed by Douglass and Aikman. It contains accounts of numerous experiments which Dancer made with the water, and also a curious list of persons "cured or greatly relieved" by the water. Many of them seemed to have suffered from that complaint which was so fashionable a century ago, "dry belly-ache." It also contains an interesting list of Subscribers.

In 1792 he published "*A Catalogue of plants exotic and indigenous in the Botanical Garden*," printed at St. Jago de la Vega, in which he stated that he had introduced in the two previous years many plants, some of which he owed to his correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent botanist. In 1795 Dancer went to England for his health. Soon after his return he was, in 1797, appointed Island Botanist, and remained at Bath till the year 1799. In 1804 he published a small tract—"Some observations respecting the Botanical Garden," printed at His Majesty's Printing Office, recounting its history and removals, and making suggestions for its better support. The "*Dictionary of National Biography*" tells us that his proposals not being accepted by the House of Assembly he resigned his position as "Island Botanist." He had, however, relinquished the post of Island Botanist as early as 1802, and he held it again

from 1805 till his death. The appointment was then worth £200 per annum.

On the appearance in 1801 of his "Medical Assistant" (printed by Alexander Aikman), by which work he is best known, it was anonymously attacked by an ex-official named Fitzgerald, in a professed reprint in the "Royal Gazette," of a critique in the "Edinburgh Review." Dancer's last literary work was the exposure of this fiction—"A Rowland for an Oliver," printed at St. Jago de la Vega in 1809. A second edition of the "Medical Assistant," printed at St. Jago de la Vega by John Lunan in 1809, was sold out, and a third, "corrected by himself with much additional matter" appeared in 1819, after his death, the editors of which had become possessed of the work with the author's corrections and additions, having purchased it at the sale of his effects. It was printed in London by R. Gilbert "for Smith and Kinnear, Kingston, Jamaica." The copy of the second edition in the Library of the Institute is especially valuable from the fact that it contains the author's manuscript additions and has pasted in it the following vote of thanks from the New York Hospital:

At a Monthly Meeting of the Governors of the New York Hospital 9th Month (September) 4th, 1810—

Present Matthew Clarkson

Robert Bowne,

Thomas Eddy,

Thomas Buckley,

President

Vice-President

Treasurer

Secretary

Peter A. Jay

Jacob Sherrard

Ebenezer Stevens

Thomas Franklin

John B. Lawrence

Najah Taylor

John Bagert

Matthew Franklin

Samuel Mott

William Johnson

John Murray, Junr.

Benj. D. Perkins

Doctor Thomas Dancer of the Island of Jamaica, now in this City, having presented by the hands of Dr. Hosack, a copy of his work, entitled "The Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physics," to be deposited in the Hospital Library, the Secretary is directed to present the thanks of the Governors to Dr. Dancer for his very valuable present.

Extracted from Minutes of Governors Meeting, Sept. 4, 1810.

Tho. Buckley, Secy.

The third edition is also interesting from the fact that, published after his death, it contains a short autobiography of the author, as well as his portrait engraved in stipple by William Holl, the grandfather of the famous Frank Holl, R.A., which portrait displays traces of that "irritability of his temper," of which his editors speak. There was also an American edition.

In 1805 he published "The Exposer Exposed, An Answer to Dr. Grant's Libellous Invective on the conduct and character of Dr. Dancer," printed at Kingston by Strupar, Jackson and Strupar. It was a reply to Dr. Grant's pamphlet in answer to Dancer's criticism of Grant's "Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica," the squabble having originated on Grant's return to Jamaica after he had parted with his Kingston practice to Dancer. The first edition was dedicated to the House of Assembly; the second to Simon Taylor, a wealthy planter and a member of that body. A comparison of these two editions hardly confirms the statement in the "Advertisement to the second edition" that "the chief objection made to the former edition, *viz. the bad paper and type* is in the present case, completely obviated." The paper is certainly better, but in the matter of type and press work there is little to choose.

Besides the works mentioned above Dancer wrote a "Brief Account of the New Settlement at Port Henderson, and an Essay on the Cold Bath"; and an "Account of the Cinnamon Plant in the Bath Garden, with the mode of taking and curing Cinnamon." In Rippingham's "Jamaica Journal" for 1818, appears the autobiographical sketch of Dancer which was afterwards printed in the third edition of the "Medical Assistant." He died at Kingston in August, 1811.

In 1782 "Douglass and Aikman's Almanac and Register" appeared at Kingston. It consisted of 100 pages; it appeared again in 1783, 1784 and 1785, but in 1786 it became "The Royal Almanack and Register," and was issued by Alexander Aikman, alone. This continued in 1787, 1788 (when, "compiled, published and sold" by Aikman, it ran into a third edition); but in that year a rival appeared at Kingston—"The New Jamaica Almanack and Register," printed by Bennett and Dickson, for Thomas Stevenson & Co., Stationers, King Street. For 1789 there is only a copy of "The New Jamaica Almanack" in the Institute, as also for 1790. In 1791 this Almanac was printed at St. Jago de la Vega by David Dickson only. In 1791 the "Royal" reappears, published by Alexander Aikman at Kingston. Whether there were issues in 1789 and 1790 there is nothing to show. The "New" appears in 1793 as in 1791, so there was presumably an issue in 1792, though there is no copy in the Institute. In 1793 it was printed "for Stevenson and Aikman, Stationers, Kingston," so presumably Aikman had given up the "Royal"; but in 1794 it was printed "for Thomas Stevenson" only. Also in 1795, 1796 and 1797; but from 1798 to 1803 it was printed by Stevenson and Aikman at Kingston. The copy for 1804 in the Institute is imperfect and lacks the title page. From 1805 to 1808 the "New" Almanac was printed by Stevenson and Smith. In 1809 the printers were Smith and Kinnear; but so far as one can gather from the Institute's collection, they only printed this Almanac till 1812. In 1811 they made a very useful innovation by inserting the "givings-in for the different parishes," which contain the names of the estates, with their owners and the number of slaves and stock. These, when they occur in the Almanacs, are of very great use for reference in historical research. In 1812 the "Royal Register" appeared, printed at Kingston by Alexander Aikman, junior.



In 1816 Aikman first called himself, on the title-page of an Almanac, "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Hon. House of Assembly," and he altered the title of the Almanac to the "Jamaica Almanac" and so it continued till 1820, when our review closes.

The following extract from the "Jamaica Courant," for February 3, 1813, may prove of interest:

His Majesty's Printing Office,  
January 30, 1813.

This Day is published the Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac for the year 1813 containing the British and Jamaica Lists carefully corrected to the latest period. Price, bound in Morocco 16s. 8d.

Also for sale the Jamaica Royal Sheet Calendar, Price 5s; and pasted on pasteboard, 6s. 8d.

The Editor requests the Public to excuse the lateness of its appearance for the present year, as he can assure them it was occasioned altogether by causes which it was not in his power to controul, and he flatters himself that it will be found that he has not relaxed in his endeavours to make it a satisfactory and useful book of reference.

The very numerous changes that have taken place since His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, was admitted to the full exercise of Government, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, will, he conceive, make that part of the Register valuable to such persons as are connected with, and interested in, the Mother Country.

In consequence of the General Election having taken place during its printing, he has thought that it would not be unexceptable (*sic*) to add a correct List of the English and Scotch Representatives. He regrets it was not in his power to include those of Ireland, from the returns not having been fully published.

In 1786 Lewis & Eberall printed, "for James Jones, Esq.," "An Abridgement of the Laws of Jamaica," a copy of which is in the John Carter Brown Library.

In 1787 Aikman printed and published at Kingston the "Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica from the year 1681 to the year 1769, inclusive," in two volumes. It is a good piece of typography.

This was followed in 1792 by another edition by Aikman, in two volumes, of the "Laws of Jamaica," passed between the 32d year of Charles II and the 33d year of George III, prepared for publication by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by two Acts passed in 1790 and 1792. In the preface we read, "Provision having been made in the first of those Acts for purchasing the right of James Jones, esquire, who had obtained an exclusive privilege to compile, print, and publish the several laws which were passed between the years 1769 and 1784, that object has been accomplished." History affords no further record of James Jones, unless he is identical with the Jones who was later partner with Lunan. We also read in the preface that a comparison of the former printed copies with the original records in the office of enrolments, revealed "Many gross and monstrous errors, not only of omission, but of commission and interpolation, which have been discovered in the several preceding editions." It is to be hoped for the credit of the printers of previous editions—Aikman himself amongst them—that the monstrous errors were committed by the copyist and not by the compositor.

In the first volume were included:

- (I) A Proclamacon for the encouraging of Planters in His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies.
- (II) Mr. Francis Hanson's Account of the Island and Government of Jamaica: written in the year MDCLXXXII and Prefixed to the First Printed Collection of the Laws.
- (III) Mr. William Wood's Preface to the octavo edition published in London, Anno MDCCXVI.
- (IV) A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation in MDCLV: in reply to the misrepresentations of some late Historians: also some Account of the State of Jamaica, its inhabitants and Productions on its surrender. By Bryan Edwards, Esq.
- (V) An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica: Drawn up in MDCLXIV, for the information of His Majesty's Ministers: By His Excellency William Henry

Littelton, Esquire, (created Lord Westcote of the Kingdom of Ireland in 1776,) Governor and Commander in Chief of that Island.

A second edition of this was published in 1802. Following on a third volume was published by Aikman & Son in 1811, carrying the laws to 39 George III; a fourth in 1812, carrying them still further to 44 George III; a fifth extended to 50 George III (the Institute only has a second edition printed by Alexander Aikman, junior); and a sixth in 1817 carried the laws to 57 George III.

In 1793 Aikman published a two-volume edition of "An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica," from 32 Charles II to 32 George III; a second edition appeared in 1802. In this edition for the first time in the printing of the laws of Jamaica, the plan adopted in England was followed, and each law was distinguished by the year of the Monarch's reign in which it was passed. Previously they had been distinguished numerically.

In the "Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser" for March 2, 1782, occurs the following advertisement:

Church St., Kingston.  
Sept. 1781.

John Lewis (from the late Mrs. Woolhead's) having advice of a press and apparatus being shipped in the Fleet daily expected from London, is induced to offer his services to the public, in the general business of a Printer, hoping from his own knowledge in the art and that impartiality which ever ought to be attendant, to merit the support of a generous public.

John Lewis evidently believed in taking time by the forelock. In 1789 he was the surviving partner of Eberall & Lewis.

In 1782 appeared a small work which is now very rare, entitled "The Elements of Free Masonry delineated." It was printed at Kingston by Brother William Moore, at the office of Messrs. Douglass and

Aikman. Amongst the Subscribers were the printers, James Fannin, R. W. M., of the Union Lodge, Montego Bay, and Thomas Strupar. Amongst the Songs are Song II, sung by Mr. Woolls at the Theatre in Kingston; Prelude II as performed at the Theatre in Kingston . . . . . ordered by Sir Peter Parker, Provincial Grand Master, on the 27th of April, 1782 (in which Moore, the printer, took part); and Prologue I spoken by Brother Moore at the Theatre in Kingston.

In 1783 Douglass and Aikman issued from their press a very creditable piece of typography entitled "Thoughts on the State of the Militia of Jamaica." The author, Alexander Dirom, Adjutant-General, in his dedication to the Governor, Major General Archibald Campbell, suggests that the thoughts might be submitted to the Committee appointed to report on the Militia Laws. The work is divided into three chapters: (I) Of the Militia in time of peace, (II) of the Militia in time of war, (III) of the execution of the Militia Laws. The opening sentence is as follows: "The Garrison ordered for this Island amounting to about 2,000 men, including Officers, is as large a portion of the Army, as could be expected, considering its present establishment. This Force, if supported by a numerous and well-appointed Militia, would ensure the internal Tranquility of Jamaica, and would baffle, if not prevent, any sudden Attack from the Enemy on the commencement of a future War."

In August 1787 Woollery, Superintendent of Public Works, brought an action for slander against Thomas Strupar, who, in the "Jamaica Gazette" of 5th of May had charged Woollery with the embezzlement of lead from the roof of the house of the Captain of the Fort at Port Royal, and obtained a verdict and £50 damages.

It was the days of pamphleteering, and Jamaica produced in 1788 a good example—"The Election: A Poem"—a work worthy to rank with the majority

of its contemporaries issued from the press of London. It is a very rare work. The copy in the Institute is of special value as coming from the Library of the Earl of Sheffield, who is mentioned in the work, and because the names of candidates for the votes of the electors to the Assembly, who are herein passed in review before *Freedom* supported by *Truth*, *Wisdom* and *Learning*, have been added in manuscript, although many can be easily identified by students of Jamaica history. Unfortunately there is no indication as to the printer. The only copy known to the writer is in the John Carter Brown Library. It was published anonymously, and one would have been inclined to attribute it to Bryan Edwards, were it not that he is alluded to in a manner to which his type of wit would not have lent itself. The following lines referring to him may be taken as typical of the work:

Behold the next that stands before the throne,  
Whose name is o'er the British Empire known,  
For treating largely on West-Indian trade,  
With an intent to have it open laid,  
Free for America's revolted sons,  
Their vessels only limited in tons,  
But not in number—say now for what reason  
Should we so amply recompense their treason?

At a meeting of the Assembly held the 13th December 1787, it was resolved "That a letter, printed in the supplement to the Kingston Morning Post of the 12th instant, and in the Jamaica Gazette of the same date, purporting to be a letter of Nathaniel Bayly, esquire, addressed "To the worthy freeholders of the parish of St. Mary," dated the 11th instant, is a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, grossly reflecting upon the proceedings of the select committee of this house, sworn to try the merits of the controverted election for St. Mary, and the character of the members thereof, to the dishonour of this house, and in violation of its privileges:"

Ordered, "That the said Nathaniel Bayly do attend this house tomorrow morning: That the printers of

the Kingston Morning Post, and Jamaica Gazette, do attend this house tomorrow morning."

On the 18th December, at the meeting of the Assembly, "the messenger acquainted the house that the said Nathaniel Bayly had absconded; that an order had been served on George Eberall, one of the printers of the Kingston Morning Post, for his attendance; that John Lewis, his co-partner, had secreted himself, as he could not be found; and, that another order had been served on Joseph Preston, one of the printers of the Jamaica Gazette, for his attendance. A motion was made, that, for such contempt, the said Nathaniel Bayly, John Lewis, George Eberall, and Joseph Preston, be severally taken into the custody of the messenger attending this house, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant or warrants for that purpose accordingly. . . ." On the 24th instant the same motion was passed that they be taken into custody. On the 29th of the same month the messenger being asked by Mr. Speaker if he had executed the warrants, answered, "that he had used his utmost endeavors to find the said Nathaniel Bayly, but could not; that he was informed John Lewis was sick; that George Eberall said he would not attend the house; and that Joseph Preston not only refused to obey the said warrant, but said that the house might do their worst:" It was resolved, "That Mr. Speaker do forthwith issue his warrant, authorizing and requiring all magistrates, the provost-marshal-general and all his deputies, all constables, and other the king's subjects, to be aiding and assisting the messenger of this house, or any of his deputies, in the taking into custody the bodies of Joseph Preston, John Lewis, and George Eberall." But nothing further is recorded in the Journals of this matter.

No copy of the Kingston Morning Post alluded to is known. Baily, who had been unseated on petition, had been member of the Assembly for Kingston in 1755. He was also member of the English parliament for a time. He was uncle of Bryan Edwards, the historian.

The earliest Jewish book printed in Jamaica is probably "Reason and Faith, or Philosophical Absurdities, and the necessity of Revelation, intended to produce Faith among Infidels, and the unbounded exercise of Humanity among all Religious Men. By one of the sons of Abraham to this Brethren." It was printed by Strupar and Preston in 1788 "at the cost and for the use of the Subscribers." Amongst the subscribers appear the well-known Jamaica names—Adolphus, Aguilar, Bravo, Bonito, Belisario, Bernal, DaCosta, D'Aguilar, DeLeon, Fernadez, Feurtado, Guiteres, Henriques, Levien, Lindo, Melhado, Mendez, Silva. It is interesting to notice that this work has a few words set in Hebrew character.

Amidst the mass of literature which was published with regard to the abolition of the Slave Trade, not a very large amount was printed in Jamaica, though much that was printed in England was supplied by Jamaica. In 1788 appeared in Jamaica a pamphlet entitled "Observations occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the Abolition of the Slave trade; shewing the Manner in which Negroes are treated in the British Colonies in the West Indies; and also some particular Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Treasurer of the Society for effecting such Abolition: by the Rev. Mr. Robert Boucher Nicholls [*sic*, Nickolls] Dean of Middleham." Unfortunately there is no copy in the Library of the Institute which possesses, however, the reprint which appeared at Liverpool, "at A. Smith's Navigation Shop, Pool-lane," also in 1788.

The anonymous author claims an intimate knowledge of conditions then existing in the sugar colonies, from residence at different times in most of the islands from Barbados to Jamaica. His main thesis is that "So far from the negroes in the West India Islands being in a state of misery, their lot is to be envied, by the generality of the peasants in every part of Europe." The title of Nickolls's letter is "A Letter

to the Treasurer of the Society instituted for the purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade: from the Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, Dean of Middleham. London, printed by James Phillips, George-yard, Lombard-street, MDCCLXXXVIII."

In 1788 was issued a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages, entitled "Two Reports from the Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed, to enquire into and report to the House the Allegations and Charges contained in the several Petitions which have been presented to the British House of Commons on the subject of the Slave Trade and the Treatment of the Negroes, etc., etc. etc. Published by order of the House, Saint Jago de la Vega, Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly, MDCCLXXXVIII." Why it was printed *for* David Douglass and not *by* him is not very evident. On November 13, 1788 the Assembly "resolved, *nem. con.*, that the thanks of this House be given, by Mr. Speaker to Bryan Edwards, Esquire, in his place, for the assiduity and industry he has exerted in procuring information, and the judgment and ability displayed in arranging the several matters contained in the two reports of the Committee on the Slave Trade, refutation of the groundless aspersions and charges exhibited against the inhabitants of this island, in the treatment of their slaves."

In "Letters on Slavery" by William Dickson, published in London in 1789, we read:

The spirit, good sense and humanity of the printers\* of the Jamaica newspapers ought not to be forgotten: for they have shown themselves superior alike to the taunts of the "profligate" and the malevolence of the "unmerciful"†: discouragements which all good men must expect to meet with in the discharge of their duty. Were I to give a similar account of the Barbadoes printers and their worthy correspondents, it would be said I courted their applause. Let the humane enquirer into this Subject compare the Barbadoes Gazette and Mercury with the other West Indian prints, and judge for himself,



[FOOTNOTES.] \*I am sorry to except the printer of the Sav. la Mar. Gaz.

†The printers of the Jam. Gaz. have inserted the D. of Middleham's valuable letter, at full length, in their paper of March 8, 1788.

Of the "Savanna-la-Mar Gazette" the only numbers known to the writer are in the American Anti-quarian Society. We learn from Dickson that the appearance of Nickolls's letter in the "Jamaica Gazette" probably produced the pamphlet entitled "Observations, occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade" alluded to above.

Of the sixty volumes from the pen of Bryan Edwards which were published between 1789 and 1806, only three issued from the press of Jamaica. One was "A Speech delivered at a Free Conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, held the 19th of November, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of Commons concerning the Slave Trade," printed by Alexander Aikman in that year, the Institute's copy of which bears on its title page the signature of John Lunan the printer. The Institute also has a copy of the London reprint of 1790. Another is "Poems, written chiefly in the West Indies," printed for the author, also by Aikman, in 1792, from the preface of which we learn that "the author, at a very early period of life, presumed to sketch out a West Indian Georgick in four books, of which the lines now printed constituted the first; and he had nearly completed the second when his maturer judgment led him to believe that he had undertaken a task to which his abilities were not competent. If, however, by preserving and publishing what he thus admits to be imperfect, he shall incite some person of greater talents to adopt and complete the theme, he shall think, that his labours have not been in vain." The work contains, besides the Georgic Sonnets, a translation from Horace, an

Ode and Epitaphs, as well as an Ode addressed by the Rev. Isaac Teale to Bryan Edwards, entitled "The Sable Venus," and a translation of the second Epode of Horace by Nathaniel Bayly Edwards.

The third is by no means solely the work of Bryan Edwards. It is a volume (the copy in the Institute lacks the title page) with "Mr. Francis Hanson's Account of the Island and Government of Jamaica: written in the year MDCLXXXII, and prefixed to the first printed collection of the Laws," printed apparently at St. Jago de la Vega in 1793; for the work in which it appears is bound up with and apparently forms part of "An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica: being an alphabetical Digest of all of the Public Acts of Assembly now in Force, from the thirty-second year of King Charles II to the thirty-second of his present Majesty King George III, inclusive, as published in Two Volumes . . . . St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty MDCCXCIII." It is a reprint of the account by Hanson which appeared in the very rare edition of the "Laws of Jamaica, passed by the Assembly and confirmed by His Majesty in Council, February 23, 1683. It was published in London in 1683, and there is a copy in the Institute Library.

In the earlier part appears "A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation in MDCLV: in reply to the misrepresentations of some late Historians: also some Account of the State of Jamaica, its inhabitants and productions on its surrender: By Bryan Edwards, Esquire."

The confining of one's-self to Jamaica-printed books precludes consideration of Bryan Edwards's well-known History of the West Indies, which, originally published in 1793, ran into five English, three American, one German, one Dutch, one French and one Portuguese edition.

In November 1790 William Dunlop, Island Secretary, petitioned the house, that finding the bindings of the old Record Books in his office "very much broke and in great danger of falling to pieces" he had had them repaired by Edward Lewis, of St. Catherine, book-binder.

In 1791 a newspaper first appeared at Falmouth, a seaport on the northside, the chief town of Trelawny, which in the days when sugar was king, was of much greater importance than now. The paper, "The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser," was published weekly. The proprietor, printer and editor, was James K. Kelly, J. P. He died in 1813.

In the "Royal Gazette," April 7, 1792, appears the following: "Lunan and Smart have entered upon the arduous undertaking of establishing a free and independent press under the appellation of 'The Times' . . . . It is proposed to publish thrice each week, and to commence on the first Tuesday in May: Subscriptions being 40s per annum for Kingston, Spanish Town and Port Royal, and £3.0.0 for the distant parts of the Island." This notice appears again in the "Gazette" for April 14, but no mention of "The Times" having been actually published has been found.

So far as is known at present, the year 1793 saw the publication of the first magazine in Jamaica. In the Library of the Institute are two numbers of a very rare publication entitled "The Bon E'sprit Magazine, or Abstract of the Times . . . . Printed by William Smart." The first is for March 1794, vol. 1, no. IIII: the other November 1794, vol. 2, no. II. It was presumably published quarterly. As early in its career as the fourth number the periodical was in low financial water, as the following notice testifies:

No advance having been taken in the first instance, and the second quarter being now advanced upon, the Editor is under the necessity of calling upon Subscribers from the commencement of the undertaking, for the Six Months, and others for

the Quarter's Subscription; which he conceives himself *authorized* to do, from a reference to the other literary concerns in this Island. He finds himself also under the necessity to say that his finances are so very limited as to preclude every idea of *running upon tick*; such parties therefore as may not find it convenient to settle their respective subscriptions, previous to the publication of the next number, will be *struck off the list*. Country Subscribers will be obliging enough to account with the several Postmasters who are requested to receive and remit the same—deducting *Ten per cent* for Commissions: Subscribers within the two Towns and Vicinities will be called upon without delay. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers in future will be required to deposit *one quarter's* subscription in advance. The REPRINT of the FIRST number being now nearly completed, subscribers unsupplied will please intimate the same, that a second disappointment may be avoided.

The Editor is happy in having it in his power to present his readers with a PLATE, superior to anything that he had reason to expect here. The next will be a TETE-A-TETE—SUPERINTENDING NEDDY and his SAFFRON PURCHASE; and executed, he flatters himself in a *Masterly* stile.

The Public, he trusts, will extend its usual indulgence to the requisition he has *thus* been compelled to make; as without that assistance he will be unable to support the contingencies of business, and must *Decline*.

The earlier number has a plate, a portrait of "The Fortunate Foreigner," crudely etched, signed "Ram-say, sculpt." which accompanies a biographical sketch of one who, a native of Switzerland, was a member of the Assembly.

Smart also published "The Columbian Magazine" at Kingston in 1796. A set of volumes 1796-1800 in the West India Library in the Institute is believed to be unique. Smart died on Sept. 6, 1803.

Alexander Aikman announced his intention of starting the "St. Jago Intelligencer" on the 8th of May, 1799. This must have been the second paper of that name, an earlier having appeared in 1756, but no copy is known to exist.

Henry Barham, F. R. S., a descendant of the Barhams of Barham Court in Kent, is often confounded with his son, Henry Barham, M.D., as indeed he, was

by his editor Aikman. The son of a physician who died when his son was but a lad, he entered the navy as surgeon's mate, but soon leaving that he went to Spain, then to Madras, and finally came to Jamaica, where he probably settled about 1680, as in 1720 he referred to his son having practised in the island as a physician for twenty years. He was surgeon-major of the military forces in the island, and in 1715 he introduced logwood into the island, as he tells us—

In the year 1715 I had an Indian slave, that I sent down to the Bay of Campeche to cut logwood, whom I ordered to send me up some of the seed of it, which he did; and I ordered it to be planted in Jamaica, where it takes to growing admirably well, even in the worst of the lands; so that they are now seed-bearing trees enough to stock the whole island; and, in a little time, the English need not run those risks as formerly in cutting of this wood, which they used to do standing up to the knees in water, with the mosquitoes lancing and tearing their flesh, by which many thousands died, besides every day running the danger of being cut off by their enemies for robbing. Its leaves are much of the shape and bigness of *Lignum vitæ*; its seed is in a thin membranaceous case, hanging in bunches like the English ashen-trees. A decoction of the wood stops bloody and other fluxes. This is one of the dying woods. They now make fences of them in Jamaica, which are so thick and prickly that nothing can pass through them, and, being an evergreen you can hardly see through them.

Barham little realized the great value that logwood would later prove to be in Jamaica.

In 1716 he left Jamaica and settled in Chelsea, where he devoted his time to rearing silk-worms and spinning silk. In 1717 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, but he never obtained the diploma of M.D. In 1720 he received an appointment as Superintendent of a Company formed to prosecute silver mining in Jamaica. The undertaking proved a failure, but he continued to reside in the island till his death, which occurred at Spanish Town in 1726 in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Sir Hans Sloane had a high opinion of him and made use, in his *Natural History*, of the manuscript of "*Hortus Americanus*," which, as it is stated on its title-page to be the work of Dr. Barham,

has been wrongly ascribed to the son, Henry Barham, M.D. In his preface Aikman says: "Sir Hans Sloane, in the Appendix to his second volume of the Natural History of Jamaica, speaks in strong terms of Doctor Barham, and has made copious extracts from the work, which he says he received in manuscript from the doctor, and which he expresses a wish may soon be published: The Editor, however, is not aware that any other part, excepting the quotations made by Sir Hans Sloane, and some extracts interspersed through Mr. Long's Synopsis, was ever presented to the public."

The following letter appeared in the "Columbian Magazine" for 1797:

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine:

Sir,

With pleasure I understand that a republication of Barham's *Hortus Americanus* is intended. This valuable work, so long unknown to the public, was attempted to be printed some years ago, and proposals made to do it by subscription, but without effect; and most probably the inhabitants of this island would, generally, have remained in ignorance of so valuable a treasure of practical knowledge, had not Alexander Aikman, Esq., at his own risk, printed the same. In this laudable undertaking, the late ingenious, scientific Dr. Arthur Broughton, concurred, and gave his assistance; which has supplied the deficiency of the original manuscript, by furnishing the Linnean names to most of the plants.

The good resulting from its first publication, may be considerably enhanced by adding various useful recipes on the same subject, which are at present known only to detached individuals. There can be little doubt of many communications being made to the Editor of the work (on proper invitation) by those in whose possession such secrets have hitherto remained, for want of a collective mode to disclose them for the benefit of the public.

Such addition will, of course, increase both the size of the book and its price: but this will be of little moment to those, who, knowing the worth of a work already deservedly held in esteem, wish to obtain a compendium of the remedies which this island affords in profusion.

September 1797

A. B.

But no second edition ever appeared.

Barham also wrote "An Account of the Island of Jamaica from the time of the Spaniards first discovering it," which his son, after his death, sent to Sir Hans Sloane "to see the best method of printing it"; but it was never published. The original copy, in the handwriting of the father and inscribed "wrote by Hen. Barham, Senr., F. R. S." is in the British Museum (Sloane MSS. 3918). In another copy (Add. MSS. 12422) presented by Charles Edward Long, in a different hand—which appears to be a copy of the Sloane MS.,—there is a note by Edward Long, stating that the best part of it was incorporated by Oldmixon in his "British Empire in America." Barham also wrote two papers for the Royal Society: "An Account of a Fiery Meteor seen in Jamaica to strike the Earth" (Phil. Trans. 1718 Abrev. vi p. 368); and "Observations on the Produce of the Silkworm and of Silk in England," and also an "Essay on the Silkworm," published in 1719.

His son, the Dr. Barham alluded to above, who was a member of the House of Assembly, in turn for St. David, St. James, Clarendon and Westmoreland, married Elizabeth Foster, the widow of Thomas Foster of St. Elizabeth, through whom he became possessed of considerable property. His step-son was the first of the Foster-Barhams well known in Jamaica history.

"The Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser" was apparently first published in 1795. In the "Postscript to the Royal Gazette," for April 11, 1795, mention is made of the "Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser" *to be published* early in May of that year; and in the "Supplement" for April 25 there is an advertisement to the effect that the first number of "The Diary" *will be published* on Saturday morning, 16th inst. The earliest number in the Institute Library is for Saturday, June 4, 1796. It was then published by Stevenson, Dickson & Aikman at the corner of Water Lane and King Street. It contains

very little news, being made up of extracts from European papers, and advertisements. The subscription was 10s. Thomas Stevenson kept a stationer and bookseller's store in King Street. It contains from time to time, more than other Jamaica papers, "American Intelligence," to which the first page was given up until ousted by advertisements. The rest mainly consisted of cuttings from English papers. There is little of local interest beyond the advertisements.

In the "Supplement to the St. Jago Gazette" for Dec. 6, 1806, J. J. Itter is mentioned as the Editor of the "Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser" being ordered to attend, among other editors, the House of Assembly to answer the charge of having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, as related further on. In "The Kingston Chronicle," of Aug. 3, 1818, we read—"Died. In this City, on Friday afternoon, Mr. John Joseph Itter, Head Usher of Wolmer's Free School: his remains were attended at the grave on Saturday evening by a Masonic Procession (being high in the Orders of Masonry). The Band of the 2nd West India Regiment attended on the occasion."

In 1800 one of the most valuable contributions to Jamaica history was printed at St. Jago de la Vega by Lewis, Lunan & Jones. It is in quarto form, of 300 pages, and is entitled "Interesting Tracts relating to the Island of Jamaica, consisting of curious State-papers, Councils of War, Letters, Petitions, Narratives, etc., etc., which throw great light on the history of that island, from its conquest down to the year 1702. St. Jago de la Vega: Printed by Lewis, Lunan & Jones. MDCCC." The Tracts are forty-four in number, and cover a wide range of subjects including—A Proclamation by the Protector; An Apocryphal Letter from Columbus to Philip, supposed to have been written in Jamaica; Venables's account of his Taking of Jamaica; Sir William Beeston's account of



the attack by the French, and his journal; and speeches of Governors, addresses to Governors, and addresses of Grand Juries.

In 1800 Aikman printed at Kingston "A Form of Prayer to be used in the Island of Jamaica, for a perpetual fast established by Law, on the seventh day of June; in commemoration of the dreadful earthquake in the year 1692."

In 1802 Aikman reprinted two works which, appearing first in London and Edinburgh respectively more than half a century earlier, had achieved success. The first was "The Sugar Cane: A Poem in four books. With Notes. By James Grainger, M.D." The author's experience was acquired in St. Kitts, where the preface is dated in 1762; Grainger having settled as a physician in St. Kitts in 1759, and died there in 1767.

The other work selected for reproduction was the second edition of Grainger's "Essay on the more common West-India Diseases," edited by William Wright, the first edition having appeared anonymously in 1764.

In the life of Grainger, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," we read, "Grainger's 'Essay' and 'The Sugar Cane' were with Colonel Martin's 'Essay on Plantership' reprinted at Jamaica in 1802, under the general title of 'Three Tracts on West Indian Agriculture'." Martin's work is not known to the present writer; and the copies of Grainger's "Sugar Cane" and "Essay" in the Institute were apparently published as independent productions.

To the year 1805 belongs a book printed in Little-Port-Royal Street, Kingston, by Lunan & Doddington. It is entitled "Proceedings of the General Court Martial assembled by order of His Excellency General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, etc., etc., for the Trial of David Murray, Esq., a Commissioner appointed for the parish of Westmoreland for procur-

ing subsistence for the Militia, and for other Duties." It was first published in the "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser." The charge was one of attempting to treat with the invading enemy. The prisoner was sentenced to be degraded to the ranks and fined £300, but the Commander-in-Chief remitted the degradation.

In 1805, too, first appeared two papers, "The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser," and "The Jamaica Courant," also of Kingston. The "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser" was published daily at Kingston. The issue for 1814 is Vol. X. From an advertisement appearing in the "Royal Gazette" for March 16, 1805, it appears to have been first published on the 25th of March, 1805, and called "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser," the editors being Lunan & Doddington, and the prices 50s in Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish Town, and £3.5.0 in the country parishes. The earliest copy in the Institute is 1818: it was then called "Kingston Chronicle," its editor being Andrew Lunan. The paper was largely made up of extracts from English papers. In 1827 it was called "Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Journal." In 1833 it went back to the original name, "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser."

"The Jamaica Courant," a four-page newspaper, was published daily in Harbour Street. A notice appeared in the "Supplement to the Royal Gazette," Jan. 26, 1805, of a newspaper to be published under the title of the "Jamaica Courant," 50s and £3.5.0 subscriptions per annum, to subscribers in Kingston and the country parishes, respectively: Signed Frances M. Strupar, John R. Jackson, George W. Strupar. It was published in 1805, as an article appeared in the Postscript to the Royal Gazette for Dec. 28, 1805, copied from the "Jamaica Courant." The earliest number in the Institute Library is for Jan. 1, 1813 (Vol. IX, No. 1). The publisher was G. W. Strupar,

who was printer to the Corporate Body of Kingston. It consisted of four pages, mostly advertisements and cuttings from English papers, and was issued daily. The printing is not good, and so little care was exercised in reading the proofs that Harbour is spelt Hharbour in the imprints for months, and in one issue two pages are printed upside down.

In 1806 J. T. Bennett was appointed Printer to the Corporation of Kingston, that body having been created in 1803.

In December, 1806, occurred an incident having an important bearing on the liberty of the Press in Jamaica and the dignity of the House of Assembly. The Committee of Privileges reported that in their opinion a breach of the privileges of the house had been committed by a publication purporting to be certain resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting of the freeholders of the city and parish of Kingston on the 4th of December, 1806, and signed "Daniel Moore, Chairman," and by the insertion of the same in the respective newspapers entitled "The Daily Advertiser," "The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser" and "The Courant."

Unfortunately no copy of any one of these papers of the date involved is in the Library of the Institute; the only paper of that date in the Library is "The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," which as it appeared weekly and had an opportunity of seeing the opinion of the Assembly abstained from publishing the offending paragraphs. In the "Supplement to the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, November 29 to December 6, we read—"A report having this day been made from a Committee of Privileges that publication of the Resolutions of a late meeting in Kingston are a breach of the privilege of the Honourable House of Assembly, and the House having agreed to the report, we should not, under such circumstances, think ourselves justifiable in publishing them."

In the absence of the paragraphs themselves it is

only possible to assume that the meeting which gave offense to the Assembly, had some reference to the vote of 3,000 guineas by the house for the purpose of purchasing a service of plate to be presented by them to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B., for his memorable victory over the French fleet off Santo Domingo in the previous February: this vote being an addition to £1000 which had already been given to him for a sword of honour.

From the resolution passed in the house it is evident that the meeting alluded to part of the proceedings of the Assembly as "a wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money," and "that the House had forfeited every claim to the confidence of the good people of this island by its inconsistent extravagant and unconstitutional conduct in respect to the disposal of the public money." The House resolved that the Editors of the newspapers concerned, and Daniel Moore, Chairman of the meeting, were guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 6th December it was resolved, by a majority of fifteen to thirteen, that the offending editors should attend at the bar of the House. On the 8th of December it was ordered: "The Alexander Aikman, Senior, do attend the House, in his place to-morrow." It was also resolved: "That Alexander Aikman, Junior, one of the Editors of the Royal Gazette newspaper, do attend at the bar of this House to-morrow."

When questioned on the 9th, Alexander Aikman, senior, explained that the paragraphs had appeared in the Royal Gazette, in spite of the fact that he wished them not to do so, he having voted with the majority on the occasion in question, but which he had not time to prevent, the same being inserted in his absence while attending his duty in the House. This apparently did not satisfy the House, for he was ordered to be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms. Alexander Aikman, junior, on being questioned at the bar, expressed his sorrow for what he had done.

He was by order of the House conveyed to the goal by the sergeant at arms. George Worrall Strupar, one of the editors of the "Jamaica Courant," stated that he was present at the meeting in question, the 4th of December. He said, "that if he had not published the resolution he might as well have shut up his office altogether." He was by order of the House taken into custody of the sergeant at arms. Andrew Lunan, printer and publisher of the "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser," stated that he was present at the meeting on the 4th of December. He gave as an excuse, "that he would have been ruined if he had refused to publish the resolutions of such a respectable meeting, nor did he suppose in so doing he was infringing the privileges of the House." He followed into the custody of the sergeant at arms. Robert Hamilton stated that he was neither the printer, publisher nor editor of the "Daily Advertiser." He stated that the proprietor was the widow of the late J. T. W. Bennett and his family; he further stated that J. J. Itter was the editor. He was accordingly discharged from attendance on the House.

At the same meeting it was resolved that Mr. Jackson, one of the editors of the "Courant" be taken into custody for his failure to attend the House; and it was ordered that Mr. J. J. Itter do attend the House on Thursday next. The attention of the House was called to certain resolutions passed at a meeting in the parish of St. Andrew, on the 6th of December, and reported in the "Courant" of 8th of December, signed "A. Ector, Chairman," reflecting on the proceedings of the house. Mr. Ector was ordered to attend the House the following Thursday.

On the 10th December, Alexander Aikman, after stating that the publication was duly without his knowledge, was discharged out of custody, paying his fees. Daniel Moore, the chairman of the meeting in question, admitted that he was chairman of the meeting in question. Being asked if he did not pro-

pose one of the resolutions, said "He did, and it was that which went to show that the freeholders did not intend to detract anything from the merits of Admiral Duckworth." On being asked if he did not oppose all the other resolutions, he explained that "in the first instance he opposed the calling of the meeting, from the apprehension of intemperance; but it being pressed on him, and being the senior alderman present, he thought he could not decline doing it; that at the meeting he was called to the chair as senior alderman; when the resolutions were offered he felt the impropriety of them, and represented to the meeting that he considered them as a breach of privilege, but said he would sign the resolutions they would come to as chairman, and that he did sign them, considering that such signature was merely a certificate that the resolutions had been adopted, and not as a declaration of his own sentiments." He was then discharged from his further attendance on the House.

On the 11th of December a petition was presented to the house from Alexander Aikman, junior, setting forth "That he most sincerely lamented he should have drawn upon himself the displeasure of the honourable house by an act of imprudence and inadvertence, in publishing certain resolutions of the freeholders of Kingston in the Royal Gazette of the 6th instance: That, in extenuation of such his conduct, he could only offer his youth and inexperience, assuring the house, that had he been aware that he thereby violated his privileges, he would have been the last person to countenance such a publication: That with the deepest contrition and most unfeigned sorrow for such his offense, he begged leave to throw himself on the clemency of the house, trusting that they would favourably receive this, his humble petition." He was then brought to the bar of the house and severely reprimanded by Mr. Speaker [Philip Redwood] as follows:

Considering that you are the printer of this house, it was

your indispensable duty to take the most especial care that nothing in any wise disrespectful to, or derogatory of, this house, should appear in your paper, commonly styled the *Royal Gazette*. Gratitude and consistency demanded of you this attention and respect; You have, however, acknowledged the inserting, as well as publishing certain resolutions which have been most justly resolved by this house to be a breach of privilege. If you knew nothing of this resolution having passed previously, yet you must have known that what you inserted contained matter highly reflecting upon the deliberations and authority of this house, and expressed in terms manifestly degrading and contemptuous; and, I add, having a plain tendency to inflame the public mind, and destroy public confidence in this house, as a representative body and a branch of the legislature of this Island; and it enhances this offence that this indignity to the house was committed during the sitting of this house.

However small your pretensions thereto, this house will extend its lenity to you on account of your youth and inexperience, and the contrition you have expressed: I am ordered by the House most severely to reprimand you, and I do reprimand you accordingly; and, I hope, with such severity as will prevent your committing again the like offense, and with such effect that your future conduct may atone for the past.

It was then ordered that Alexander Aikman should be discharged paying his fees. He was then twenty-four years of age.

On the 12th of December petitions of a similar nature, were presented by Andrew Lunan and George Worrall Strupar. They were brought to the bar and severely reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, and then discharged, paying their fees. The sergeant at arms reported his ineffectual endeavours by deputy to serve Mr. Ector, and produced a certificate of oath of Mr. Itter's indisposition; but such certificate being considered unsatisfactory, Mr. Itter was ordered to be taken into custody by the sergeant at arms.

On the 16th of December, a petition from J. J. Itter was presented to the house, in which he stated that he never conceived himself editor of the "*Daily Advertiser*," but only the foreman employed by Mrs.

Bennett; and "that a copy of the resolutions had been sent to the office of the Daily Advertiser for insertion, and he not knowing them to be a breach of the privileges of the house considered it his duty to publish the same as they had been come to at a meeting of the body corporate of the city of Kingston, of which corporation the late John Thomas W. Bennett, deceased, was, and his relict and family still continue to be, the printers." On being brought to the bar he was discharged, paying his fees.

And so the storm in a tea-cup ended, and the dignity of the House was duly vindicated.

In 1808 Andrew Lunan, junior, printed at Kingston "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Trial of an Action for Defamation, in the Grand Court, held in Spanish Town on Monday, 17th October, 1808: Bayly, Wentworth, Esq. vs. Donaldson, The Revd. Colin." This important and interesting trial occupied eleven hours, after which the jury retired for a few minutes, and, on their return, found the defendant guilty, and assessed damages at seven hundred and sixty-six pounds, with costs. The defendant, the Rector of St. Mary, wrote to the parish vestry that the plaintiff, a proprietor with estates in St. Mary, was cruel to his slaves. The magistrates and vestrymen of St. Mary petitioned the Governor to remove Donaldson, but without effect.

Alexander Aikman, junior, printed "An Essay on Task Work: its Practicability and the Modes to be adopted for its Application to different Kinds of Agricultural Labour." There is no date, but as he calls himself "Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly," it must have been printed in or after 1805, in which year he succeeded his father as printer to the Assembly. From the preface we learn that it was compiled at the request of a gentleman of great respectability, who conceived that the introduction of task-work into this island would tend to the mutual advantage of the planters and their slaves:



it was originally intended for publication in the "Royal Gazette," but it was afterwards judged more expedient to give it in the present form.

The first—and apparently also the last—three-volume novel to be printed in Jamaica was "Montgomery: or the West Indian Adventurer . . . . By a Gentleman resident in the West Indies: printed at the office of the Kingston Chronicle." The first and second volumes appeared in 1812, the third in 1813. The typography is fair, but each volume has a list of errata: the author nobly owning "to his own want of a due circumspection in the revisal of the MS previous to its going to press." The author remains unknown—he was probably a Scotchman. The work is apparently autobiographic, and contains numerous commentaries on military affairs, and may be taken as historically correct. It is of interest as being from the pen of one who wrote sympathetically both of the manners and morals of the inhabitants of Jamaica, with the example of St. Domingo before his eyes, and of the question of the gradual abolition of slavery; and, often in the form of post-prandial conversation, gives views on the condition of life in Jamaica generally and forms on the whole a true account of life on the sugar estates and pens at that period, and of the maroon war. The hero's father, a lieutenant, exchanges from an English into an Irish regiment ordered to Jamaica, so as to get to a warm climate for the sake of his young wife, who was threatened with a decline. The time was about 1769. About two hundred privates and seven officers died in the first twelve months of yellow fever and dysentery, aided by intemperate living. Here he stayed five years, when, after furlough at home, he went with a detachment to repel the rebellion in the American colonies, where he remained till the Peace of Versailles, when he returned on half pay and settled in Scotland. In course of time his son goes out to a plantation in Jamaica in 1793 consigned to a typical planting attorney in

Kingston. The convoy out went by way of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and Curacao. The work is interesting to etymologists as containing the missing link between overseer and busha—obusheer.

In 1813 the booksellers of Jamaica were Lunan and Treadway, and John Pennock—both of Kingston; and J. Lunan of Spanish Town.

In 1813 Alexander Aikman, junior, printed a "Report from a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into various matters relative to the State and Commerce and Agriculture of the Island: the probable effects thereon of opening the Trade to the East Indies; and the operation of the present maximum on the exportation of Sugar." It forms a valuable contribution to the commercial and economic history of Jamaica up to that period. It is interesting to compare with this, from a typographical point of view, a similar Report printed in London by Luke, Hansard & Sons. The Jamaica work does not suffer much by the comparison.

A rare pamphlet appeared in 1814 from the office of the "Kingston Chronicle" entitled "Proceedings relative to the establishment of a Presbyterian Place of Worship in the City of Kingston," from which it appears that the movement to have a Presbyterian place of worship first took place on the 15th of November, 1813. A subscription list was opened and in a few months realized nearly £3000. Further efforts soon raised that sum to upwards of £8000. In the first list appears the name of Hamilton, Robt. £16.0.0. —[The Aaron Bang of "Tom Cringle's Log."]. The names of Andrew Lunan (£80.0.0) G. W. Strupar (£20.0.0) and W. Norval Smart (£10.13.4) also occur. In a second list occur the names of Alexander Aikman, junior (£71.6.8), Alexander Aikman, senior (£32.0.0), Robert Smart (£21.6.8), and a vote of the Common Council of Kingston (£1000). Of the above-named, Alexander Aikman, senior, was elected one of the

original general Committee of Management consisting of fifteen members.

John Lunan, the printer and compiler of "*Hortus Jamaicensis*," represented St. Catherine in the House of Assembly from 1809 to 1833. The work first appeared in parts by subscription, and afterwards in 1814, in two volumes. It was printed at the office of the "*St. Jago de la Vega Gazette*." It contains extracts from the manuscripts of Anthony Robinson and those of Dr. Broughton, lent to him by Alexander Aikman, who was then member for St. George. He complains in an address to the subscribers of a lack of assistance and information offered to him. For that reason he never completed the natural history of the island by treating of the animal and mineral kingdoms. "It claims no other merit than that of a careful compilation from Barham, Sloane, Browne, Long, Grainger, Wright, Swartz, the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Chambers' *Cyclopedia*, Martyn's *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary* (a work of inestimable value and from which the greatest assistance has been derived in the scientific part), besides many other valuable books, as, in its progress, the discerning reader will easily perceive."

Lunan published in 1819 "*An Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica relating to Slaves*." His son, John Lunan, a barrister, published in 1828 "*The Magistrate's and Vestryman's Assistant*."

In 1815 appeared a "*Report of a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly on the subject of the Post Office Department*," printed by Alexander Aikman, junior. From it we learn that as early as 1706 a bill was ordered to be brought in for erecting an office for the receipt and safer delivery of letters; that the house had frequently punished persons for receiving and delivering letters, and charging or exacting postage without legal authority: and that post offices were established in the island under the authority of the British Statute, 9 anno cap. 10, and

the rates were revised by 5 George III Cap 25 and 18 Geo. III cap. 12. In 1815 the amount of the inland postage was £12,590 currency; letters from Great Britain £9406, letters to Great Britain £9840.

In 1816 was printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, by order of the Assembly, for distribution amongst the members of the Committee, "Further Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica relative to a bill introduced into the House of Commons for effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves, and holding free persons in slavery, in the British Colonies: to which are annexed examinations, taken upon Oath before a Committee of that House, for the purpose of disproving the allegations of the said bill." It is an important report of 108 pages, containing the evidences of many well qualified to express an opinion, some it is to be feared not without prejudice: amongst others Rear Admiral Douglas in command of the Jamaica Station; Captain James of H. M. S. *Tanais*, and three other naval captains; Henry John Hinchcliffe, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court; R. MacCulloch, Collector of Customs for Kingston; S. G. Kemble, comptroller of Customs at Kingston; William Bullock, the great pluralist, island secretary and attorney for many absentee proprietors; Francis Graham, who testified that he represented forty-nine sugar estates, nineteen pens and ten other plantations; Dr. John Quier; Dr. Charles Mackglashan; Dr. William Sells; the Rev. Edward Marshall; William Murray, a member of the Council and Custos of St. James; William Burge, later attorney-general, and then Agent for Jamaica in England; James Stewart, member of Assembly and Custos of Trelawny.

In 1817 John Rippingham published "Jamaica considered in its present state, political, financial and philosophical." It was printed at the office of the "Kingston Chronicle." Rippingham tells us on his title page that he was one of the lecturers at the

Surrey Institution, London, author of "Considerations on the increasing Ascendancy of the Dissenters, &c., &c.": and from the book we learn that he lived in Lower St. Andrew in a house overlooking the "Hamilton's Estate" and the "Hope Estate" then the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, now the headquarters of the Government Agricultural Department.

"Jamaica considered" deals chiefly with the state of the negroes; but other subjects, e.g. the church, the law, are also treated. Rippingham, with questionable taste, includes in it a full report of the action brought against him by the Rev. T. Stewart, rector of St. Elizabeth, in 1819, for the seduction of his wife who had become acquainted with him on a voyage to Jamaica in 1816. The plaintiff gained a verdict of £200 currency. While in Jamaica Rippingham edited the "Jamaica Journal," which has already been referred to, and which is much less of a scissors and paste affair than any similar publication.

Extremely interesting from a typographical point of view is the copy in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica of the Jamaica reprint of the year 1818 by Alexander Aikman, junior, of "The Report from a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the origin, causes and progress of the late insurrection," printed at Barbados. It bears on its title page the following inscription, "John Lunan, Esq., from A. Aikman, Jun."

In the House of Assembly, 17th November, 1818, a motion was made to the effect that a pamphlet entitled "Statement of Facts, or Case of Mr. Aikman" be referred to the Committee of Privileges for their consideration, whether the said pamphlet did not contain reflections injurious to the privileges of the house. Aikman, after having been given an opportunity of saying what he wished in his defense, declared upon his honour, that he had no intention whatever of throwing any reflection or obloquy on

the house; on the contrary, in order to avoid saying anything injurious to the house he had taken great pains in drawing up the statement: that he had perused and re-perused it: that his object was the vindication of his own character, which he thought necessary from the nature of the evidence that was given before the Committee last session. He considered he had a right to comment on that evidence, and, if he found it necessary, he would do so again. It was ordered that Mr. Aikman be withdrawn from the Committee of Privileges.

Lunan, in course of discussion said, that as he felt deeply implicated in the paper now under discussion, wherein he thought his evidence had been highly reflected upon, he trusted the Committee would be made a large one. As a member of the House, and as an evidence before its Committee, he considered himself doubly entitled to its protection, and he hoped that Mr. Barrett and another member, Mr. Taylor, would be added. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Taylor were then added to the Committee.

On the 18th of November the Committee reported that the pamphlet entitled "Statement of Facts, or Case of Mr. Aikman" had been under consideration accordingly and they were of opinion that it did not contain reflections injurious to the privileges of the house. This report was carried by a majority of fourteen to thirteen, and the resolution was passed by the House that the pamphlet containing reflections on the conduct of a Committee of certain members is "a gross violation of the privileges of the House; and that Mr. Aikman do attend in his place and be admonished by Mr. Speaker for such breach of privilege." It is to be regretted that no copy of this pamphlet is known to be in existence.

In the House of Assembly, on the 26th of November, 1818, it was resolved that the paragraph in the "Cornwall Gazette" newspaper of the 25th of November, commencing "The following inimitable oration,"

was a gross breach of the privileges of the House; and "that the editors of the Cornwall Gazette do attend at the bar of the House on Friday, the 4th of December, next." There is no copy of the Cornwall Gazette of that date in the Library of the Institute, and in the Minutes of the 4th December there is no reference to the attendance at the bar of the editors in question; but as the House was much exercised over an alleged breach of privileges on the part of the Chief Justice, smaller fry were presumably allowed to escape.

In the House of Assembly on the 11th of December, 1818, a Committee which had been appointed to go into the matter of the printing of the Laws, reported that they considered it advisable to accept the resignation of Alexander Aikman as printer of the laws. They recommended that the full amount should be paid to Mr. Aikman, but it appears that the charges were excessive and they did not consider Mr. Aikman's account for the present year entitled to the same favourable consideration, and therefore reduced it as follows:

Amount of account rendered	£2,253	8	4
Sum allowed	1,520	5	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deducted,	£733	3	3

They appended to their report, examinations taken on oath of various printers, George Strupar, Andrew Lunan and John Lunan. The estimates given of printing of the different printers varied considerably. To take two examples:

George Strupar estimated 600 copies Consolidated			
Slave Law, 13¼ sheets for,	198	15	0
Alexander Aikman estimated 600 copies ditto	318	0	0
Andrew Lunan estimated 600 copies ditto, 6½ sheets, 8 pages	159	0	0
John Lunan estimated 600 copies ditto ditto	159	0	0
George Strupar estimated 600 copies of Articles of War, 5 sheets,	75	0	0
Alexander Aikman estimated ditto	120	0	0
Andrew Lunan estimated ditto, 2½ sheets	52	10	0
John Lunan estimated ditto ditto	52	10	0

With very slight variations A. Lunan's and J. Lunan's estimates were the same.

The following estimate for binding submitted to the same Committee may be of interest:

The Laws of Jamaica, bound in fair calf, law fashion, and neatly double-lettered, including all materials at 23s 4d each volume.

For putting in blue boards, with white backs, the annual laws at 5s each.

For half-binding the Votes, with red basil backs, and marble sides, and lettering, at 20s each.

For half-binding the Journals, with red basil backs, printed labels, and marble sides at 26s 8d each.

For stitching and covering the Indexes to the Journals, at 3s 4d each.

For stitching anything, such as the registry bill, &c., at 10d each, and all other work that may occur in the same proportion, the books to be delivered to me in sheets as they come from the press.

The subscriber will at all times be ready to undertake and finish offhand whatever work may be wanted, and if required will give security for the due performance thereof.

John Johnston.

In 1819 appeared "The Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners (First Series)," which was printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. This first series was apparently all that was published. It forms a reprint of letters which had appeared from time to time in the pages of the Kingston Chronicle. There is no clue to its author, who was an elderly bachelor living near the shady side of Pall Mall.

In 1819 John Lunan compiled and printed at the office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette "An Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica relating to Slaves (from 33 Charles II to 59 George III inclusive): With the Slave Law at length: Also, an Appendix, containing an Abstract of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade." In the dedication to the Governor, the Duke of Manchester, he says "In compiling such a work, as well as on every other occasion which leads to a review of the history of



Jamaica, the period which has been distinguished by your Grace's administration of its government, must especially present itself to the minds of all who can justly appreciate its important effects on the character and welfare of the colony: The principal motive indeed for soliciting permission to dedicate it to your Grace, is the opportunity afforded me of offering it as an humble testimony of the gratitude I feel, in common with the whole community, for the many benefits this island has experienced from your Grace's government, and which I sincerely pray may long continue to be its best protection."

In his preface he says, "The public acts of the Legislature of Jamaica occupy more than six quarto volumes. It is obvious that a knowledge of their contents so far as they relate to the slave population must be obtained with considerable labour and difficulty, even by those whose duty may require, or whose inclination may induce, them to engage in the enquiry; and the difficulty is increased in consequence of many important legislative provisions respecting slaves being incorporated into acts, the titles of which do not profess to relate to them."

In 1819 we find reference to a "Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser" which was probably first published at Falmouth in 1818. In 1823 a new series appeared of the same paper.

In 1820 appeared from the office of the "St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," a pamphlet of eighty-eight pages entitled "Remarks on the present state of the Spanish Colonies, and the importance of Cuba to the interests of Great Britain, in the Caribbean Sea."

The author's discussion of a trans-isthmian canal should prove of interest to American readers:

"The attention of the enterprising and scientific part of mankind, has at various periods been directed to this spot, by the delusive idea of the possibility of effecting a junction between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a canal to be cut across the Isth-

mus, and it seems probable that an opportunity will now be afforded for ascertaining the practicability of such a scheme. If indeed its execution were possible, the advantages resulting to commerce from such a diminution of the distance between Europe and the north western coasts of America, the Phillippine Islands and the East Indies, would be incalculable. But nature seems to have intended to erect this as a permanent barrier against the encroachments of man upon her dominion, and has opposed its removal by insurmountable obstacles."

He states that a sea-level canal is an impossibility: and then goes on "Nor does the latter [a lock canal] scheme afford any better prospect of success; for independent of the magnitude of the work, physical circumstances conspire with the configuration of the country to render even its execution of no avail." He adds "Europeans could not support the fatigue of any exertion in this climate, and experience has shewn how ill-calculated the native Indians are for this description of labour by the destruction caused among them even in more temperate regions when employed by the Spaniards in any great undertaking. Recourse must therefore be had to the labour of negroes, and, even on the supposition that a sufficient number could be procured in the present state of the market, their first cost would amount to upwards of a million of money, and a fourth part of that sum would be required to supply their annual loss."

Of interest, too, to American readers is his account of the Floridas. He then goes on to say, "It may perhaps be supposed that it will be a long time before the American navy will be so near an equality with that of England as to endanger the safety of a British convoy, but it is rapidly on the increase, and with the advantages of position afforded by the Floridas, it is already of sufficient force to render the passage of a numerous fleet insecure, even if protected by half the navy of Britain." In discussing Cuba, which he con-

tends should be in the hands of England, the author makes use of the strange adjective Cubese for Cuban.

The last book published during the period under review was a "Treatise on the Diseases of Negroes as they occur in the Island of Jamaica: with Observations on the Country Remedies. By James Thomson, M.D." printed by Alexander Aikman, junior. Thomson studied at Edinburgh, where he knew Dr. Wright, by whom he was strongly advised if ever he went to the West Indies, to institute inquiries into the nature of the disorders to which the negroes are liable, as affording a subject rich in materials; and from whom he received numerous valuable manuscripts bearing on the subject. When he wrote he was practising in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. His work is dedicated to his partner, Dr. John Quier. Wright, after serving as a naval surgeon under Rodney, lived for sixteen years—from 1764 to 1777, and from 1782 to 1785—in Jamaica, and wrote on Jamaica medical and botanical subjects; and furnished ornithological and entomological specimens for the Museum of Natural History of the University of Edinburgh, and botanical specimens to Kew and Sir Joseph Banks's collection.

Thomson in his work, gives a list of medicines, etc., which are produced in the country, and ought to be kept on every estate. In his preface he says, "My best thanks are due to many who have assisted me with their remarks and advice, but particularly so to Alex. Aikman, senior,, Esq. of this island, for the friendly manner in which he favoured me with the perusal of some valuable MSS. in his possession, and other papers, containing much original information on the diseases of the West Indies."

In 1820 George Worrall Strupar was printer to the Assembly as well as "Printer to the Corporation" of Kingston. The newspapers then in circulation were the "St. Jago de la Vega Gazette," of Spanish Town; the "Royal Gazette," the "Kingston Chronicle," and the "Jamaica Courant," of Kingston; and the

"Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser," of Falmouth.

One man often filled the triple office of proprietor, editor and printer; but, though Aikman and Lunan were members of the Assembly, none of them had the political influence exercised a decade or two later by men like Osborn and Jordan; though some had begun to assume that "dictatorial sway" alluded to by the "Jamaica Journal" in 1823.

The exclusion of works printed outside Jamaica prevents the consideration of a number of works of considerable value in the history of Jamaica literature—Sir Hans Sloane's *Account of the Island*, 1707; Leslie's "New and Exact Account," 1739; Long's "History," of 1774; Browne's "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," of 1789; Bridges's "Annals," of 1820; and many other works of interest. And the limiting of the scope of the paper to all publications prior to 1821, shuts out of consideration "Lady Nugent's Journal" written in 1801-06 but not printed till 1839; and Monk Lewis's *Journal*, first published in 1824, though written in 1816-18.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## I. JAMAICA NEWSPAPERS, 1722-1820

The following bibliography has been compiled on the lines laid down by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham for his "Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820." It comprises a brief historical sketch of every newspaper known to have been published in the colony during the period named; a record of the papers in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica; and indications of copies (not in the Institute) in Libraries elsewhere so far as they have been ascertained. The Libraries which have been consulted in this connection are—the British Museum, the Royal Colonial Institute, the Record Office in London; the Libraries of Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol; the Advocates Library, the Library of Writers to the Signet, and the University Library in Edinburgh; with the Library of Congress, and the Libraries of the New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, Harvard College, the American Antiquarian Society, the John Carter Brown Library and the Wisconsin Historical Society in America.

## (a) ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1722-1755 | Weekly Jamaica Courant (Kingston)  |
| 1745 (?)  | Jamaica Gazette (Kingston)   |
| 1755-1820 | St. Jago de la Vega Gazette (St. Jago de la Vega)  |
| 1756      | Kingston Journal (Kingston)  |
| 1756      | St. Jago Intelligencer (St. Jago de la Vega)   |
| 1773      | Cornwall Chronicle or County Gazette (Montego Bay)   |
| 1776      | Kingston Journal and Jamaica Universal Museum (Kingston)                                   |
| 1779-1820 | Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser; called Royal Gazette, 1780-1820 (Kingston) |

- 1782 Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-la-Mar Weekly Advertiser (Savanna-la-Mar)  
 1788 Savanna-La-Mar Gazette (Savanna-la-Mar)  
 1790 Daily Advertiser (Kingston)  
 1791 Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser (Falmouth)  
 1792 The Times (Kingston)  
 1795 The Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser (Kingston)  
 1801 (?) The Kingston Mercantile Advertiser (Kingston)  
 1805-1820 The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser (Kingston)  
 1805-1820 The Jamaica Courant (Kingston)  
 1818 The Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser (Falmouth)

(b) ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF PUBLICATION

I. **Falmouth**

The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser, 1791  
 The Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser, 1818

II. **Kingston**

Weekly Jamaica Courant, 1722-1755  
 The Jamaica Gazette, 1745  
 The Kingston Journal, 1756  
 The Kingston Journal and Jamaica Universal Museum, 1776  
 The Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser, 1779-1780  
 Royal Gazette, 1780-1820  
 The Kingston Morning Post, 1787  
 The Daily Advertiser, 1790  
 The Times, 1792  
 The Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser, 1795  
 The Kingston Mercantile Advertiser, 1801

The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser, 1805-1820

The Jamaica Courant, 1805-1820

### III. Montego Bay

The Cornwall Chronicle or County Gazette, 1773

### IV. St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish-Town)

The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1755-1820

The St. Jago Intelligencer, 1756

### V. Savanna-la-Mar

The Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-la-Mar Weekly Advertiser, 1782

The Savanna-la-Mar Gazette, 1788

## (c) ALPHABETICAL BY TOWNS

### I. FALMOUTH (Trelawny)

#### **The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser, 1791.**

Published weekly at Falmouth. The proprietor, printer and editor was Mr. James K. Kelly. The following is copied from the Postscript to the "Royal Gazette" of Apr. 23, 1791:—"On the 8th of March was published, and will be continued every Tuesday, the 'Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser.' It is signed David M'Hardie. In the Postscript to the "Royal Gazette" May 22, 1813, appears the following:—"Died In Falmouth, on the 20th inst. James K. Kelly, editor of the Jamaica Mercury, Coroner, and a Magistrate of the Parish of Trelawny." In the "Jamaica Courant" of May 24, 1813, under **Died** appears—"At Falmouth (Trelawny) on Thursday last, James K. Kelly, Esq., Proprietor and Editor of the Jamaica Mercury."

There is no copy in the Library of the Institute.

#### **Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser.**

The earliest reference found to this paper occurs in the Postscript to the "Royal Gazette" for Mar. 20, 1819,

where there is a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Cornwall Gazette." And in the Supplement to the "Royal Gazette" of Dec. 18, 1819, at the meeting of the House of Assembly, the "Cornwall Gazette" is mentioned along with the three county papers (Royal Gazette, St. Jago Gazette and Cornwall Chronicle), in which "advertisements for runaways confined in the several work-houses should be inserted." "The Cornwall Gazette and Northside General Advertiser" of 1823 (the earliest in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica) is "Vol. 1 New Series." It was then published weekly with Supplement by A. Holmes, at Falmouth. Edward Hoole, the surviving partner of Dobie and Hoole, was the proprietor. He may have been identical with Edward Hoole, "Clerk of the Peace for Trelawny."

## II. KINGSTON

### **Weekly Jamaica Courant, 1722-1755.**

There is no copy in the Institute of Jamaica.

### **The Jamaica Gazette, 1745 (?)**

Published weekly: four pages, folio. In 1775 it was printed by Joseph Weatherby in Harbour Street. The number, Mar. 25, 1775, is marked both No. 715 and No. 406. Taking the highest number we should get the year 1761 as that of the first issue; but Thomas says that it made its appearance as early as 1745. In 1788 it was printed, with Supplement, by Thomas Strupar and Joseph Preston, Kingston.

The Royal Colonial Institute has 1788, July 2-Nov. 29.

The Institute of Jamaica has Mar. 25, 1775; suppl. July 1 (one page only).

### **The Kingston Journal, 1756.**

In 1756 it was printed by Woolhead; in 1760 and 1761 by Woolhead, Gadd and Bennett; in 1788 by Bennett and Dickson, in Harbour Street.

The American Antiquarian Society has Nov. 29, 1760; Oct. 24, 1761. The Royal Colonial Institute has Apr.



5-9, 1788. The British Museum has Aug. 26, 1789.  
Harvard has Aug. 19, 1789.

**The Kingston Journal and Jamaica Universal Museum.**

Printed by Joseph Thompson & Co. in Harbour Street,  
Kingston; folio.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has Oct. 26,  
1776.

**The Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser.**  
Known from 1780 as *The Royal Gazette*. 1779-1820.

Published weekly. First issued May 1, 1779, with  
Supplement, 8 pp. Printed by David Douglass and  
William Aikman.

On Apr. 1, 1780, the "Jamaica Mercury" is supposed  
to have changed its name to the "Royal Gazette." In  
the "Royal Gazette" Supplement, Sept. 14-Sept. 21,  
1805, an article appeared as copied from the "Jamaica  
Mercury" of Sept. 18. This probably refers to the  
"Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser" which  
was probably then in existence.

"The Royal Gazette with Supplement" was published  
by David Douglass and William Aikman, "Printers to  
the King's Most Excellent Majesty for Jamaica and its  
Dependencies" till 1784. In 1782 three Postscripts  
were published, and from 1791 the 'Postscript' became  
part of the 'Gazette.' In 1787 and 1791 "The Royal  
Gazette" was published by Alexander Aikman, Printer  
to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. In 1803 it was  
published by Alexander Aikman & Son, Printers to the  
King's Most Excellent Majesty. In 1809 it was pub-  
lished by Alexander Aikman, Junior, Printer to the  
King's Most Excellent Majesty. In 1834 it was printed  
and published by Alex. W. Aikman; in 1837 by W. Car-  
ver. In 1838 it was called "The Royal Gazette and  
Jamaica Times." In 1842 it was a larger sheet and  
was called "The Royal Gazette and Jamaica Standard."

The British Museum has Mar. 25, 1779; Apr. 1, 1780;  
(Royal Gazette) 1780, Nos. 50-88; 1781; 1811, Nos.

24-52; 1812, Nos. 27-52; 1813-1818; 1819, Nos. 1-17.  
The Massachusetts Historical Society has June 30, 1781.  
The American Antiquarian Society has May 26, 1787.  
The Wisconsin Historical Society has May to July, 1779, and 1782.

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1779. July 24, Sept. 25, Supplement.

1780. Jan. 22.

Supplement: Jan. 29.

With Supplement, Feb. 26.

Supplement Royal Gazette, Sept. 16, Oct. 7.

With Supplement, Oct. 14-Nov. 4.

With Supplement, Nov. 11, Dec. 2.

Supplement, Dec. 9; Supplement, Dec. 23.

With Supplement, Dec. 30.

1781. Jan. 13.

Feb. 3, 10 with Supplement, 24, 28.

Mar. 3 with Supplement, 10, 17 with Supplement, 31 Supplement.

June 2, 9, 30 Supplement.

Aug. 4-25.

Oct. 13, 20.

Nov. 10, 17.

Dec. 15.

1782. Jan. 12, 26.

Feb. 9 with Supplement, 16, 23.

Mar. 2, 9, 16, 23 with Supplement.

Apr. 13 with Supplement, 20.

May 4, 18.

June 1, 8, 15.

1791. Jan. 29.

July 2-Aug. 27.

Sept. 17, 24.

Oct. 8-Nov. 26, mostly with Supplements and Postscripts.

1798. Jan. 13.

Feb. 24-Apr. 7, Apr. 21-Dec. 29, with Supplement and Postscripts.

1799. Jan. 5-June 22, with Supplement and Postscripts.

The Institute of Jamaica has:

(Jamaica Mercury and Kingston Weekly Advertiser)

1779. May 1-Dec. 18.

Extraordinary: Oct. 30.

Supplement: Dec. 25.

1780. Jan. 1-Mar. 25.

(Royal Gazette)

Apr. 1-Dec. 30.

1781. Jan. 6-Dec. 29.

Extraordinary: Feb. 24.

Postscript: June 9.

Missing: Supplement Feb. 28, Gazette Dec. 29.

1782. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.

Postscript: Jan. 26, July 13, 27.

Extraordinary: July 13.

Supplement: Nov. 2.

Missing: May 18, Dec. 28.

1791. (Published with Postscript)

Jan. 15, 22, 29.

Feb. 19, 26.

Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Apr. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

May 14, 21, 28.

June 4, 11, 18.

Additional Postscript: June 11.

Missing: Gazette and Supplement, Jan. 15.

Supplement: Apr. 30.

1792. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.

Additional Postscript: Apr. 28, June 2, Oct. 20.

Extraordinary: Mar. 29.

Missing: Postscript, Jan. 7, 14.

Gazette, Mar. 3, Oct. 6.

1793. Jan. 5 to Dec. 21.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 19, Mar. 23.  
Extraordinary: Feb. 20, Apr. 23, June 26,  
Aug. 21, Oct. 3, Nov. 6.  
Missing: Postscript, Apr. 20, Aug. 17,  
Sept. 28, Nov. 2.
1794. Dec. 27.
1795. Jan. 3 to Dec. 19.  
Extraordinary: Apr. 29, June 19, 25, July 28,  
Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 29, Dec. 15.  
Missing: Postscript, Jan. 3 to Feb. 14,  
Dec. 12.
1798. Dec. 29 (half leaf only.)
1799. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Additional Postscript: Mar. 9, Sept. 7,  
Nov. 23, Dec. 7, 14.
1800. Jan. 4 to Dec. 20.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, June 28, Oct. 18; Gazette and  
Postscript, Jan. 11; Postscript, Jan. 4.
1803. Apr. 30 to Dec. 31.  
Additional Postscript: May 14, June 4, 18,  
July 9, 16, 23, Aug. 20, Sept. 17, Oct. 1,  
29, Nov. 26.  
Extraordinary: July 14, 20, Dec. 17.
1804. Jan. 7 to Dec. 29.  
Extra Postscript: Aug. 11.
1805. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Additional Postscript: July 13, 20.  
Extra Postscript: Sept. 21, Oct. 26, Nov. 16.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, Mar. 2, June 1.
1806. Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.  
June 7, 14, 21.

Extra Postscript: Jan. 11, 18, Feb. 1, Mar. 8, 15, Apr. 19.

1808. Dec. 31.

1809. Jan. 7 to Oct. 14.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 28, Mar. 25, Apr. 8, 29, June 17, July 1, 22.

Missing: Supplement and Postscript, Oct. 14.

1810. Dec. 29.

1811. Jan. 5, to Dec. 28.

Additional Postscript: Feb. 2, 9, Apr. 20, Dec. 7.

1812. Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.

Additional Postscript: May 16, 23, 30, June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 4, 11, Aug. 8, 29, Oct. 3.

Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Postscript, Jan. 11, May 9, Oct. 10; Gazette and Supplement, Aug. 22; Postscript, Oct. 17.

1813. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 23, 30, Feb. 27, Mar. 6, Apr. 3, 24, May 1, 22, 29, June 5, 12, July 3, 17, 24, Sept. 4, 18, 25, Dec. 11.

Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Postscript, Feb. 6, Oct. 9, Dec. 4.

1814. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 1, 15, Feb. 5, 19, 26, Mar. 5, 12, 19, May 7, 21, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 16, Aug. 20, Sept. 17, Nov. 12.

Extra Postscript: June 4.

Missing: Postscript, Dec. 24.

1815. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.

Additional Postscript: Feb. 18, May 6, 20, 27, June 3, 10, 17, July 1, 8, 15, 29, Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, Oct. 14, 28, Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 2, 16, 30.

Extra Postscript: June 17, Sept. 23, 30.

**1816.** Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 13, 20, 27, Feb. 10, Mar. 9, 23, Apr. 13, 20, 27, May 11, 18, 25, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, July 20, 27, Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, Sept. 7, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Extract Postscript: Jan. 13, 20, Mar. 23, Apr. 20, July 27, Oct. 12, Nov. 2, 9.

Addenda: July 13, 20, 27, Aug. 3, 10, 17.

**1817.** Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, 15, Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Apr. 12, 19, May 17, 24, June 7, 22, July 12, 26, Aug. 2, 9, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 18, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 20, 27.

Extra Postscript: Jan. 4, Mar. 8, May 17, June 21, 28, Nov. 8.

**1818.** Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, Mar. 7, 21, 28, Apr. 4, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16, 30, June 13, 20, 27, July 4, 18, 25, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 12, 19, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 25, 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Extra Postscript: Mar. 7, May 2, 9, 16, 30, June 6, 13, 27, July 4, 18, Aug. 15, Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 5, 19.

**1819.** Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, Apr. 1, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, June 12, 19, 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, Oct. 2, 16, Nov. 6, 13, 20, Dec. 4, 11, 18.

Extra Postscript: Jan. 2, 23, Mar. 6, 20, 27, Apr. 10.

1820. Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.

Additional Postscript: Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29,  
Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 18, 25, Apr. 15, May 20,  
June 3, July 15, 22, Aug. 12, 19, Sept.  
16, 23, Oct. 14, Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 9.  
Extra Postscript: Jan. 22, Mar. 18, Apr. 1,  
8, Dec. 18.

### **The Kingston Morning Post.**

Was published in Kingston in 1787. John Lewis and George Eberall were the printers. No copies are known to exist.

### **The Daily Advertiser, 1790.**

The British Museum has Jan. 1-Dec. 29, 1790.

The Library of Congress has Jan. 22, Feb. 19, 23, 25,  
Mar. 3, 4, 9, 15, June 10, July 22, 29, Aug. 2, 24, 1802.

Harvard has Apr. 12, 1804, published by John T. W. Bennett, vol. 15, no. 88.

### **The Times, 1792.**

In the "Royal Gazette," April 7, 1792, appears the following: "Lunan and Smart have entered upon the arduous undertaking of establishing a free and independent press under the appellation of 'The Times' . . . . It is proposed to publish thrice each week and to commence on the 1st Tuesday in May: Subscription being 40s per annum for Kingston, Spanish Town and Port Royal, and £3.0.0 for the distant parts of the island." This notice appears again in the "Gazette" for April 14, but no further mention of its having been published has been found.

### **The Diary and Kingston Daily Advertiser, 1795.**

Printed and published at the corner of Water Lane and King Street, Kingston, by Stevenson, Dickson and Aikman. In 1806 J. J. Itter was the editor. He died in 1818. The Institute of Jamaica has:

1796. June 4 to Dec. 23.

Missing: July 30, Dec. 5.

1802. Jan. 1 to June 30.

The Library of Congress has 1800, Dec. 20; 1801, Nov. 13; 1802, Feb. 22, Mar. 4, 5, 13, June 14, July 24, Aug. 16, 18, 23.

Harvard has Feb. 20, 1796.

### **The Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.**

The Library of Congress has 1801, July 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, Aug. 4, 15, 18, 25, 27, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 26; 1802, Feb. 25, Mar. 4, 9, 16, Apr. 1, 25, May 8, 13, 27, June 8, July 2, 3, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 17, 24, 26.

### **The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser, 1805-1820.**

Published daily at Kingston. The issue for 1814 is Vol. X. From an advertisement appearing in the "Royal Gazette" for Mar. 16, 1805, it appears to have been first published Mar. 25, 1805, and called "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser," the editors being Lunan and Doddington, and the prices 50s in Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish Town, and £3.5.0 in the country parishes. The earliest copy, in the American Antiquarian Society, is for Feb. 2, 1814, and is called "The Kingston Chronicle," its editor being Andrew Lunan. The paper was largely made up of extracts from English papers. In December, 1806, the editor, Andrew Lunan, was, among other editors, brought before the House of Assembly as having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Honourable House, by printing and publishing certain resolutions highly reflecting upon the House. In 1827 it was called "Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Journal." In 1833 it went back to its original name, "Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser."

The American Antiquarian Society has 1814, Feb. 2; 1815, Mar. 4; 1819, July 30, 31, Aug. 3, 5, 6.

The Institute of Jamaica has:

1818. Feb. 11 to Dec. 23.

Supplement: Feb. 16, June 6, 24, July 18, 25, Aug. 17, Nov. 11, 28.

Missing: Oct. 7.



1819. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

Supplement: Jan. 4, 8, 9, 15, 25, Feb. 1, 8,  
Mar. 30, Apr. 5, 20, 22, May 29, June 21,  
July 22, Aug. 16, 27, Oct. 1, 13, 22, Nov.  
9, 20, Dec. 16, 20.

Missing: Apr. 26, July 19.

### **Jamaica Courant, 1805-1820.**

Published daily: 4 pp. A notice appeared in the "Supplement to the Royal Gazette," January 26, 1805, of a newspaper to be published under the title of the "Jamaica Courant," 50s. and £3.5.0 subscription per annum to subscribers in Kingston and the country parishes respectively: Signed, Frances M. Strupar, John R. Jackson, George W. Strupar. It was published in 1805, as an article appeared in the "Royal Gazette" (Postscript) for December 28, 1805, copied from the "Jamaica Courant." In December 6, 1806, the editor and printer, George W. Strupar, in common with other editors, was brought before the House of Assembly as having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Honourable House by printing and publishing certain resolutions highly reflecting upon the House. It is poorly printed. In the issue for June 1, 1813, pages 2 and 3 were printed upside down.

The Institute of Jamaica has:

1813. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

Supplement: Apr. 17, June 14, 15, 23, July  
22, 27, Aug. 13, Sept. 2, 3, 27, Nov. 4,  
8, Dec. 25.

Postscript: Mar. 31.

Missing: Aug. 9, Oct. 5, 9, 12 (first two  
pages).

### **III. MONTEGO BAY**

#### **The Cornwall Chronicle and County Gazette, 1773.**

Thomas tells us that this paper was first published on May 29, 1773, by Sherlock & Co. In 1776 it was called "The Cornwall Chronicle and General Advertiser,"

and in 1781 "The Cornwall Chronicle, and Jamaica General Advertiser." From 1781 to 1806 it was published by James Fannin. In the "Postscript to the Royal Gazette" of September 28, 1811, there is an article copied from the "Cornwall Chronicle" addressed to Messrs. Sherlock & Guthrie, who were probably the printers at that time. In 1817 and 1820 they were the printers. In 1826 it was published weekly with Supplement and Postscript at Montego Bay; price four pounds per annum, and was printed by Shergold and Duncan.

The American Antiquarian Society has June 9, 1781; July 2-Aug. 20, 1791.

The Institute of Jamaica has 1782, Mar. 2; 1817, Oct. 11, 18, supplement, and post, only, 25 supplement and post; 1820, May 20, June 3, Aug. 12, 19, Oct. 7-Nov. 4, Dec. 2, 16, with supplement for May 6, 27, Aug. 5, 12, Sept. 16, 30, Oct. 7-28, Nov. 25, Dec. 9, 16, and postscripts for May 6, 27, Aug. 5, 12, Sept. 2, 16-Nov. 11, 25, Dec. 9, 16.

Yale has Jan. 8, 1803-July 27, 1805.

Harvard has Jan. 14-Mar. 4, 1797.

The Bristol Public Library has:

1776. Dec. 14, 21.

1777. Feb. 15, 22, Mar. 1, (No. only), 8, 15, 22, 29.

1781. Aug. 18 to Oct. 20, Nov. 3 to 17, Dec. 1 to 29.

1782. Wanting Feb. 9, 16, Mar. and Apr., May 4, 11, 25 (Supplement), June 29, July 13, 27, Aug. 3, Sept. 21, 28, Oct. 5, Nov. 16, Dec. 28 (Supplement).

1783. Wanting Jan. 4, Mar. 29 (Supplement), Apr., May, 3, 10, 17, June 14, 21, 28, Aug. 2, 16, 23, Oct. 25, Nov., Dec. 6, 27.

1784. Apr. 17, 24, June 5 (Supplement), 26, July 10, 17, 24, 31, Aug. 18, 25, Oct. 16, 23, 30.

1785. Wanting Feb. 19 (Supplement), Mar. 12, 19, 26, Apr. 30, May to July 23, Aug. 27, Sept. 3, 10, 17, Oct. 1, 8, 15, Nov. 26 and Dec.

1786. Wanting Jan. 21, Feb. to Apr. 15, Apr. 29 to June 17, July 1, Aug. 26.
1787. Wanting Mar. 3, 10, 17, Apr. 7, 14, July, Aug. and Sept., Supplement of Nov. 24, Dec. 8.
1788. Wanting Feb. 2, Supplement of Feb. 23, Mar. 22, Apr. and May, June 7, 28, July 4, 12.
1789. Wanting Feb. 14, 21 (Supplement), Apr. 11, 18, 25, May 23, June 13, 20, 27, Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 19, 26.
1790. Wanting Mar. 13 to Apr. 10, May 29, June 5, 19 (Supplement), 21, July 17, 24, Sept. and Oct., Nov. 13, 20, 27, Dec.

#### IV. ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA (Spanish Town)

##### **The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette, 1755-1820.**

Published weekly, with Supplement. As volume 36 appeared in 1791 it is probable that the paper was first issued in 1755. In 1791 it was printed and published by David Dickson, "Printer to the Honourable the Council"; in 1801 by Lewis, Lunan & Jones; in 1805 by Lewis & Lunan; and from 1809 till at least 1825 by John Lunan. In 1803 a Postscript was added to the Gazette and Supplement, but evidently it was not issued regularly at first. In 1806 there were only five issues. From 1809 it appears to have been issued regularly.

The Institute of Jamaica has:

1791. Jan. 20 to Dec. 29.

Missing: Gazette and Supplement, Nov. 24.

Gazette Jan. 20, one leaf; Jan. 27 one leaf; May 12, part.

Supplement: Feb. 17 part; Jan. 27, Feb. 10, June 2, Aug. 18, 25, Sept. 1, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

1792. Jan. 5 to Dec. 13.  
Missing: Gazette, Aug. 2, one leaf; Dec. 13, one leaf.  
Supplement: Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26, Mar. 15, Apr. 26, May 3, 24, June 7, 28, July 5, Aug. 16, 23, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6, 13.
1800. Dec. 27.
1801. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.
1802. Dec. 25.
1803. (With Postscript)  
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Postscript Mar. 19, 26, Apr. 2, 9, 30, May 7, July 9, 16, 23, Aug. 6, 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, Nov. 5, 26.
1805. Dec. 28.
1806. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Postscript: Mar. 8, Apr. 26, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, 22.  
Extraordinary: June 21.  
Missing: Supplement, Feb. 15.
1808. Dec. 31.
1809. Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.  
Additional Postscript: May 20, Dec. 30.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement & Postscript, Dec. 23.  
Postscript: Jan. 7, 14, 28, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 4, 18.
1810. Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3, Mar. 24, 31, Apr. 7, 14, 28, May 12, June 2, 9, 30, July 7, Aug. 11, Oct. 6, Nov. 17.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Postscript, Dec. 1.  
Gazette 29, one leaf.  
In bad condition, Postscript; Jan. 27, Feb. 3.

1811. Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.  
Additional Postscript: Feb. 2, 16, Mar. 23,  
Apr. 27, June 22, July 30, Sept. 21, Nov.  
16, 30.  
Missing: Postscript, Aug. 24.
1812. Jan. 4 to Dec. 19.  
Additional Postscript: Mar. 7, May 30,  
June 6, July 18, 25, Aug. 1, 29, Sept. 5,  
19, Oct. 10, Nov. 7, 14, Dec. 12.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, Oct. 10, 17.  
Gazette and Supplement, Oct. 24.  
Postscript: Nov. 7.
1813. Jan. 16 to Dec. 25.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 30, Mar. 6,  
May 8, June 5, 19, July 3, Nov. 20.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, July 10, Sept. 4, Dec. 11, 18.  
Gazette and Supplement, Jan. 16.
1814. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 8, 29, Feb. 5,  
12, 26, Mar. 19, 26, Apr. 9, June 11,  
18, Aug. 20, Sept. 17, Oct. 22, Nov. 5,  
12.
1815. Feb. 25 to Dec. 30.  
Additional Postscript: Apr. 1, June 3, 24,  
July 1, 8, 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 16, 30, Nov.  
18, 25, Dec. 30.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, Dec. 16, 23.  
Gazette, Apr. 22, part, Dec. 30.
1816. Jan. 6 to Dec. 28.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 13, 20, 27, Mar.  
9, 16, Apr. 13, May 25, June 15, 29,  
July 6, 20, 27, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 21, 28,  
Nov. 9, 23.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, Dec. 14, 21.  
Gazette and Postscript, Dec. 7.

1817. Jan. 4 to Dec. 27.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25,  
Mar. 8, June 28, July 26, Sept. 13, Oct.  
18, Nov. 8, 15, 22, Dec. 6, 20, 27.  
Missing: Gazette, Dec. 27; Supplement  
May 3; Postscript, Aug. 30.
1818. Jan. 3 to Dec. 19.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 10, 17, Mar. 7,  
14, 21, May 9, 30, June 6, 13, 20, 27,  
July 4, 11, Aug. 15, 22, 29, Sept. 12, 26,  
Oct. 24, Nov. 7, 14, Dec. 5.  
Missing: Gazette, Supplement and Post-  
script, Apr. 18, Aug. 1.  
Gazette, Feb. 28, May 23 greater part, Aug.  
8, Dec. 19, greater part.  
Supplement: Dec. 19.  
Postscript, Feb. 18, Apr. 11, greater part,  
Dec. 19.
1819. Dec. 25.
1820. Jan. 1 to Dec. 30.  
Additional Postscript: Jan. 1, 8, 15, Mar. 18,  
25, Apr. 8, 15, 22, May 13, 20, 27, June  
3, 10, 17, July 1, 8, 15, 29, Aug. 5, 12,  
Sept. 16, 30, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 9.  
Extra Postscript: Mar. 18.

**St. Jago Intelligencer, 1756.**

Published weekly: four pages, folio. As the issue of May 14, 1757 is No. 54, it evidently first appeared in 1756, and as from the advertisements it appears that subscriptions were to date from June 25, that day of 1756 probably saw the first issue of the paper. In 1757 it was printed by Curtis Brett & Co., "Printers to the Honourable Assembly, Jamaica." The issue of April 16, 1768, vol. 7, no. 605, is printed by Lowry and Sherlock.

The Institute of Jamaica has 1757, May 14.

The American Antiquarian Society has 1768, Apr. 16.

## V. SAVANNA-LA-MAR

**The Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-La-Mar Weekly Advertiser, 1782.**

In the "Supplement to the Royal Gazette," Sept. 7, 1782, appeared the following: "To be published at Savanna-la-Mar, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, 'The Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-la-Mar Weekly Advertiser.'" It is signed David M'Hardie. There is no further mention of this paper in the "Royal Gazette" of 1782, and unfortunately the next earliest copy to 1782 in the Library of the Institute of any paper, is 1791, so there is no certainty of the "Cornwall Mercury and Savanna-la-Mar Weekly Advertiser" having been published.

**The Savanna-La-Mar Gazette, 1788.**

The earliest issue is that of July 15, 1788, vol. 1, no. 29, entitled, "The Savanna-la-Mar-Gazette," and is printed by Monk and Leyburn.

The American Antiquarian Society has 1788, July 15, 29 and Supplement, Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 23, Supplement to Sept. 30.

## 2. SHEET ALMANACS AND BROADSIDES

A copy of the sheet almanac for 1734 (the earliest piece of Jamaica printing known) is in the Institute of Jamaica. References occur to sheet almanacs for several years from about 1780 onwards, and they were probably published each year after they were started. Those located only through references are starred with asterisks.

1734. Jamaica Almanack, for the year of Our Lord 1734:  
Being the Second Year after Leap-Year. Calculated for this Meridian by Nicholas Holst. Jamaica: Printed by John Letts for M. Baldwin [Price three Ryals.]
1755. \*The Speech of His Excellency Charles Knowles, Esq. on Tuesday, the 8th of April, 1755, Kingston.

Printed by William Daniell, printer to the Honourable the Assembly of Jamaica in King Street (a copy is in the John Carter Brown Library).

- \*The Addresses of the Honourable the Council and Assembly to His Excellency. To His Excellency Charles Knowles. . . . . The Humble Address of His Majesty's Council of Jamaica. Kingston. Printed by William Daniell, Printer to the Honourable Assembly of Jamaica.

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

1781. \*The Sheet Almanac for the year 1781. Published by the Royal Gazette, Spanish Town.  
For Public Sale (By Virtue of an Order of the Court of Vice-Admiralty) . . . . part of the cargo of the ship Philippine, . . . . Archibald and James Galbraith, agents. Kingston December 7, 1781.
1782. \*The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.
1795. \*The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.
1799. \*The Sheet-Almanack. Published by Stevenson and Aikman at Kingston.
1804. \*The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.
1812. \*The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.
1813. \*The Jamaica Royal Sheet Calendar. Price 5/-, and pasted on paste board, 6/-8 at His Majesty's Printing Office.
1816. \*The Sheet Almanack. Published by the Royal Gazette at Kingston.
1817. \*The Jamaica Sheet Calendar, 5/-, or on paste board one dollar cash at His Majesty's Printing Office

### 3. BOOK ALMANACS

From 1751, the date of the earliest Jamaica book almanac (the earliest Jamaica printed book), there is apparently a gap till 1776, when an almanac was published at Montego Bay;



but Thomas tells us that C. S. Woodham had a printing press in Kingston in 1756 and published an Almanac and Register annually, but no copy of any issue is known to the writer. The Institute of Jamaica has the following, except those marked with an asterisk:

- 1751. The Merchant's Pocket Companion, or an Almanack, William Daniell, Kingston.
- 1776. [Title missing], James Fannin, Montego Bay.
- 1779. An Almanac and Register. Ann Woolhead. Kingston.
- 1781. Douglass and Aikman's Almanack and Register, Douglass & Aikman, Kingston.\*
- 1782-1785. Douglass and Aikman's Almanack and Register, Douglass & Aikman, Kingston.
- 1786. The Royal Almanack and Register, Alexander Aikman, Kingston.
- 1787. [Title missing,] [Evidently Aikman's.]
- 1788. The Royal Register together with an Almanack, Alexander Aikman, Kingston.
- 1788-1790. The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, Bennett & Dickson, Kingston.
- 1791. The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, David Dickson, St. Jago de la Vega.
- 1791-1792.\* The Royal Almanack and Register, Alexander Aikman, Kingston.
- 1793-1797. The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, David Dickson, St. Jago de la Vega.
- 1798-1803. The New Jamaica Almanack and Register, Stevenson & Aikman, Kingston.
- 1804 [Title missing], Stevenson & Smith, Kingston.
- 1805-1808. The New Jamaica Almanack & Register, Stevenson & Smith, Kingston.
- 1809-1812. The New Jamaica Almanack & Register, Smith & Kinnear, Kingston.
- 1812-1815. The Royal Register and Jamaica Almanac, Alexander Aikman, Jr., Kingston.
- 1816-1820. The Jamaica Almanac, Alexander Aikman, Jr., Kingston.

## 4. MAGAZINES

The undermentioned magazines are, so far as is known, the only magazines published in Jamaica before 1820:

1793. **The Bon E'sprit Magazine; or Abstract of the Times.**

As the issue for March 1794 is Vol. 1, No. IIII, the first number evidently appeared in December 1793. The Magazine was printed by William Smart. The Institute of Jamaica has Vol. 1, No. IIII, March 1794 ("Embellished with a plate"); Vol. II, No. I, November 1794.

1796. **The Columbian Magazine; or Monthly Miscellany.**

Printed by W. Smart, Church Street, Kingston.

The Institute of Jamaica has Vol. I, No. I, June, 1796, to the number for June, 1800. Missing: Nos. for January, July and August, 1799. It is not known whether there were any numbers published after June, 1800.

1798. **The New Jamaica Magazine.**

Printed and published monthly at St. Jago de la Vega by Lunan & Lewis.

As each half year comprised a volume, and the half year July to December, 1798 is Vol. II, the magazine was apparently first issued in January, 1798, the half year, January to June being Vol. I. The Institute of Jamaica has Vol. II, July to December, 1798; Vol. III, January to June, 1799.

1804. **The Jamaica Magazine; or Repertory of Entertainment and Knowledge.**

Vol. I, St. Jago de la Vega, 1804, continued. This title is taken from Sabin's "Dictionary of Books," no. 35598.

1812. **The Jamaica Magazine.**

Containing original Essays, Moral, Philosophical and Literary; together with interesting Sketches, Biographical and Political, from the latest European Publications; and on Subjects of

general utility, comprehending selections from recent tracts, the latest Discoveries and Inventions in Science and the Fine Arts; various Gleanings and Remarks, collected by a Gentleman of general and extensive reading. . . . Printed for the Proprietors at the Kingston Chronicle Office, Harbour Street, Kingston.

The Institute of Jamaica has Vol. I, No. 1, February, 1812, to Vol. IV, No. 6, December, 1813. There is no evidence of any further publication, nor any evidence of cessation.

**1818. The Jamaica Journal.**

Edited by Mr. Rippingham. Printed at the Office of the Jamaica Courant, Harbour Street, Kingston.

The Institute of Jamaica has No. 1, November, 1818, pp. 1-110; and pp. 238-339 of a subsequent number, which from the pagination appears to be No. 2.

**1818. The Jamaica Quarterly Journal and Literary Gazette.**

Conducted by a Society of Gentlemen. Kingston, Jamaica, 1818, 1819.

The Institute has no copy of this magazine.

## 5. BOOKS PRINTED IN JAMAICA

The Institute of Jamaica has copies of all except those marked with an asterisk (\*).

1740. A letter from Don Thomas Geraldino in answer to Don Blas de Lezòs at Carthagen. Faithfully translated by "Britannicus."\*

(A copy is in the Library of John Kerr, Esq., New York.)

1749. Votes of the House of Assembly. Printed by William Daniell.\*

(No copy is known to exist. The votes were probably printed every year afterwards, but the

earliest issue that is known to exist is that for 1764.)

- 1750 (?). A Bill for the better peopling of the Island of Jamaica with white inhabitants: for encouraging the cultivation of lands at present uncultivated. [Kingston (?) 1750 ?]\*

1752. An Essay on the Bilious or Yellow Fever of Jamaica. By John Williams. Kingston: Printed by William Daniell.\*

(Copy in American Antiquarian Society. It was reprinted in "Essays on the Bilious Fever," 1752.)

- An Epistle to the Honourable Charles Price, Esq. [By John Williams.]\*

(No copy is known to exist. It was reprinted in "Essays on the Bilious Fever," 1752.)

- A Prose Epistle to a Poetic Epistle Writer. By Parker Bennett, M. D.\*

(No copy is known to exist. It was reprinted in "Essays on the Bilious Fever," 1752.)

- A Letter to Dr. Bennet. [By John Williams.]\*

(No copy is known to exist. It was reprinted in "Essays on the Bilious Fever," 1752.)

- An Enquiry into the late Essay on the Bilious Fever. By Parker Bennet, M. D.\*

(No copy is known to exist. It was reprinted in "Essays on the Bilious Fever," 1752.)

- Essays on the Bilious Fever: Containing the different opinions of those eminent Physicians John Williams and Parker Bennet, of Jamaica: which was the cause of a Duel, and terminated in the Death of Both. Jamaica, 1752.\*

- An Act to prohibit the importation of Sugars. Jamaica, 1752.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

- An Act to give a recompense to persons vexed by Writs of Replevin. Jamaica, 1752.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

- An Act for making provision for such persons as may

arrive from Sugar Colonies. Jamaica, 1752.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

1755. The Jamaica Association develop'd. Jamaica, printed in the year 1755.\*

The Merchants Factors and Agents residing at Kingston in Jamaica—Complainants—against the Inhabitants of Spanish Town, adjacent Parishes, and against the Planters, Settlers and Chief Body of the people of the Island of Jamaica—Respondents. The Respondents' Case. Privately printed. [Jamaica?] 1755.\*

1756. The Laws of Jamaica. Jamaica, 1756.\*

1757. An Enquiry concerning the Trade, Commerce and Policy of Jamaica, relative to the scarcity of money . . . . to which is added a scheme for establishing a Public Bank. St. Jago de la Vega. 1757.\*

Minutes of a Court Martial at Port Royal on Captain Roddam of H. M. S. "Greenwich," Kingston, 1757.\*

An Act for regulating Surveyors. Jamaica, 1757.\*  
(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

An Act for settling Mutual Debts one against the other. Jamaica, 1757.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

1758. An Act for dividing the Island of Jamaica into three Counties. St. Jago de la Vega. 1758.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard Library.)

1763. Sermon by Rev. Gideon Castelfranc at St. Andrew's, 2 Sep. 1763, the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor for a general thanksgiving on account of the peace. Kingston, 1763.\*

1764. Votes of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, Oct. 11-Dec. 30, 1763. St. Jago de la Vega (Moss & Co.) 1764.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

1766. The Privileges of the Island of Jamaica vindicated; with an impartial narrative of the late dispute between the Governor and the House of Repre-

sentatives, upon the case of Mr. Olyphant, a member of that House. Jamaica. [In or before 1766.]\*

1767. Jamiaca, anno 1767. Journal of the Honourable the Council.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

- 1767 [or 68]. Journal of the Honourable the Council. Jamaica anno 1767.

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

- 1769-71. Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica from 1681 to 1769, inclusive. 2 Vols. St. Jago de la Vega. 1769-71.\*

1773. Persian Love Elegies. To which is added the Nymph of Tauris. Jamaica. From the Press of Joseph Thompson & Co. in Kingston. MDCCLXXIII.

Proposal for introducing into Jamaica a quantity of gold and silver specie sufficient to carry on the internal commerce of the country without the assistance of any foreign coin. By the Hon. F[rancis] Cooke. St. Jago de la Vega. 1773.\*

1775. The Group [By Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren of Boston.] Jamaica. ? 1775.\*

(Reprinted in Philadelphia, in Boston and in New York in 1775. No copy of the Jamaica edition is known to exist.)

1776. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 31st, and ended December 22d, 1775. (Being the seventh session of the present Assembly.) Saint Jago de la Vega. Jamaica: Printed by Robert Sherlock, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCLXXVI.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1777. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica; in a session begun October 22d and ended December 21st, 1776. (Being the eighth session of the present Assembly.) Saint Jago de la Vega: Jamaica. Printed by Robert Sherlock, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCLXXVII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica; in a session begun October 21st and ended December 22d, 1777. (Being the ninth session of the present Assembly.) Saint Jago de la Vega. Jamaica: Printed by Robert Sherlock, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly.

MDCCLXXVII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1778. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun the eleventh and ended the sixteenth of June, 1778. (Being the tenth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Jamaica: Printed by Robert Sherlock, Printer to the Honourable the House of Assembly. MDCCLXXVIII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1779. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun the twentieth of October and ended the twenty-third of December. (Being the eleventh session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Jamaica: Printed by Robert Sherlock, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCLXXIX.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun the twenty-ninth day of June and ended the third day of July, 1779. (Being the twelfth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. 1779.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1780. Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies, with a new and successful manner of treating it. By Benjamin Moseley, Surgeon at Kingston in Jamaica. Kingston. Printed by David Douglass and William Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCLXXX.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun August 17th and ended December 23d, 1779. (Being the thirteenth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly.

MDCCLXXX.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1781. A Brief History of the late Expedition against Fort San Juan, so far as it relates to the Diseases of the Troops: together with some observations on climate, Infection and Contagion, and several of the Endemial Complaints of the West Indies. By Thomas Dancer, M. D., Physician to the Troops on that service. Kingston. Printed by D. Douglass & W. Aikman (and sold by them at the Royal Gazette Printing Office, and at Wm. Aikman's Shop in Kingston; by Alexander Aikman, at the Printing Office in Spanish Town; and by James Fannin, Printer in Montego Bay). MDCCLXXXI.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun the 7th of Nov. 1780 and ended the 12th of Jan. 1781. (Being the fifteenth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable Assembly.

MDCCLXXXI.

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica; in a session begun the 13th day of January 1781 and ended the same day. (Being the sixteenth and last session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly.

MDCCLXXXI.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun the third of July, 1781 and ended the twenty-first. (Being the First



Session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly. MDCCLXXXI.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun October 16th and ended November 23d, 1781. (Being the second session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly. MDCCLXXXI.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1782. The Elements of Free Masonry Delineated. Kingston, Jamaica, Printed by Brother William Moore at the Office of Messrs. Douglas and Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXXII.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun November 27th and ended December 22d, 1781. (Being the third session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly. MDCCLXXXII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica in a session begun February 26 and ended June 12, 1782. (Being the fourth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Hon. Assembly. MDCCLXXXII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 29 and ended December 7, 1782. (Being the fifth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honorable Assembly. MDCCLXXXII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1783. Thoughts on the State of the Militia of Jamaica, Nov. 1783. [By Alexander Dirom.] Jamaica. Print-

ed by Douglass & Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXXIII.

Votes of the Honorable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun Dec. 10, 1782, ended March 1, 1783. (Being the sixth session of the present Assembly.) [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honorable Assembly. MDCCLXXXIII.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

1784. A short Dissertation of the Jamaica Bath Waters. To which is prefixed an Introduction concerning Mineral Waters in general; showing the methods of examining them, and ascertaining their contents. By Thomas Dancer, M. D., Physician to the Bath. Kingston (Jamaica). Printed by D. Douglas & Alexander Aikman, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXXIV.

1785. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica in a session begun October 19th and ended December 23d, 1784: Being the ninth session of the present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable Assembly. MDCCLXXXV.

1786. Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica from 1770 to 1783. Kingston, 1786.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

An Abridgement of the Laws of Jamaica: comprehending the subject matter of each Act and Clause properly digested. To which is prefixed, by way of Index, a table of the general Titles and marginal notes. Kingston, Jamaica printed for James Jones, Esq. by Lewis & Eberall, 1786.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

1787. Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica from the year 1681 to the year 1769 inclusive. In two volumes [bound in one.] Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXXVII.

1788. The Election, A Poem: with corrections and additions by the author. Written immediately after the General Election of 1787, and first published in numbers in the Kingston Journal, now republished at the request of several gentlemen. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed by Bennett & Dickson. MDCCLXXXVIII.

Reason and Faith, or, Philosophical Absurdities, and the necessity of Revelation, intended to promote Faith among infidels, and the unbounded exercise of Humanity among all religious men. By one of the sons of Abraham to his Brethren. Jamaica. Printed by Strupar and Preston, at the cost and for the use of the Subscribers. MDCCLXXXVIII.

Observations occasioned by the Attempts made in England to effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade; shewing the manner in which negroes are treated in the British Colonies, in the West-Indies; and also, some Particular Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Treasurer of the Society for effecting such Abolition, from the Rev. Mr. Robert Boucher Nicholls, Dean of Middleham. Kingston, Jamaica. MDCCLXXXVIII.\*

Two Reports from the Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into, and report to the House, the Allegations and Charges contained in the several Petitions which have been presented to the British House of Commons on the subject of the Slave-Trade, and the Treatment of the Negroes, etc., etc., etc. Published by order of the House. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly. MDCCLXXXVIII.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun Oct. 23 and ended Dec. 22, 1787. Being the first session of the present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Hon-

ourable the Council and Assembly. MDCCLXXXVIII.  
 Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of  
 Jamaica, in a session begun Dec. 24, 1787, ended  
 Jan. 10, 1788. Being the second session of the  
 present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega.  
 Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the  
 Honourable the Council and Assembly.  
 MDCCLXXXVIII.

Observations occasioned by the attempts made in  
 England to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade.  
 By G. Francklyn. [Kingston ?] 1788.\*

Answer to observations occasioned by the attempts  
 made in England to effect the abolition of the Slave  
 Trade; addressed to the Author of that pamphlet,  
 By a Sugar Planter, of the Island of Jamaica.  
 Kingston, Jamaica printed by Thomas Strupar, and  
 Joseph Preston, 1788.\*

1789. An Act to repeal an Act, entitled "An Act to prevent  
 the enticing or enveighling of Slaves (14 Oct.  
 1788)." St. Jago de la Vega. 1789.\*

Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica  
 from 1784 to 1788 inclusive (with Supplement,  
 1789-90.) Kingston, Jamaica, 1789. Printed  
 by Alexander Aikman.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Jamaica,  
 1783-1788. Saint Jago de la Vega. David Doug-  
 las, 1789.\*

(A copy is in the Historical Society of Pennsylv-  
 vania.)

A Speech delivered at a Free Conference between the  
 Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica,  
 held the 19th November 1789, on the subject of  
 Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of  
 Commons concerning the Slave Trade. By Bryan  
 Edwards, Esq., Member of the Assembly of the  
 said Island. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by  
 Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most  
 Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXXIX.

(Reprinted in London by J. Debrett in 1790.)

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to repeal several Acts and Clauses of Acts respecting Slaves, etc." (6 Nov. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega. 1789.\*

An Act to oblige the several inhabitants of this island to provide themselves with a sufficient number of white men, white women or white children, etc. (9th Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega. 1789.\*

An Act for repealing certain clauses of an Act, for repealing an act entitled "An Act for the better discovering and collecting the arrears of His Majesty's Quit-Rents, etc." (18 Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega. 1789.\*

An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of smuggling, etc." (19 Dec. 1788). St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.\*

An Act for laying a duty on all Wines, and upon Brandy, Gin, and other foreign spirits, retailed within this Island, and on Rum sold for consumption, etc. (20th Dec. 1788). St. Jago de la Vega 1789.\*

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun September 30th and ended December 20th, 1788. Being the third session of the present Assembly. [SEAL] Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed for David Douglass, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly. MDCCLXXXIX.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

An Act for raising a tax by the Poll, etc. (20th Dec. 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.\*

1790. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 20th, and ended December 19th, 1789. Being the fourth session of the late assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Council and Assembly. MDCCXC.

1791. The Jamaica Distillers Directory: A Treatise on Fermentation, Distillation and Rectification . . . .  
By John Baillie. [By Subscription 20s.] Spanish Town, 1791.\*

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 26th, 1790, and ended March 5th, 1791. Being the second session of the present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCI.  
Preface and historical documents intended to be prefixed to the new edition of the Jamaica laws. St. Jago de la Vega, 1791.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.  
It is reprinted with slight variations, in the 1792 edition of the Laws.)

1792. Poems, written chiefly in the West Indies. [By Bryan Edwards.] Kingston, Jamaica. Printed for the Author by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXCII.  
Proceedings on the Sugar and Slave Trade. St. Jago de la Vega. MDCCXCII.

(A copy is in the Boston Athenaeum.)

Hortus Eastensis, or a Catalogue of Exotic Plants in the Garden of Hinton East, Esq., in the Mountains of Liguanea at the time of his decease. By Arthur Broughton. Kingston. 1792.\*

Catalogue of Plants, exotic and indigenous, in the Botanical Garden, Jamaica, 1792. By Thomas Dancer. St. Jago de la Vega.\*

(A copy in the Boston Athenaeum.)

Proceedings at the Hon. House of Assembly of Jamaica, on the Sugar & Slave Trade in a Session which began the 23d of October, 1792. St. Jago de la Vega, printed by Alexander Aikman, 1792.\*

(A copy is in the John Carter Brown Library.)

System of Exercise and Manoeuvres for the Kingston Regiment of Foot Militia. Kingston, 1792.\*

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of

Jamaica, in a session begun the 25th of October, and ended the 22d November, 1791. A session begun the 23d November 1791, and ended the 10th of March, 1792; and a session begun the 13th and ended the 15th of March 1792. Being the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCXCII.

The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the Thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and the Thirty-third year of the Reign of King George the Third. To which is prefixed, a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original Records; and published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX, and 32 Geo. III, Cap. XXIX. 2 Vols. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCXCII.

The first volume contains the following:

- I. A Proclamacon for the encouragement of Planters in His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies.
- II. Mr. Francis Hanson's Account of the Island and Government of Jamaica: written in the year MDCLXXXII, and prefixed to the first printed Collection of the Laws.
- III. Mr. William Wood's Preface to the octavo edition published in London, Anno MDCXVI.
- IV. A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation in MDCLV, in reply to the misrepresentations of some late Historians. Also some account of the State of Jamaica, its Inhabitants, and Productions on its surrender. By Bryan Edwards, Esq.
- V. An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica; Drawn up in MDCLXIV, for the Information of His Majesty's Ministers, by His Excellency William Henry Lyttelton (created Lord Westcote

of the Kingdom of Ireland, in 1776) Esquire,  
Governor and Commander in Chief of that  
Island.]

An Act to oblige the several Inhabitants of this island  
to provide themselves with a sufficient number of  
white men. St. Jago de la Vega. 1792.\*

(A copy is in the Harvard College Library.)

An Act for raising a tax by the Poll (20th December  
1788.) St. Jago de la Vega. 1792.\*

1793. Mr. Francis Hanson's Account of the Island and  
Government of Jamaica: written in the year 1682,  
and prefixed to the first printed collection of the  
Laws. Contains also:

- I. A Proclamacon for the encouraging of Planters in  
His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, in the West  
Indies.
- II. Mr. William Wood's preface to the octavo edition  
published in London, Anno, 1776.
- III. A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the  
English Government towards the Spanish Nation  
in MDCLV, in reply to the misrepresentations of  
some late historians: also some account of the  
state of Jamaica, its inhabitants and productions  
on its surrender; By Bryan Edwards, Esq.
- IV. An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica;  
drawn up in 1764 for the information of His  
Majesty's Ministers, by His Excellency William  
Henry Lyttleton, Esq., Governor and Com-  
mander-in-Chief of that Island.
- V. An Abridgement of the Laws of Jamaica: being an  
alphabetical digest of all of the Public Acts of  
Assembly now in force from the thirty-second  
year of King Charles II to the thirty-second of  
his present Majesty King George III, inclusive.  
As published in 2 Vols.

St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica. Printed by Alex-  
ander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excel-  
lent Majesty. MDCCXCIII.

Copy of the Representation and Petition of the  
Assembly of Jamaica, to His Royal Highness the  
Prince Regent. St. Jago de la Vega, 1793.\*



Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 23, and ended December 21, 1792. Being the seventh session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCIII.

An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica; being an alphabetical digest of all the public Acts of Assembly now in force, from the thirty-second year of King Charles II to the thirty-second year of his present Majesty King George III inclusive, as published in two volumes, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX and 32 Geo. III, Cap. XXIX. St. Jago de la Vega Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXCIII.

Treatise on the Nature and Cure of the Yaws. By J. F. Nembhard. Kingston. 1793.\*

Instructions for the commanders of such merchant ships and vessels who shall have Letters of Marque and Reprisals. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXCIII.

1794. Hortus Americanus: containing an Account of the Trees, Shrubs and other Vegetable Productions, of South America and the West-India Islands, and particularly of the Island of Jamaica; interspersed with many curious and useful observations, respecting their uses in Medicine, Diet and Mechanics. By the late Dr. Henry Barham. To which are added, A Linnaean Index, etc. etc., etc. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed and published by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Honourable House of Assembly. MDCCXCIV.

Hortus Eastensis, or a Catalogue of Exotic Plants, cultivated in the Botanic Gardens in the Mountains of Liguanea. By Arthur Broughton. St. Jago de la Vega. 1794.\*

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 22, and ended December 14, 1793. Being the eighth session of the present Assembly. Saint Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCIV.

1795. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun November 4, 1794, and ended February 28, 1795. Being the ninth session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCV.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. II. From March the 1st, 1709-10 in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, to February the 19th, 1730-31 in the fourth year of the reign of King George the Second. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. By Alexander Aikman, Jamaica. MDCCXCV.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega. A. Aikman. 1795.\*

(A copy is in the New York Public Library.)

1796. Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly relative to the Maroons; including the Correspondence between the Right Honourable Earl Balcarres and the Honourable Major-General Walpole, during the Maroon Rebellion: With the Report of the Joint Special Secret Committee to whom those papers were referred. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCVI.
1797. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Vol. III. From May the 4th 1731, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the second, to July 13th, 1745, in the nineteenth year of the Reign of King George the Second. Printed by Order of the House of Assembly, by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCXCVII.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Vol. IV.

From March the 18th, 1745-46, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King George the Second, to December the 22d, 1756, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King George the Second. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. By Alexander Aikman, Jamaica. MDCCXCVII

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica in a Session begun October 28, and ended December 21st 1796. Being the first session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCVII.

Between 1797 and 1803. Observations and Advices [on the manufacture of Sugar and Rum.] By Bryan Higgins, M. D. St. Jago de la Vega.\*

1798. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun June 12 and ended June 23, 1798. Being the fourth session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCVIII.

Votes of the Honourable the House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun July 25, and ended August 4 1797. Being the second session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCVIII.

1799. Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun February 19, and ended March 14, 1799. Being the sixth session of the present assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCXCIX.

Evidence and Examinations taken before the Secret Committee of Safety; laid before the House on Friday the 14th and 21st of December, 1798. Printed by order of the House by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. [n. d. 1799?]

[Lacking title page] Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Colony as to Trade Navigation and Culture. 1799.

1800. Interesting Tracts relating to the Island of Jamaica, consisting of curious State-Papers, Councils of War, Letters, Petitions, Narratives, etc., etc. which throw great light on the history of that island, from its conquest down to the year 1702. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Lewis, Lunan & Jones. MDCCC.

A Form of Prayer to be used in the Island of Jamaica, for a perpetual fast established by Law, on the Seventh day of June, in commemoration of the dreadful earthquake in the year 1692. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCC.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Vol. VI. From November 18th, 1766, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King George the Third, to December 21st, 1776, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of King George the Third. Printed by order of the House of Assembly, By Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCC.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 29, 1799, and ended February 16, 1800. Being the Seventh session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCC.

Report from the Committee [on] the state of the colony, as to Trade, Navigation, and Culture. St. Jago de la Vega, 1800.

(A copy is in the Boston Athenaeum.)

1801. The Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic: Designed chiefly for the use of Families and Plantations. By Thomas Dancer, M. D., Late Physician to the Bath, and Island Botanist. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCI.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun November 4th, 1800, and ended March 15th, 1801. Being the eighth session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCI.

1802. An Essay on the more Common West India Diseases, and the Remedies which that country itself produces: To which are added some hints on the management, etc. of Negroes. By James Grainger, M. D. The second edition. With Practical Notes and a Linnaean Index. By William Wright, M. D., F. R. S., Physician to His Majesty's Forces. Edinburgh, printed: Jamaica, reprinted by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

The Sugar-Cane: A Poem in four books. With Notes. By James Grainger, M. D., etc. London, printed: Jamaica, reprinted by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1802.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 20, and ended December 12, 1801. Being the ninth session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed for Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCII.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun June 15, and ended June 23, 1802. Being the tenth session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed for Alexander Aikman, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCII.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. VII. From October the 21st 1777, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, to December the 23d, 1783, in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of King George the Third, Printed by order of the House of Assembly by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCCII.

The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the Thirty-second year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and the Thirty-third year of the Reign of King George the Third. To which is prefixed a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time: Carefully revised and corrected from the original Records, and published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX, and 32 Geo. III, Cap. XXIX. 2 Vols. Second edition. St. Jago de la Vega. Jamaica: Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCLII.

First volume contains:

- I. A Proclamacon For the Encouraging of Planters in His Majesty's Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies.
- II. Mr. Francis Hanson's account of the Island and Government of Jamaica: written in the year MDCLXXXII, and prefixed to the First Printed Collection of the Laws.
- III. Mr. William Wood's Preface to the octavo Edition Published in London Anno, MDCCXVI.
- IV. A Vindication of the Conduct and Proceedings of the English Government towards the Spanish Nation in MDCLV in reply to the misrepresentations of some late Historians: Also some account of the State of Jamaica, its Inhabitants and Productions on its surrender. By Bryan Edwards, Esquire.
- V. An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica, drawn up in MDCLXIV, for the information of His Majesty's Ministers: By His Excellency William Henry Lyttleton (created Lord Westcote of the Kingdom of Ireland in 1776) Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief of that Island.]

An Abridgment of the Laws of Jamaica: Being an Alphabetical Digest of all the Public Acts of Assembly now in Force, from the Thirty-second year of King Charles II to the Thirty-second year of his present Majesty King George III, inclusive: as published in two volumes, under the Direction

of Commissioners appointed by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX and 32 Geo. III, Cap. XXIX. Second Edition. St. Jago de la Vega. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCII.

1804. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Vol. VIII. From October the 19th, 1784, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, to March the 5th, 1791 in the thirty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third. Printed by order of the House of Assembly by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCCIV.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 25, and ended December 22, 1803. Being the First Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman and Son, Printers to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCIV.

- A Fragment of the Fourth Part of Dr. Higgins's observations and advices for the improvement of the manufacture of Sugar and Rum, to which is added the description of a kiln for the drying of coffee, projected by Dr. Higgins. St. Jago de la Vega. 1804.\*

Some Observations respecting the Botanical Garden. By Thomas Dancer, M. D., Island Botanist. Jamaica. Printed at His Majesty's Printing Office. 1804.

Report from a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly appointed to enquire into the Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relative to the Slave Trade. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. [1804]

1805. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. IX. From October the 25th, 1791, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, to August the 4th, 1797, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third. Printed by order of the

House of Assembly. By Alexander Aikman.  
Jamaica. MDCCCV.

The Exposer Exposed, an Answer to Dr. Grant's  
Libellous invective on the conduct and character  
of Dr. Dancer. Kingston. Printed by Strupar,  
Jackson and Strupar. 1805.

Proceedings of the General Court Martial, assembled  
by Order of His Excellency General George Nu-  
gent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-  
Chief of the Island of Jamaica, &c. &c. for the  
Trial of David Murray, Esq. a Commissioner  
appointed for the Parish of Westmoreland, for  
procuring Subsistence for the Militia, and for other  
Duties: held in Spanish-Town the 8th and 9th of  
July, 1805. (First published in the Kingston  
Chronicle and City Advertiser.) With a Preface,  
Observations, &c. &c. Kingston, (Jamaica).  
Printed by Lunan & Doddington, Little Port  
Royal Street. 1805.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of  
Jamaica, in a session begun July 2, and ended  
July 12, 1805. Being the Fourth Session of the  
present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed  
by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the  
Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCV.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of  
Jamaica, in a session begun October 23, and ended  
December 18, 1804. Being the Second Session  
of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega.  
Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to  
the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCV.

1807. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. X. From  
October the 31st, 1797, in the thirty-eighth year  
of the reign of King George the Third, to June the  
23d, 1802, in the forty-second year of the reign of  
King George the Third. Printed by order of the  
House of Assembly. By Alexander Aikman, Ja-  
maica. MDCCCVII.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of



Jamaica, in a Session begun October 21, and ended December 19, 1806. Being the Sixth Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCVII.

1808. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Trial of an Action for Defamation, in the Grand Court, held in Spanish-Town, on Monday 17 October, 1808. Bayly, Wentworth, Esq. vs. Donaldson, The Revd. Colin. Kingston, Printed by Andrew Lunan, jun. 1808.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun September 22, and ended November 28, 1807. Being the Seventh Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly.

MDCCCVIII.

1809. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. XI. From October the 19th, 1802, in the forty-second year of the Reign of King George the Third, to November the 28th, 1807, in the forty-eighth year of the Reign of King George the Third. Printed by order of the House of Assembly, by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCCIX.

The Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic. Designed chiefly for the use of Families and Plantations. By Thomas Dancer, M. D., late Physician to the Bath and Island Botanist. 2nd edition. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by John Lunan, Printer to the Honourable the Council. 1809.

A Rowland for an Oliver: or a Jamaica Review of the Edinburgh Reviewers. By Thomas Dancer; being a defence of his work entitled "The Medical Assistant." St. Jago de la Vega, 1809.\*

An Essay on Task-Work: its Practicability and the Modes to be adopted for its application to different kinds of Agricultural Labour. Jamaica.

Printed by Alexander Aikman, jun. Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. n. d.

An Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants. By a Gentleman long resident in the Tropics. [J. Stewart.] Second edition. Kingston, Jamaica, 1809.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun October 25th, and ended December 1, 1808. Being the Eighth Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCIX.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica. In a session begun April 25, and ended May 20, 1809. Being the Ninth Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCIX.

1810. The / Laws of Jamaica: / comprehending / All the Acts In Force, / Passed between the Forty-Fifth Year of the Reign of / King George The Third, / And the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of / King George The Third, inclusive. / To Which Is Prefixed, / A Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts / passed during that time. / Carefully Revised And Corrected From The Original Records; / And published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by / 30 Geo. III. cap. xx. and 47 Geo. III. cap xviii. / With A Copious Abridgment. / Volume The Fifth. / St. Jago De La Vega, Jamaica: / Printed By Alexander Aikman And Son, / Printers to The King's Most Excellent Majesty. / MDCCCX. /\*

(A copy is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

The Privileges of Jamaica vindicated: With an Impartial Narrative of the late Dispute between the Governor and House of Representatives, upon the

case of John Olyphant, Esq., a member of that House. Jamaica, printed: London, reprinted, 1766. A new edition, revised, corrected and considerably enlarged. To which is added a recent case of Breach of Privilege. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1810.

An Act for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order, regulation and government of the slaves, and for other purposes. St. Jago de la Vega. 1810.\*

1811. Copy of the Representation and Petition of the Assembly of Jamaica to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. St. Jago de la Vega. 1811.\* (Reprint of the edition of 1793.)

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. I. From January the 20th, 1663-4, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, to April the 20th, 1709, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne. Printed by order of the House of Assembly, by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCCXI.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun October 30, and ended December 15, 1810. Being the First Session of the present Assembly. St. Jago de la Vega. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXI.

The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of King George the Third and the Thirty-ninth year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. To which is prefixed a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time: carefully revised and corrected from the original records, and published under the direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX, and 47 Geo. III, Cap. XVIII. With a copious abridg-

ment. Volume the third. Second edition. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman & Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCXI.

1812. *Montgomery: or the West Indian Adventurer.* A novel in three volumes. By a Gentleman resident in the West Indies. Jamaica. Printed at the office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1812.

*Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun October 29, and ended December 11, 1811. Being the second session of the present Assembly.* Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXII.

*The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in force, passed between the Fortieth year of the Reign of King George the Third, and the Forty-fourth year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. To which is prefixed a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original records, and published under the direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX, and 32 Geo. III, Cap. XXIX. With a copious abridgment. Volume the Fourth. Second edition.* Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman & Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCXII.

1813. *Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica. In a session begun October 27, and ended December 11, 1812. Being the third session of the present assembly.* Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXIII.

*Report from a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly appointed to inquire into various matters relative to the State of Commerce and Agriculture of the Island; the probable effects thereon of opening the trade to the East-Indies; and the*

operation of the present maximum on the importation of sugar. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, jun., Printer to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1813.

1814. *Hortus Jamaicensis, or a Botanical Description* (according to the Linnean System) and an account of the Virtues, etc., of its indigenous plants hitherto known, and also of the most useful exotics. Compiled from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged. In two volumes. By John Lunan. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1814.

Proceedings relative to the establishment of a Presbyterian Place of Worship in the City of Kingston. Jamaica, Printed at the Kingston Chronicle Office. 1814.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun October 26, and ended December 4, 1813. Being the fourth session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXIV.

1815. Report of a Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly on the subject of the Post Office Department. Jamaica. Printed by Alex. Aikman, jun., Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1815.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun November 1, and ended December 22, 1814. Being the fifth session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXV.

1816. Further Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, relative to a bill, introduced into the House of Commons, for effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves, and holding free persons in slavery, in the British Colonies. To which are annexed Examinations, taken upon Oath before a Committee of that

House, for the purpose of disproving the allegations of the said bill. Jamaica. Printed by Alex. Aikman, jun., Printer to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1816.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, Vol. XII. From October the 25th, 1808, in the forty-ninth year of the Reign of King George the Third, to December the 22d, 1815, in the fifty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third. Printed by order of the House of Assembly, by Alexander Aikman. Jamaica. MDCCCXVI.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 17, and ended December 22, 1815. Being the sixth session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXVI.

1817. Jamaica considered in its present state, political, financial and philosophical. By John Rippingham, Esq. Kingston, Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1817.

Votes of the Honourable the House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 29, and ended December 19, 1816. Being the first session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXVII.

The Laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the Acts in Force, passed between the fifty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third and the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of King George the Third, inclusive. To which is prefixed a Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts passed during that time. Carefully revised and corrected from the original records, and published under the direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. III, Cap. XX, and 47 Geo. III, Cap. XVIII. With a copious abridgment. Volume the sixth. St. Jago de la Vega. Jamaica.

Printed by Alexander Aikman & Son, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCCXVII.

An Act for laying a duty upon all Wines, and upon Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. [dated 20 Nov. 1816.] Jamaica, 1817.\*

An Act for making further and other provisions for collecting the public taxes. [Dated 20 Nov. 1816.] Jamaica, 1817.\*

An Act for a more particular return of Slaves in this island and the enrolment thereof. [Dated 11th Dec. 1816.] Jamaica, 1817.\*

An Act for raising a Tax by the Poll and on trades, Supercargoes, &c. [Dated 19th Dec. 1816.] Jamaica 1817.\*

An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better regulation and government of slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of protection, for preventing the improper transfer of slaves, and for other purposes. Jamaica. A. Aikman & Sons. 1817.\*

(A copy in the New York Public Library.)

An Act in aid of the Militia Law, &c. [Dated 19th Dec., 1816.] Jamaica 1817.\*

An Act in aid of the several Acts relating to Aliens and Persons of suspected character arriving in this Island. [Dated 19th Dec., 1816.] Jamaica 1817.\*

An Act in furtherance of the Provisions of the Abolition Laws within this Island. [Dated 19th Dec., 1816.] Jamaica 1817.\*

1818. The Report from a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the origin, causes and progress of the late Insurrection. Barbados: Printed (by order of the Legislature) by W. Walker, Mercury and Gazette Printing Office. Jamaica: reprinted by Alex. Aikman, Jun., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1818.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun October 28, and ended

December 16, 1817. Being the second session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXVIII.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a session begun December 17, and ended December 20, 1817. Being the third session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, Junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXVIII.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George III. Jamaica, 1818.\*

(A copy is in the Library of John Kerr, Esq., of New York.)

The / Laws Of Jamaica: / comprehending / All The Acts In Force, / Passed between the Fifty-First Year of the Reign of / King George The Third, / And the Fifty-Seventh Year of the Reign of / King George The Third, inclusive. / To which Is Prefixed, / A Table of the Titles of the Public and Private Acts / passed during that time. / Carefully Revised And Corrected From The Original Records; / And published under the Direction of Commissioners appointed for that purpose by 30 Geo. / III. cap. xx. and 47 Geo. III. cap. xviii. / With A Copious Abridgment. / Volume The Sixth. / St. Jago De La Vega, Jamaica: / Printed By Alexander Aikman And Son, / Printers To The King's Most Excellent Majesty. / MDCCCXVIII. / \*

(A copy is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

1819. The Hermit in London: or Sketches of English Manners. (First Series.) Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle. 1819.

An Abstract of the Laws of Jamaica relating to Slaves. (From 33 Charles II to 59 Geo. III, inclusive). With the Slave Law at length. Also an Appendix containing an Abstract of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. By



John Lunan. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1819.

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica in a session begun October 27, and ended December 19, 1818. Being the fourth session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXIX.

1820. Treatise on the Diseases of Negroes, as they occur in the island of Jamaica: with Observations on the country remedies. By James Thomson, M. D. Jamaica. Printed by Alex. Aikman, junior, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Hon. House of Assembly. 1820.

Remarks on the present State of the Spanish Colonies, and the Importance of Cuba to the Interests of Great Britain in the Caribbean Sea. Jamaica. Printed at the Office of the St. Jago de la Vega Gazette. 1820.

A Return of Slaves made in the Precinct of St. Catherine in the year 1817, in compliance with the Act 57 Geo. III, c. 15. Spanish Town, June 15, 1820.\*

Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in a Session begun November 2, and ended December 18, 1819. Being the fifth session of the present Assembly. Jamaica. Printed by Alexander Aikman, junior, Printer to the Honourable the Assembly. MDCCCXX.

## THE PRINTERS OF JAMAICA

(ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY)

## Aikman, Alexander

Born in Scotland in 1755; went to South Carolina, and at the American Revolution came to Jamaica; printed about 1791-1807. Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the House of Assembly. He was member of the Assembly from 1805 to 1825. In 1796 he was partner with Stevenson & Dickson; in 1805 with his son, Alexander Aikman, jur., and joint Editor, with him of "The Royal Gazette." He died in 1838 in Kingston.

## Aikman, Alexander (jun.)

Son of the above, was born at Prospect Park (now Vale Royal) in St. Andrew in 1782. Printed about 1803-1831 in Kingston. Partner with Alexander Aikman, sen.; then printed from 1807 as A. Aikman, junior; Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and to the Assembly; joint Editor with Alexander Aikman, senior, of "The Royal Gazette." He died in 1831 and was buried at Halfway-Tree.

## Aikman, William

Probably a brother of Alexander Aikman the elder. He arrived in Jamaica in 1775; partner with David Douglass, "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for Jamaica and its Dependencies." Died in 1784 in Kingston.

## Allen, John

Died in 1818.

## Bennett, . . . . .

Printed about 1760-1791. In 1760 partner with Gadd & Woolhead; later partner with David Dickson.

## Bennett, John Thomas William

Printed about 1791 to 1806; partner with Dickson in 1787

and later with Strupar & Doddington; printer to the Corporation of Kingston in 1806.

Bertie, James

Printer; died in Kingston in 1819. None of his work is known.

Brett, Curtis

Printed about 1757 in Spanish Town; Printer to the Assembly.

Daniell, William

Printed from 1749 to 1756 in Kingston; printer to the Assembly. He printed the first Jamaica Almanac. He died in 1756.

Davidson, Alexander

Printed about 1752 in Kingston; printed the "Jamaica Gazette."

Dickson, David

Printed about 1791-96 at St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town). Printer to the Council; partner with Bennett in 1787; in 1796 partner with Thomas Stevenson & Alexander Aikman in Kingston.

Dobie, . . . . .

Partner with Hoole in 1817.

Doddington, . . . . .

Printed about 1791; Partner with Strupar & J. T. W. Bennett, and later (1805) with Lunan. He may be identical with the James Elder Downington, who was imprisoned for debt in 1786, and later petitioned the Assembly against the extortion of the provost marshal's deputy for Kingston.

Douglass, David

Printed about 1779—1786. Partner with William Aikman. They produced the "Royal Gazette" in 1780. Printer to the Assembly. David Douglass, a Scotchman, was Manager of the American Theatre before the Revolution which, as in the case of Aikman, drove him to Jamaica. He was Master in Chancery and a Magistrate. He died in Spanish Town in 1786. In 1879 the Assembly paid to Mary Douglass, for "printing business," £1,399.4.6. This was probably his widow.

Dyer, . . . . .

Partner with Hoole in 1820.

Eberall, George

Partner with John Lewis, printers of the "Kingston Morning Post" in 1787.

Fannin, James

Printed about 1776-1807 at Montego Bay: printed the "Cornwall Chronicle" at Montego Bay from 1781-1806. Partner with Shergold & Guthrie in 1807. Died in England in 1808.

Gadd, . . . . .

Printed about 1761. Partner with Bennett, and afterwards (1761) with Woolhead.

Guthrie, . . . . .

Printed about 1807 in Montego Bay; partner with Shergold & Fannin in 1807; partner with Sherlock from 1811 to 1820.

Hoole, Edward

Partner with Dobie in 1817; with Dyer in 1820.

Jackson, . . . . .

Printed about 1807; partner with Strupar & Strupar.

Jones, . . . . .

Printed about 1801-1809 (?) in St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town). Partner with Lewis & Lunan.

Kelly, James Kelli. J. P.

Printed about 1791-1806; Editor of the "Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser." Died in 1813 at Falmouth.

Kelly, John

Died in 1811.

Kinnear, . . . . .

Printed about 1809-12 in Kingston; partner with Smith.

Letts, John

Printed from about 1734, in which year he produced the earliest piece of Jamaica printing known to exist, and as late as 1740.

Lewis, John

Worked for Ann Woolhead. Printed about 1781-89. In 1789 he was surviving partner of Lewis & Eberall.

Lewis, . . . . .

Printed about 1801-09 at St. Jago de la Vega; partner in 1801-03 of John Lunan & Jones; and in 1804 with Lunan only.

Leyburn, . . . .

Printed in 1788 at Savanna-la-Mar; partner with Monk.  
Printed the Savanna-la-Mar Gazette.

Lowry, John

Printed about 1763-1774 in Spanish Town; partner with Sherlock in 1768. John Lowry & Co. were printers to the Assembly 1773-4.

Lunan, Andrew

Printed about 1792-1812 in Kingston; edited the "Kingston Chronicle" in 1818. Partner with Smart.

Lunan, John

Printed about 1805-1814 in Kingston. Partner with Stewart in 1792, with Doddington in 1804, with Lewis in 1805, and with Jones. Author of "Hortus Jamaicensis." From 1809 to 1833 he represented St. Catherine in the Assembly. He was dead in November, 1839.

M'Hardie, David

Printed and published in 1791 "The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser" at Falmouth.

Monk, . . . . .

Worked under Thomas Strupar. Printed in 1788 at Savanna-la-Mar; partner with Leyburn.

Moore, William

Printed in 1782 at the office of Douglass & Aikman "The Elements of Free-Masonry delineated."

Moss & Co.

Printed about 1764; printers to the Assembly.

Preston, Joseph

Printed about 1788; partner of Thomas Strupar.

Shergold, . . . . .

Printed about 1807-1811 in Montego Bay; partner with Fannin & Guthrie in 1807.

Sherlock, Robert.

Printed about 1768 in Spanish Town; partner with Lowry in 1768. Sherlock & Co. printed the "Cornwall Chronicle" at Montego Bay in 1773. The firm of Sherlock & Guthrie were printers at Montego Bay from 1811 to 1820.

Smart, William

Printed about 1793-1803; produced the first Jamaica

magazine; partner with Andrew Lunan in 1792. Died in 1803 in Kingston.

Smith, . . . . .

Printed about 1805-12 in Kingston; partner with Aikman, with Stevenson and later with Kinnear.

Stevenson, Thomas

Printed about 1796 in Kingston; partner with Dickson and Alexander Aikman.

Stewart, James

Printed about 1792-1810.

Strupar, George Worrall

Printed about 1805-1813 in Kingston; co-editor of the "Jamaica Courant"; partner with Jackson and Thomas Strupar in 1807, the firm being Strupar, Jackson & Strupar. In 1813 he was printer to the Corporation of Kingston.

Strupar, Thomas

Printed about 1782-91; partner with Joseph Preston; in 1791 with Bennett & Doddington. Died in 1796.

Thompson, Joseph

Printed about 1773-76 in Kingston; printed Peter Pindar's "Love Elegies."

Treadway, . . . . .

Partner with Lunan in 1810.

Weatherby, Joseph

Printed about 1775 in Kingston.

White, Charles

Printed about 1763; printer to the Assembly.

Woodham, Charles Somerset

Printed about 1755-56 in Kingston; printer to the Assembly in 1755.

Woolhead, Ann

Probably wife of Thomas Woolhead. Printed an Almanack in Harbour Street, Kingston, in 1779. She was dead in 1781.

Woolhead, Thomas

Printed about 1756-92. In 1756-58 he printed the "Kingston Journal." In 1761 partner with Gadd & Bennett. He died in Kingston in 1777, aged sixty years.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1690-1820.

### PART VI: NEW JERSEY.

COMPILED BY CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM

The following bibliography attempts, first, to present a historical sketch of every newspaper printed in the United States from 1690 to 1820; secondly, to locate all files found in the various libraries of the country; and thirdly, to give a complete check list of the issues in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

The historical sketch of each paper gives the title, the date of establishment, the name of the editor or publisher, the frequency of issue and the date of discontinuance. It also attempts to give the exact date of issue when a change in title or name of publisher or frequency of publication occurs.

In locating the files to be found in various libraries, no attempt is made to list every issue. In the case of common newspapers which are to be found in many libraries, only the longer files are noted, with a description of their completeness. Rare newspapers, which are known by only a few scattered issues, are minutely listed.

The check list of the issues in the library of the American Antiquarian Society follows the style of the Library of Congress "Check List of Eighteenth Century Newspapers," and records all supplements, missing issues and mutilations.

The arrangement is alphabetical by States and towns. Towns are placed according to their present State location. For convenience of alphabetization, the initial "The" in the titles of papers is disregarded. Papers are considered to be of

folio size, unless otherwise stated. There are no abbreviations, except in the names of the libraries where files are located, and these should be easily understood. A superior italic "m" is used in the listing of the Society's files to signify mutilated copy. The bibliography includes only newspapers, and does not list magazines; the distinction has sometimes been difficult to draw, but the test has generally been the inclusion of current news. Neither in the historical sketches nor in the listing of files is any account taken of the existence of the paper after 1820.

All files, except in a few instances, have been personally examined by the compiler of this list, and the facts stated have been drawn from an inspection of the papers themselves and not based on secondary authorities.

The bibliography will be published in the Proceedings in about ten installments, after which the material will be gathered into a volume, with a historical introduction, acknowledgment of assistance rendered, and a comprehensive index of titles and names of printers. Reprints of each installment will not be made, nor will the names of papers or printers be indexed in the Proceedings. Since the material will all be held in type until after the printing of the final installment, the compiler will welcome additions and corrections.



## NEW JERSEY

[Bridgeton] *Apollo*, 1804.

Weekly. Established May 30, 1804, judging from the first and only issue located, that of Oct. 17, 1804, vol. 1, no. 21, published by John Westcott, Jun., at "Bridge-Town (West) New-Jersey," with the title of "The Apollo, and Bridgetown Weekly Miscellany."

Harvard has Oct. 17, 1804.

[Bridgeton] *Argus*, 1795-1796.

Weekly. Established Oct. 1, 1795, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Nov. 5, 1795, no. 6, published by M'Kenzie and Westcott (Alexander M'Kenzie and James D. Westcott), with the title of "The Argus; and New-Jersey Centinel." With the issue of Oct. 13, 1796, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by Alexander M'Kenzie. The last issue located is that of Nov. 10, 1796, no. 57.

Harvard has Nov. 5-27, Dec. 17, 31, 1795; Jan. 7, Apr. 29, June 9-23, July 7, 14, 28-Aug. 25, Sept. 8, 15, 29, Oct. 13, 20, Nov. 3, 10, 1796.

[Bridgeton] *East Jersey Republican*, 1816.

Weekly. Established Apr. 10, 1816, judging from the earliest issue located, that of May 22, 1816, vol. 1, no. 7, published by Nathaniel L. Combes, with the title of "East-Jersey Republican." The last issue located is that of July 3, 1816.

Lib. Congress has May 22, June 5, 26, July 3, 1816.

[Bridgeton] *Plain Dealer*, 1775-1776.

Weekly. Established Dec. 25, 1775, and continued in eight weekly numbers, to Feb. 12, 1776, under the title of "The Plain Dealer." These issues were not printed, but consisted of weekly papers on various topics, written out in manuscript and posted up in Matthew Potter's

tavern at Bridgeton. They were contributed by members of a literary association at Bridgeton and were in essay form, somewhat after the style of the "Spectator." They were first printed from a contemporaneous copy in manuscript, in 1894, in a quarto pamphlet of thirty-nine pages, with an introduction and notes by William Nelson the sub-title being "The First Newspaper in New Jersey." Chiefly because of this title, and not because of its contents, which had no current news or other newspaper features, the "Plain Dealer" is included in this bibliography.

Nearly all of the larger libraries of the country have the 1894 pamphlet, of which 100 copies were printed.

**[Bridgeton] Washington Whig, 1815-1820+.**

Weekly. Established in July 1815, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Aug. 25, 1817, vol. 3, no. 110, published by William Schultz, with the title of "Washington Whig." Elmer, in his "History of Cumberland County," 1869, p. 57, says that it was established in 1815 by the Washington Whig Society, and was at first published by Peter Hay, who sold out to Schultz in 1817. By 1819, or before, the title became "The Washington Whig." It was continued until after 1820, although with the issue of Jan. 1, 1821, the paper was purchased by John Clarke & Co., who started a new series of volume numbering and changed the title to "Washington Whig."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 25, 1817. Lib. Congress has Jan. 12, 1819-Dec. 11, 1820. R. D. Foote, Morristown has Sept. 1, 1817.

**Burlington Advertiser, 1790-1791.**

Weekly. Established Apr. 13, 1790, by I[saac] Neale and D[aniel] Lawrence, with the title of "The Burlington Advertiser, or Agricultural and Political Intelligencer." With the issue of Apr. 12, 1791, Lawrence retired and the paper was published by Isaac Neale. It was discontinued with the issue of Dec. 13, 1791, vol. 2, no. 88.

N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Apr. 13, 1790-Dec. 13, 1791.  
Harvard has Aug. 2, Sept. 13, 27, 1791. A. A. S. has:  
1790. June 15, 22, 29.  
July 13, 20.  
1791. Feb. 15.

[Burlington] *New Jersey Gazette*, 1777-1778.

Weekly. Established Dec. 5, 1777, by Isaac Collins, with the title of "The New-Jersey Gazette." The last issue printed at Burlington was that of Feb. 25, 1778, vol. 1, no. 13, after which Collins removed the paper to Trenton. In the N. Y. Public Library file is included the manuscript Proposals for establishing the paper.

N. J. Hist. Soc., N. J. State Lib., Princeton, N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Pub. Lib., Hist. Soc. Penn., and Lib. Congress have Dec. 5, 1777-Feb. 25, 1778. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 5, 1777. A. A. S. has:

1778. Jan. 7.  
Feb. 18.

[Burlington] *Rural Visiter*, 1810-1811.

Weekly. Established July 30, 1810, by D[avid] Allinson, with the title of "The Rural Visiter." The paper was of quarto size, with numbered pages and four pages to the issue. Although of magazine form, it could be considered as a newspaper, since it included current news, death notices and advertisements. Beginning with Oct. 13, 1810, an issue of eight pages was published every two weeks, the intervening issues consisting of four pages. Beginning with Feb. 4, 1811, all the issues consisted of eight pages, but the last two pages, which included advertisements, were unpagged. With the issue of Feb. 11, 1811, David Allinson took his brother John C. Allinson into partnership, the firm name being D. Allinson & Co. With the issue of May 6, 1811, the size of the paper was reduced to four pages, all numbered. The final issue was that of July 22, 1811, vol. 1, no. 52, consisting of eight pages and including an Index. The volume was provided with a title-page.

N. J. Hist. Soc., N. J. State Lib., Princeton, N. Y. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. Penn. and Lib. Congress have July 30, 1810–July 22, 1811. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Jan. 28, Feb. 18, 1811. A. A. S. has:

1810. July 30 to Dec. 31.

Title-page, Vol. 1.

Mutilated: Aug. 20.

1811. Jan. 7 to July 22.

**[Camden] Gloucester Farmer, 1818-1820+.**

Weekly. Removed from Woodbury to Camden in 1818. The earliest Camden issue located is that of Jan. 7, 1819, vol. 2, no. 97, published by John A. Crane, with the title of "Gloucester Farmer." Crane continued its publication until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 7, 28, Feb. 25, Mar. 11, July 28, Oct. 19, Nov. 2, 1819.

**[Chatham] New Jersey Journal, 1779-1783.**

Weekly. Established Feb. 16, 1779, by Shepard Kollock, with the title of "The New-Jersey Journal." The last issue located is that of Nov. 12, 1783, vol 5, no. 248, in which it is announced that the paper would be discontinued "at the evacuation of New-York," to be succeeded by the "New-York Gazetteer and Country Journal." Evidently this was the last, or next to the last, issue, since New York was evacuated on Nov. 25, 1783.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 16, Mar. 23, 30, Apr. 13–May 18, June 8, 22, July 20, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5–Nov. 2, 16, 30, Dec. 14, 21, 1779; Jan. 25, Feb. 2, Mar. 29–Apr. 12, 26–May 31, June 14, 21, July 5, 12, 26–Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6–20, Oct. 11, 25–Nov. 15, Dec. 27, 1780; Jan. 3–17, 31, Feb. 21–Aug. 15, 29–Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 17, 31, Nov. 14–28, Dec. 12–26, 1781; Jan. 9, 16, 30–May 15, 29–July 3, 17–Aug. 28, Sept. 11–Oct. 30, 1782; Sept. 17, Nov. 5, 1783. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 23, 1779; Jan. 11, 1780–Dec. 26, 1781; Feb. 21, 1781–Feb. 12, 1783. Lib. Congress has Feb. 27, Mar. 20, Apr. 10, Aug. 28, Sept. 11, 18,

Nov. 27, 1782; Jan. 1, Mar. 12, 26, 1783. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Sept. 13, 1780. British Museum has Nov. 22–Dec. 27, 1780. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., has Aug. 8, 1781. A. A. S. has:

1779. June 15.

1781. Jan. 24.

Apr. 11.

May 16, 23.

June 20<sup>m</sup>.

July 11, 18.

Aug. 1, 15.

Sept. 19, 26.

Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Nov. 14, 28.

Dec. 12, 19.

1782. Jan. 2 to Dec. 25.

Mutilated: Jan. 2, Mar. 13, Dec. 18.

Missing: Jan. 9, 16, 30, Feb. 27, Mar. 20,  
27, Apr. 3, 17, 24, May 8, 29, July 17,  
31, Aug. 7, Oct. 2, 9, 23, Dec. 4, 25.

1783. Jan. 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22.

Feb. 5, 19, 26.

Mar. 5, 12<sup>m</sup>.

Apr. 2, 9, 16.

Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28.

June 11.

July 2, 9, 23, 30.

Aug. 27.

Sept. 3.

Oct. 1, 22.

Nov. 12.

[Elizabeth Town] *Essex Patriot*, 1812-1813.

Weekly. Established Dec. 1, 1812, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Jan. 12, 1813, vol. 1, no. 7, published by G[————] L. Austin & Co., with the title of "*Essex Patriot*." The only other issues located are those of Dec. 14 and 21, 1813, vol. 2, nos. 3 and 4, published by Russel Canfield.

Yale has Jan. 12, 1813. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 14, 21, 1813.

**[Elizabeth Town] Federal Republican, 1803.**

Weekly. Established late in January, 1803, judging from the first and only issue located, that of June 21, 1803, vol. 1, no. 22, published by John Woods, with the title of "Federal Republican." It was not long continued, since in the "New Jersey Journal," under date of Mar. 5, 1804, John Woods advertises that he is "about to remove out of this State," and refers to the recent discontinuance of his paper, the "Federal Republican."

A. A. S. has:

1803. June 21.

**Elizabeth-Town Gazette, 1818-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Sept. 8, 1818, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Oct. 20, 1818, vol. 1, no. 7, published by J[———] & E[dward] Sanderson, with the title of "Elizabeth-Town Gazette." It was so continued until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Dec. 28, 1819; Jan. 11, Apr. 4, Aug. 22, Oct. 17, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1818. Oct. 20, 27.

**[Elizabeth Town] New Jersey Journal, 1786-1820+.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of numbering, of "The Political Intelligencer and New-Jersey Advertiser." The first issue with the new title of "The New-Jersey Journal, and Political Intelligencer" was that of May 10, 1786, no. 134, published by Shepard Kollock. With the issue of June 13, 1792, the title was shortened to "The New-Jersey Journal." In the issue of Jan. 2, 1798, a semi-weekly publication was announced and a new volume numbering was begun with this issue. But the project fell through, and with the succeeding issue, that of Jan. 9, 1798, the former volume numbering was resumed. With the issue of Aug. 21, 1798, the title was shortened to "New-Jersey Journal." With the issue of Sept. 8, 1818, Kollock disposed of the paper to P[eter] Chatterton, who continued publishing it until after 1820.

Edwin A. Ely has May 10, 1786-Dec. 31, 1794. N. J. State Lib. has Oct. 18, Nov. 22, 1786-Mar. 5, 1788, fair; June 24, 1789-Mar. 17, 1790; Jan. 4, 1792-Dec. 25, 1793; Sept. 10, 1794; Apr. 29, 1795. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 8, 1786-Apr. 3, 1810; May 22, July 24, Sept. 11, Nov. 20, Dec. 4, 1810; Jan. 15, 1811-Sept. 1, 1818; June 22, 1819; Aug. 15, Nov. 7, 1820. Hist. Soc. Penn. has Aug. 1, 1787-Mar. 24, 1790. Lib. Congress has Oct. 4, 1786; June 27-July 11, 25, Aug. 15-29, Oct. 3, Nov. 7-Dec. 12, 26, 1787; Jan. 2, 30, Feb. 13, 20, 1788; Jan. 7, 1789-Dec. 25, 1793; Aug. 26, 1895; Oct. 5, 1796; Dec. 24, 1799; May 12, 1801; Aug. 18, Oct. 6, 1807. Harvard has June 22-July 20, Sept. 28, Nov. 17, 23, 1791; Feb. 25, 1795-Nov. 18, 1806, scattering file; Nov. 3, 1807; Sept. 27, 1808. Boston Pub. Lib. has Feb. 7, Mar. 21, 1787; Dec. 12, 1792; Jan. 28, 1795. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Dec. 29, 1790; Oct. 29, 1794; July 27, 1796; Mar. 30-Apr. 13, 1813; Feb. 1-Dec. 13, 1814; Jan. 7, 1817-Dec. 29, 1818. Princeton has Feb. 2, 1791-Mar. 20, 1793; Feb. 18, Mar. 25, 1795. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 1-Nov. 29, 1797. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has July 22, Sept. 9, 1800; Mar. 4, 1817. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 23, 1800; Mar. 17, 1801; Sept. 21, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, 1802. Yale has May 12, July 28, 1812. Elizabeth Pub. Lib. has Oct. 12, 1802; Mar. 29, June 14, Sept. 20, Nov. 1, 22, 1803; Feb. 21, Mar. 13, April 3, June 5, 1804; Jan. 1-15, May 14, 21, July 2, 1805; July 17, 24, 1810. A. A. S. has:

**1786.** May 10.

Aug. 2<sup>m</sup>, 9<sup>m</sup>, 16<sup>m</sup>.

**1787.** Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.

Mutilated: Jan. 24.

Missing: Jan. 3, 10, Feb. 21, 28, Apr. 25,  
June 20, July 25, Aug. 15, 22, 29, Sept.  
12, 26, Oct. 31, Nov. 21, 28.

**1788.** Jan. 2 to Dec. 31.

Mutilated: May 14, Sept. 17, 24.

Missing: Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb. 13, 20,

Mar. 26, Apr. 9, 16, May 28, June 4,  
11, July 2, Aug. 20, Oct. 8, 15, 22, Dec.  
10, 17, 31.

**1789.** Jan. 7 to Dec. 30.

Mutilated: Jan. 7, 14, 21.

Missing: Jan. 28, Feb. 11, 18, 25, Mar. 4,  
11, 25, Apr. 8, 29, May 6, 20, 27, June 3,  
10, 17, 24, July 8, 15, Aug. 5, 12, 19,  
Sept. 30, Oct. 14, 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 23.

**1790.** Jan. 6 to Dec. 29.

Mutilated: Sept. 15, Nov. 17.

Missing: Jan. 6, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 24, Mar.  
17, 24, Apr. 7, 14, 21, May 19, Aug. 4,  
11, 25, Sept. 1, 22, 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 10,  
Dec. 15, 22.

**1791.** Jan. 5 to Dec. 28.

Missing: Jan. 12, 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, May 25,  
July 13, Sept. 14, 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26,  
Nov. 9, 16, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28.

**1792.** Jan. 4 to Dec. 26.

Missing: Jan. 4, 25, Mar. 14, Apr. 11, 18,  
May 30, June 13, 20, July 4, 25, Aug. 22,  
29, Oct. 24, Dec. 19, 26.

**1793.** Jan. 2, 9, 16, 30.

Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Mar. 13.

Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24.

May 8, 15, 22.

June 5, 12.

**1794.** Feb. 5, 19.

May 21.

July 30.

Sept. 17.

Oct. 1, 8, 22.

Nov. 26.

Dec. 31.



1795. Jan. 28.  
Apr. 8<sup>m</sup>.  
May 6, 13.  
July 8, 22.  
Aug. 12, 19, 26.  
Sept. 2.  
Nov. 11, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 30<sup>m</sup>.
1796. June 8, 15, 29.  
Sept. 14.  
Oct. 19, 26.  
Nov. 16, 30.
1797. Jan. 25.  
Feb. 8, 15, 22.  
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26.  
May 3, 17.  
June 21.  
July 5<sup>m</sup>, 12, 26.  
Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Sept. 13.  
Oct. 4.  
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 29.  
Dec. 5.  
Supplement: May 31, June 21.
1798. Jan. 16, 23.  
Feb. 27.  
Mar. 6, 13, 20.  
Apr. 24.  
May 1, 15, 22, 29.  
June 5.  
Aug. 28.  
Sept. 18.  
Oct. 9, 16<sup>m</sup>, 23<sup>m</sup>, 30.  
Nov. 13.  
Dec. 4, 11, 25.
1799. Jan. 1, 15, 22, 29.  
Feb. 12.

- Mar. 5.  
Apr. 2<sup>m</sup>.  
May 7.  
June 18.  
Aug. 13.  
1800. Mar. 25.  
Apr. 22.  
July 22<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 2.  
1802. Dec. 28.  
1803. Mar. 1.  
May 3.  
Aug. 9.  
Sept. 13.  
1804. Jan. 24.  
1809. Feb. 28.  
Nov. 28.  
1810. Feb. 20.  
Mar. 13.  
Apr. 3.  
May 29.  
1812. Apr. 28.  
Dec. 15.

[Elizabeth Town] *Political Intelligencer*, 1785-1786.

Weekly. Removed from New Brunswick to Elizabethtown without change of title or numbering. The first issue at Elizabethtown was that of Apr. 20, 1785, vol. 1, no. 79, published by Shepard Kollock, with the title of "The Political Intelligencer. And New-Jersey Advertiser." The last issue with this title was that of May 3, 1786, vol. 3, no. 133, after which the title was changed to "The New-Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer," which see.

Edwin A. Ely has Apr. 20, 1785-May 3, 1786. N. J. State Lib. has Feb. 1, 22, 1786. A. A. S. has:

1786. Apr. 19.

**[Freehold] Spirit of Washington, 1814.**

Weekly. Established May 16, 1814, judging from the date of the first and only issue located, that of June 20, 1814, vol. 1, no. 6, published by John K. Joline, with the title of "Spirit of Washington."

A. A. S. has:

1814. June 20.

**[Freehold] Monmouth Star, 1819-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Nov. 2, 1819, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Dec. 21, 1819, vol. 1, no. 8, published by H[————] Jones, with the title of "Monmouth Star." At some time between Mar. 29 and June 12, 1820, the paper was transferred, being published for West Deklyn, who continued it until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 21, 1819; Feb. 2, Mar. 8, 22, June 12, 26, July 3, 24, Nov. 6, 1820.

**[Hackensack] Impartial Register, 1804-1805.**

Weekly. Established in August or September, 1804, judging from a reference in the "Centinel of Freedom," Newark, Sept. 4, 1804, which speaks of it as a new paper, commenced at Hackensack. The only copy located is that of May 15, 1805, vol. 1, no. 35, published by Thomas T. Blauvelt, with the title of "The Impartial Register."

In the "Centinel of Freedom," July 2, 1805, is a reference to the marriage of Thomas T. Blauvelt, editor of the "Impartial Register" of Hackensack, to Mary Terhewn, on June 9, 1805.

Harvard has May 15, 1805.

**[Morristown] —————1784.**

The fact of the establishment of a paper at Morristown in this year is known only through an entry in the diary of Joseph Lewis, of Morristown, under date of June 30, 1784:—"This day David Cree printed the first newspaper that was ever printed in Morristown" (Transcript of original diary in library of N. J. Historical Society).

No copy of the paper has been located. In the "New-York Gazetteer" of Mar. 17, 1786, was printed this advertisement: "To be Sold, on Wednesday the fifth of April, at Springfield, New-Jersey, Sundry Printing Materials, Formerly belonging to David Cree, distrained for Rent. M. Denman." Springfield was about ten miles from Morristown, on the old turnpike road to Elizabeth.

[Morristown] *Genius of Liberty*, 1798-1810.

Weekly. Established May 24, 1798, by Jacob Mann, with the title of "The Genius of Liberty." It continued the advertisements from the "Morris County Gazette," but adopted a new volume numbering. With the issue of Apr. 30, 1801, Mann transferred the paper to Henry P. Russell. In 1806, at some time between Mar. 6 and Oct. 16, the title was enlarged to "The Genius of Liberty, and Morris Advertiser," but it reverted to "The Genius of Liberty" within a year or two, certainly before 1809. In 1808, the paper was transferred to Charles Russell, according to a statement in the "Centinel of Freedom," Newark, Nov. 15, 1808, which said that the paper had "recently been disposed of by the former proprietor, to Mr. Charles Russell." The issues which have been located for 1809 are published by Charles Russell, but those of 1810 are published by Henry P. Russell. With the issue of Aug. 7, 1810, the size of the paper was reduced to quarto. The paper was discontinued with the issue of July 30, 1811, no. 689.

Harvard has May 24, 1798-Mar. 28, 1805, scattering file. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, has May 24, 1798-Mar. 19, 1801. Edwin A. Ely has May 28, 1802-May 6, 1803. Phil. Lib. Co. has July 19, 1798. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 28, Mar. 14, 1799; Oct. 9, 23, Dec. 11, 1800-Jan. 15, 1802, fair; Sept. 24, 1802; May 23-Oct. 3, 1809, fair. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Nov. 22, 1798; July 30, 1801. Lib. Congress has Dec. 18, 1800; Feb. 5, 1801; June 17, 1803. There

was a file in the Morristown Public Library, which was destroyed by fire in 1914. A. A. S. has:

- 1798. May 24.  
June 14.  
Oct. 25.  
Dec. 20.
- 1799. Jan. 10.  
Apr. 25.  
Aug. 1<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 12.
- 1800. Apr. 10, 24.  
June 5.
- 1801. June 18<sup>m</sup>.
- 1804. Mar. 9.
- 1805. Apr. 11.
- 1806. Feb. 27.  
Oct. 16.  
Nov. 27.
- 1810. June 12, 26.  
Aug. 7.  
Sept. 11.

**Morris-Town Herald, 1811-1814, 1816-1817.**

Weekly. Established Aug. 6, 1811, by Henry P. Russell, with the title of "Morris-Town Herald." It was of quarto size, but was enlarged to folio with the issue of Oct. 28, 1812. It was suspended with the issue of Oct. 27, 1814, no. 169, to be followed by "The Memorandum," which see, but was resumed with the issue of May 9, 1816, no. 170. It was discontinued by Russell with the issue of Sept. 25, 1817, no. 242.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 30 (last half), Oct. 21, Dec. 30, 1813; Jan., 13, 20, Apr. 14, 1814. There was a file in the Morristown Public Library, destroyed by fire in 1914, from which the above facts were taken (Letter from F. A. Canfield to editor).

**[Morristown] Memorandum, 1815-1816.**

Weekly. Established Dec. 21, 1815, by Henry P. Russell, with the title of "The Memorandum." It probably was discontinued with the issue of May 2, 1816, no. 20, as the "Morris-Town Herald" resumed publication on May 9, 1816.

The Morristown Public Library had a file, lost in the fire of February, 1914, which lacked only nos. 1, 2, 8 and 20 (Letter from F. A. Canfield).

**[Morristown] Morris County Gazette, 1797-1798.**

Weekly. Established May 24, 1797, by E[lijah] Cooper & Co., with the title of "Morris County Gazette." The "History of Morris County," 1882, states that Caleb Russell was the prime mover in the enterprise, having secured the services of Elijah Cooper, a practical printer, to attend to the details of the business. At some time between July and September, 1797, it was published by Elijah Cooper alone. In November, 1797, Cooper withdrew and the paper was published by Caleb Russell. With the issue of Jan. 2, 1798, it was published by Jacob Mann, and was so continued until the last issue located, that of May 1, 1798, vol. 1, no. 50. The "History of Morris County" states that the last number appeared on May 15, 1798. Mann established "The Genius of Liberty," as its successor, on May 24, 1798.

F. A. Canfield, Dover, N. J., has May 24-June 28, July 12, 26-Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 4-Nov. 8, 1797. Harvard has Dec. 27, 1797; Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 6, 20-Mar. 20, Apr. 10, 24, May 1, 1798. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 27, 1798. A. A. S. has:

1797. June 14, 28.  
Oct. 4, 11, 18.  
Nov. 1, 8<sup>m</sup>.

1798. Jan. 2, 9, 23.  
Feb. 13.  
Extraordinary, Jan. 9.

**[Morristown] Palladium of Liberty, 1808-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Mar. 31, 1808, by Jacob Mann, with the title of "Palladium of Liberty." The title was slightly changed to "The Palladium of Liberty," with the issue of Sept. 2, 1813, but reverted to "Palladium of Liberty" in October or November, 1816. The paper was continued by Mann until after 1820.

Washington Headquarters, Morristown, has Mar. 31, 1808-Mar. 20, 1810. N. J. Hist. Soc. has May 5-July 11, Sept. 5-Oct. 24, 1808; Mar. 27, 1810-Mar. 22, 1815; May 10, 1815; Nov. 28, Dec. 5, 1816; Oct. 14, 1819-Dec. 28, 1820. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has July 2, 1818. Harvard has Oct. 3, Nov. 15, 1808. Boston Athenaeum has Oct. 10, 1808; Apr. 25, May 23, 1809. A nearly complete file was in the Morristown Public Library, which was destroyed by fire in 1914. A. A. S. has:

1808. May 9.

1809. Feb. 28.  
Dec. 26.

1810. Feb. 27.  
June 12.

1816. Sept. 26.

1817. Aug. 7.

**[Mount Holly] Burlington Mirror, 1818-1819.**

Weekly. Established Sept. 16, 1818, by Nathan Palmer & Son (Nathan and Strange N. Palmer) with the title of "The Burlington Mirror." The last issue with this title was that of Sept. 8, 1819, vol. 1, no. 52, after which the title was changed to "The New-Jersey Mirror and Burlington County Advertiser," which see.

Hist. Soc. Penn. has Sept. 16, 1818-Sept. 8, 1819. New Jersey Mirror office, Mount Holly, has Sept. 16, Oct. 14, 1818-Sept. 8, 1819.

**[Mount Holly] New Jersey Mirror, 1819-1820+.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The Burlington Mirror." The first issue

with the title of "The New-Jersey Mirror and Burlington County Advertiser" was that of Sept. 15, 1819, vol. 2, no. 1, published by Nathan Palmer & Son (Nathan and Strange N. Palmer). The paper was continued by them until after 1820.

Edwin A. Ely has Sept. 15, 1819-Dec. 27, 1820. New Jersey Mirror office has Sept. 15, 1819-Dec. 27, 1820.

**[Mount Pleasant] Jersey Chronicle, 1795-1796.**

Weekly. Established May 2, 1795, by Philip Freneau, with the title of "Jersey Chronicle," published at "Mount-Pleasant, near Middletown-Point." It had eight pages and was of square octavo size, but with the issue of May 16, 1795, was increased in size to quarto. It was discontinued with the issue of Apr. 30, 1796, vol. 1, no. 52.

N. Y. Hist. Soc. has May 2, 1795-Apr. 30, 1796. N. J. Hist. Soc. has June 20, 1795. Harvard has Mar. 5, 19, 26, Apr. 9-23, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1796. Apr. 2.

**[New Brunswick] Arnett's New Jersey Federalist, 1793-1795.**

Weekly. Established in November 1793, judging from the date of the first and only issue located, that of Feb. 26, 1795, vol. 2, no. 69, published by Shelly Arnett, with the title of "Arnett's New-Jersey Federalist." Evidently Arnett started his paper immediately after the dissolution of his partnership with Blauvelt, with whom he had published "The Guardian." The last issue of Arnett's paper was that of Mar. 5, 1795, vol. 2, no. 70, after which it was purchased by George F. Hopkins, who changed its name to "The New-Jersey Federalist," which see. Harvard has Feb. 26, 1795.

**[New Brunswick] Brunswick Gazette, 1787-1792.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The New-Brunswick Gazette." The earliest issue located with the new title of "The Brunswick Gazette, and Weekly Monitor," is that of July 3,



1787, vol. 1, no. 40, published by Shelly Arnett. At some time between Apr. 28 and June 16, 1789, the title was shortened to "The Brunswick Gazette." At some time between June 16, 1789, and Mar. 23, 1790, the paper was transferred to Abraham Blauvelt. With the issue of Mar. 13, 1792, the title was slightly changed to "The Brunswic Gazette." The paper was discontinued with the issue of Oct. 30, 1792, no. 318, to be succeeded by "The Guardian."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has July 3, 1787–Apr. 14, 1789; Mar. 23, Sept. 7, 1790. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has July 17, 1787; Apr. 21, June 16, 1789; May 4, 25, July 6, 1790. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Oct. 23, 1787. Harvard has Mar. 29, June 21, July 5-26, Sept. 27, 1791. Lib. Congress has June 21, 1791–Apr. 24, 1792. Rutgers has Mar. 20, 1792. Hist. Soc. Penn. has Aug. 7–Oct. 30, 1792. A. A. S. has:

1790. Aug. 3, 10, 17.

Sept. 7.

Oct. 5.

Nov. 30.

Dec. 21.

1791. Feb. 1, 8.

Mar. 29.

Apr. 12, 19<sup>m</sup>, 26.

May 3, 17.

June 7, 28.

July 5, 12, 19.

Aug. 16, 23, 30.

Oct. 4, 18.

Nov. 1.

1792. Jan. 3, 17, 24, 31.

Feb. 14, 28.

Mar. 6, 13.

May 8, 15, 22.

June 5, 12, 19.

Aug. 7.

Supplement: Feb. 28.

**[New Brunswick] Fredonian, 1811-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Apr. 17, 1811, by D[avid] & J[ames] Fitz Randolph, with the title of "The Fredonian." With the issue of May 2, 1816, the partnership was dissolved and the paper published by D. Fitz Randolph. It was so continued until after 1820.

Rutgers has June 26, 1811-Dec. 28, 1820, fair. Lib. Congress has Mar. 10, 1814; Aug. 8, 1816; Jan. 7, 1819-Nov. 16, 1820. N. J. Hist. Soc. has June 29, 1815; Feb. 13, Aug. 21, 1817; July 16, Aug. 6, 20, 1818; June 3, 1819; Jan. 20, Mar. 9, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1811. Apr. 24.

1813. Dec. 9.

1818. May 14.

1819. June 10.

**New Brunswick Gazette, 1786.**

Weekly. Established Oct. 5, 1786, by Shelly Arnett, with the title of "The New-Brunswick Gazette, and Weekly Monitor." Within a few months the title was changed to "The Brunswick Gazette, and Weekly Monitor," which see.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 5, 1786.

**[New Brunswick] Genius of Liberty, 1795-1796.**

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The New-Jersey Federalist." Judging from an advertisement in the issue of Jan. 22, 1795, the first issue with the new title of "Genius of Liberty, & New-Brunswick Advertiser" was that of June 11, 1795, no. 84, published by George F. Hopkins. At some time between Oct. 12 and Nov. 9, 1795, the title was altered to "Genius of Liberty, & New-Jersey Advertiser." The last issue located is that of Feb. 22, 1796, no. 121. Hopkins went to New York, where he participated in the publication of "The Minerva," May 2, 1796.

Harvard has June 22, Aug. 24, Sept. 14, Dec. 21, 1795; Jan. 11, Feb. 22, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1795. Aug. 10, 17, 31<sup>m</sup>.

Oct. 5<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 9, 16.

**[New Brunswick] Guardian, 1792-1815.**

Weekly. Established Nov. 7, 1792, by Arnett and Blauvelt (Shelly Arnett and Abraham Blauvelt), with the title of "The Guardian; or, New-Brunswick Advertiser." With the issue of Nov. 5, 1793, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by Abraham Blauvelt. With the issue of Nov. 24, 1795, the word "The" was omitted from the title. Blauvelt was proprietor of the paper certainly up to Oct. 7, 1813. After this date, only three issues have been located: one for Nov. 24, 1814, without name of publisher; one for Apr. 13, 1815, published by G[——] L. Austin; and one for Nov. 16, 1815, published by A. Blauvelt.

Rutgers has Nov. 7, 1792–Oct. 23, 1798; Mar. 27, 1801; July 26, 1804; Oct. 25, 1804–Nov. 26, 1807. Hist. Soc. Penn. has Nov. 7, 1792–Sept. 23, 1794. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 2, 1793; Jan. 21, Feb. 25–Dec. 9, 1794; Feb. 17–Nov. 10, 1795; Apr. 19, 1796; Jan. 17, Oct. 31, 1797; Feb. 13–Mar. 27, Apr. 24, May 22, June 12, 19, July 3, 10, 31, Aug. 21–Sept. 11, 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 13–27, 1798. Harvard has Mar. 17, 1795–Oct. 18, 1804, scattering file; Aug. 6, Sept. 3, 1807. Lib. Congress has June 30, 1795; Oct. 30, 1798–Oct. 22, 1801; Oct. 18, 1810–Oct. 7, 1813. New Brunswick Pub. Lib. has Nov. 5, 1801–Oct. 18, 1804. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 27, 1793; Dec. 30, 1794; July 11, 1797; July 20, 1809; Nov. 24, 1814; Apr. 13, Nov. 16, 1815. Phil. Lib. Co. Oct. 2, 16, 23, 1793. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has July 18, 1805. A. A. S. has:

1792. Nov. 14, 21.

1793. May 1.

1796. Nov. 1, 8.

1797. Apr. 25.

June 6.

July 18.

Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Sept. 5, 19, 26<sup>m</sup>.

Oct. 3, 17, 24.

Nov. 7, 14, 21<sup>m</sup>, 28.

- Dec. 5, 19<sup>m</sup>.  
 Extraordinary: June 2.
1798. Jan. 2, 16, 23, 30.  
 Feb. 6, 20, 27.  
 May 8, 15, 29.  
 July 3, 24.  
 Nov. 27.  
 Dec. 11.
1799. Jan. 8, 29.  
 June 25.  
 Oct. 1<sup>m</sup>.
1800. May 20.  
 June 10.  
 July 15.
1803. May 4.
1806. Aug. 21, 28.  
 Nov. 6, 13, 20.
1807. Jan. 8.  
 Feb. 5.

[New Brunswick] *New Jersey Federalist*, 1795.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "Arnett's New-Jersey Federalist." The first issue with the new title of "The New-Jersey Federalist" was that of Mar. 12, 1795, vol. 2, no. 71, published by George F. Hopkins. Apparently the last issue with this title was that of June 4, 1795, after which the title was changed to "Genius of Liberty," which see.

Harvard has Mar. 12, Apr. 2, 23, 1795. A. A. S. has:  
 1795. May 7.

[New Brunswick] *Political Intelligencer*, 1783-1785.

Weekly. Established Oct. 14, 1783, by Kollock and Arnett (Shepard Kollock and Shelly Arnett), with the title of "The Political Intelligencer. And New-Jersey Advertiser." With the issue of July 13, 1784, the partnership was dissolved and Shepard Kollock became sole proprietor. The last issue printed at New Brunswick

was that of Apr. 5, 1785, no. 78, and upon Apr. 20, it was removed to Elizabethtown.

Edwin A. Ely has Oct. 14, 1783-Apr. 5, 1785. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has June 8, Sept. 14, 1784; Jan. 4, Mar. 22, 1785. Lib. Congress has Oct. 26, 1784. A. A. S. has:  
1783. Oct. 21.  
Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>.

[New Brunswick] *Republican Herald*, 1810.

Weekly. Established Jan. 17, 1810, judging from the earliest issue located, that of Feb. 7, 1810, vol. 1, no. 4, published by Isaac Arnett Kollock & Co., with the title of "Republican Herald." The last issue located is that of Feb. 14, 1810, vol. 1, no. 5.

A. A. S. has:

1810. Feb. 7, 14.

[New Brunswick] *Times*, 1815-1820+.

Weekly. Established June 1, 1815, by Deare & Myer (Lewis Deare and William Myer), with the title of "The Times: and New-Brunswick General Advertiser." On May 31, 1817, judging from an advertisement in the issue of Sept. 11, 1817, this firm was dissolved, and the paper published by William Myer. At some time between Sept. 10 and Oct. 8, 1818, the title was slightly changed to "The Times, & New-Brunswick Advertiser." The paper was continued by Myer until after 1820.

Rutgers has June 1, 1815-May 23, Dec. 26, 1816; Oct. 2, 1817; Apr. 2, 1818; Apr. 8, 1819. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 23, Feb. 27, Sept. 11, 1817; Apr. 23, July 9, Nov. 12, 1818; Dec. 21, 1820. Lib. Congress has Sept. 3, 1818; Oct. 28, 1819. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Dec. 3, 1818. A. A. S. has:

1815. July 20.

1818. July 16.

Oct. 8.

Dec. 24.

1819. Apr. 22.

**[Newark] Centinel of Freedom, 1796-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Oct. 5, 1796, by Daniel Dodge & Co., with the title of "The Centinel of Freedom." With the issue of Oct. 4, 1797, the firm name was changed to Aaron Pennington & Daniel Dodge. The paper was sold to Jabez Parkhurst & Samuel Pennington with the issue of Oct. 1, 1799, but with the issue of Dec. 31, 1799, Parkhurst retired and the paper was published by Samuel Pennington & Stephen Gould. This firm was dissolved with the issue of May 3, 1803, and the paper published by Samuel Pennington. With the issue of Nov. 22, 1803, he transferred it to Tuttle & Pike (William Tuttle and John Pike), changed with the issue of Aug. 14, 1804, to W. Tuttle & Co. The firm was dissolved and the paper published by Wm. Tuttle with the issue of Aug. 2, 1808. With the issue of Sept. 14, 1813, William Tuttle disposed of a half interest to his brother John, and the paper was published by John Tuttle & Co., and was so continued until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 5, 1796-Dec. 26, 1820. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Oct. 5, 1796-Sept. 24, 1799; Mar. 4, 1800; Jan. 6, 1801-May 4, 1802. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 1, 1797; Jan. 7, 1800-Sept. 22, 1801; Jan. 2, 1809-Dec. 31, 1811. Harvard has Oct. 12, 1796-July 29, 1806, scattering file. N. J. State Lib. has July 12, 1797. Lib. Congress has Dec. 31, 1799; Oct. 14, 1806; July 21, 1807; Jan. 30, 1810-Aug. 11, 1812, fair; Feb. 3, 1818-Aug. 10, 1819, scattering file. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., has Dec. 4, 1799. Long Id. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 25, 1800. Jersey City Pub. Lib. has Oct. 4, 1808. N. Y. State Lib. has June 12, 1810. A. A. S. has:

1797. Aug. 30.  
Sept. 27.  
Nov. 15<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
Dec. 19<sup>m</sup>, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Extra: Aug. 30.

1798. Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Feb. 20, 27.

- Mar. 6<sup>m</sup>, 20<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 10<sup>m</sup>, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
May 1, 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
July 3.  
Sept. 18.  
Oct. 30.  
Nov. 20.  
Dec. 25<sup>m</sup>.  
Supplement: Apr. 17.
1799. Jan. 15, 22.  
Feb. 5, 19.  
Mar. 5, 19<sup>m</sup>, 26<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 16, 23, 30<sup>m</sup>.  
May 14, 21, 28.  
June 4, 11, 25<sup>m</sup>.  
July 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Aug. 6, 20<sup>m</sup>.  
Sept. 10<sup>m</sup>, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 1<sup>m</sup>.
1800. Apr. 22, 29.  
May 27.  
Oct. 21<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 11<sup>m</sup>.
1801. Mar. 10.  
July 14<sup>m</sup>, 28.  
Aug. 18<sup>m</sup>.
1803. July 19.  
Aug. 2, 9.  
Oct. 25.
1804. Jan. 17.  
Feb. 28.  
Mar. 13.  
Apr. 23.
1806. Jan. 28.
1807. Apr. 7, 14.
1808. Oct. 4.  
Dec. 13.

1809. Apr. 4, 11, 18.  
May 9, 23.  
July 18.
1810. Jan. 30.  
Feb. 6.  
Mar. 6.  
Apr. 24.  
May 15, 29.  
June 19.  
July 17, 31.  
Aug. 14, 28.  
Sept. 4, 11.  
Dec. 25.
1811. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22.  
Feb. 12<sup>m</sup>.  
Mar. 19, 26.  
Apr. 2, 9<sup>m</sup>, 16, 30.  
June 11.  
July 30.  
Sept. 10, 17, 24.  
Oct. 8, 15, 29<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 19, 26.  
Dec. 10, 31.
1812. Jan. 14, 21.  
Feb. 25.  
Mar. 3, 24.  
Apr. 14, 28.  
June 2, 23.  
July 21.  
Aug. 18.  
Sept. 22.  
Oct. 13.  
Dec. 8<sup>m</sup>, 15.
1813. Jan. 19.  
Mar. 16, 30.  
Apr. 6, 13, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27<sup>m</sup>.  
June 1.  
Aug. 31.



Oct. 12, 19.  
Nov. 9, 23<sup>m</sup>.

1814. Jan. 18.  
Feb. 1, 8.  
Mar. 1, 8.  
Apr. 26.  
May 10, 31.  
June 18.  
July 5, 12.  
Aug. 2, 16.  
Sept. 13, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Nov. 1.  
Dec. 6, 13.

1815. Jan. 10.  
Mar. 28.  
Oct. 10, 17.

1816. Jan. 30.  
Feb. 6.  
Mar. 19.  
June 18.  
July 23, 30.  
Aug. 20.

**Newark Gazette, 1797-1804.**

Weekly. A continuation of "Wood's Newark Gazette and New-Jersey Advertiser," but with a new volume numbering. The first issue, that of Nov. 8, 1797, bore the title of "Newark Gazette and New-Jersey Advertiser" and was printed by John Woods for the Proprietors, With the issue of Feb. 6, 1798, it was printed by John H. Williams for the Proprietors. With the issue of May 7. 1799, it was bought and published by Jacob Halsey, who changed the title with the issue of May 21, 1799, to "The Newark Gazette." With the issue of May 19, 1801, the paper was transferred to John Wallis, who continued as publisher until its discontinuation in December, 1804. The last issue located is that of Mar. 20, 1804, vol. 7,

no. 20, but in the "Centinel of Freedom" of Jan. 1, 1805, is to be found this statement: "The Newark Gazette expired on Tuesday [Dec. 25, 1804] of a decline which it bore with Christian fortitude . . . . Scarcely had it given up the ghost . . . ere it had been born again. Like the Phoenix of the East, the Republican Herald arose out of the corrupted remains of the Newark Gazette."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 28, 1797–June 16, 1801. Harvard has Nov. 8, 1797–Jan. 27, 1801, scattering file. Lib. Congress has Sept. 25, 1798; Nov. 4, 1800. Long. Id. Hist. Soc. has Feb. 10, 1801. A. A. S. has:

- 1797. Nov. 15.  
Dec. 5, 19<sup>m</sup>, 26<sup>m</sup>.
- 1798. Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 13, 20.  
Mar. 6, 13.  
Apr. 3<sup>m</sup>, 10, 24<sup>m</sup>.  
May 8, 22, 29.  
June 26.  
July 10, 17, 24.  
Oct. 2, 23.  
Nov. 6, 20, 27.  
Dec. 4.  
Supplement: Mar. 13.
- 1799. Jan. 15, 22, 29.  
Feb. 5, 19.
- 1800. May 27.
- 1804. Mar. 20.

#### **Newark Messenger, 1817-1818.**

Weekly. Established Oct. 10, 1817, with the title of "The Newark Messenger," edited by William Ward and printed by Peter Conover. The firm was dissolved with the issue of Sept. 15, 1818, and the paper published by William Ward. With the issue of Oct. 23, 1818, it was printed and published by V[——] R. Paine, Mr. Ward continuing as editor. The last issue located is that of

Nov. 6, 1818, vol. 2, no. 4, and the paper was evidently soon after discontinued, to be succeeded by "The Newark Patriot."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 10, 1817–Sept. 8, 1818, fair; Oct. 9, 1818. Plainfield, N. J., Pub. Lib. has Oct. 31, 1817–Nov. 6, 1818. A. A. S. has:

1818. Apr. 10.

[Newark] **Modern Spectator**, 1807-1808.

Weekly. Established Nov. 27, 1807, by Kollock & Gould (———Kollock and Elias B. Gould), with the title of "The Modern Spectator." It was published in magazine form, of quarto size and with pagination, but because of its current local news, death notices and advertisements, it might be regarded as a newspaper. In December 1807, E. B. Gould became sole publisher. It was discontinued with the issue of Nov. 25, 1808, vol. 1, no. 46.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 27, 1807–Nov. 25, 1808.

[Newark] **New Jersey Eagle**, 1820+.

Weekly. Established Mar. 3, 1820, with the title of "New-Jersey Eagle, and Newark, Orange, and Bloomfield Early Intelligencer," printed and published by Edward M. Murden and edited by Joseph T. Murden. With the issue of Nov. 3, 1820, the title was abbreviated to "New-Jersey Eagle" and the paper was edited by William B. Kinney and printed by J[———] Johnson. Continued until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 3–Dec. 29, 1820.

[Newark] **New Jersey Telescope**, 1808-1809.

Semi-weekly and weekly. Established Nov. 4, 1808, by William W. Vermilye, with the title of "New-Jersey Telescope." Early in May 1809 the paper was published by Thomas T. Blauvelt. The exact date of change is not known, but in the "Virginia Argus," of Richmond, of

May, 16 1809, under current news is this statement: "The 'New Jersey Telescope,' a federal print, is transferred from the former proprietor to Mr. Thomas Blauvelt." The issue of Oct. 31, 1809, vol. 1, no. 104, is followed by that of Nov. 7, 1809, vol. 2, no. 1, which is the last issue located. The press and types were sold in Newark by William Tuttle, according to an advertisement in the "Centinel of Freedom," Feb. 27, 1810.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 8, 1808–Mar. 28, May 12–23, 1809. Harvard has Nov. 18, 1808. A. A. S. has:

1809. Oct. 31.

Nov. 7.

[Newark] *New York Gazette*, 1776.

Weekly. First printed at Newark by Hugh Gaine on Sept. 21, 1776, with the title of "The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury," no. 1301. Hugh Gaine, the publisher of "The New-York Gazette," immediately prior to the British occupation of New York, removed presses and type to Newark, N. J., and there, on Sept. 21, 1776, issued his paper, with the above title. The imprint was "Printed by Hugh Gaine, at Newark, in East-New-Jersey," and the size of the paper was one leaf, folio. This was followed by issues on Sept. 28, Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, and Nov. 2, 1776, these six issues consisting of two leaves, quarto. The issue for Oct. 12 announces that "This paper has now been published in this town four weeks, and sent to the customers, that could be found, as usual." The last Newark issue was that of Nov. 2, 1776, no. 1307. Gaine then returned to New York. In the meantime Gaine's New York office, under the inspection of the British authorities, had been used for the publication of a paper with the same title, and the same volume numbering, nos. 1301-1307, but issued weekly from Sept. 30 to Nov. 11. The issue of Sept. 30 allowed Gaine's name to remain in the imprint, but the subsequent issues omitted it. The Newark issues were evidently edited and printed in Newark, since the type of the heading differs from the New York issues, and the

news and advertisements were expressly intended for New Jersey. A full discussion of the subject is given in Ford's "Journals of Hugh Gaine," vol. 1, pp. 54-58.

N. Y. Pub. Lib. has the Newark issues, Sept. 21-Nov. 2, 1776. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 28, 1776.

**Newark Patriot, 1819.**

Weekly. Established Jan. 1, 1819, by Pares & Son ( ), with the title of "The Newark Patriot and New Jersey General Advertiser." The last issue located is that of Apr. 2, 1819, vol. 1, no. 14.

Plainfield, N. J., Pub. Lib. has Jan. 1-Apr. 2, 1819.

**[Newark] Republican Herald, 1804.**

Weekly. Established Dec. 25, 1804, by David C. Baldwin, with the title of "Republican Herald." It was discontinued in March, 1805, according to the following statement in the "Centinel of Freedom" of Apr. 2, 1805; "The Republican Herald, of this town, which was commenced about the beginning of the present year, was discontinued week before last."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 25, 1804.

**[Newark] Woods's Newark Gazette, 1791-1797.**

Weekly. Established May 19, 1791, judging from the earliest issue located, that of June 16, 1791, vol. 1, no. 5, published by John Woods, with the title of "Woods's Newark Gazette." At some time between Feb. 14 and Apr. 24, 1793, the title was changed to "Woods's Newark Gazette and Paterson Advertiser." In a Supplement to the issue of Jan. 22, 1794, Woods issued "Proposals" for publishing the paper semi-weekly, but the plan did not meet with support, so was given up. With the issue of May 13, 1795, the title was changed to "Woods's Newark Gazette and New-Jersey Advertiser." The last issue with this title was that of Nov. 1, 1797, vol. 7, no. 26, when Woods sold out to Proprietors who started a new volume numbering and adopted the new title of

"Newark Gazette and New-Jersey Advertiser," which see.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has May 31, 1792; Oct. 2, 1793–Nov. 1, 1797. Harvard has June 16, July 7, 28, Nov. 24, 1791; Mar. 4, 1795–Nov. 1, 1797, scattering file. Phil. Lib. Co. has Oct. 2, 16, 23, 1793; Oct. 28–Nov. 11, 25, Dec. 9, 1795; Jan. 13–27, Mar. 16, 23, Apr. 6, 13, 27, May 11, 25–June 29, July 13–Aug. 17, 1796. Lib. Congress has Oct. 2, 1793; Mar. 12–Sept. 3, 1794; Nov. 11, 1795; May 11–Dec. 7, 1796, fair; Jan. 4, 18, 25, Feb. 8, 15, 1797. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Oct. 8, 1794. A. A. S. has:

1791. June 16, 23.

July 7, 28.

Aug. 4, 18.

Sept. 1, 15.

1792. Jan. 26.

Feb. 2, 9.

May 10.

Aug. 23.

Oct. 4.

Nov. 15.

Dec. 13, 19.

1793. Feb. 7.

Apr. 24<sup>m</sup>.

May 15<sup>m</sup>.

July 3<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 7.

Dec. 4<sup>m</sup>, 25.

1794. Jan. 22, 29.

Apr. 23.

May 21.

Nov. 12.

Supplementary: Jan. 22.

1795. Jan. 28.

Feb. 25.

Mar. 4, 25.

Apr. 22, 29.

May 6.  
June 17, 24.  
July 1, 15.  
Aug. 5, 19, 26.  
Nov. 4.

1797. Apr. 19.  
Oct. 25.

[**Newton**] **Farmers Journal**, 1796-1798.

Weekly. Established in January 1796, judging from the earliest issue located, that of Dec. 16, 1796, vol. 1, no. 47, published by Eliot Hopkins and William Hurtin, with the title of "The Farmers Journal, and Newton Advertiser." Early in 1797, the firm name was changed to Eliot Hopkins, & Co. At some time between Nov. 8, 1797, and May 16, 1798, the title was changed to "Farmer's Journal, & Newton Advertiser," and the firm name to E[liot] Hopkins & P[——] Smith. The last issue located is that of Oct. 17, 1798, vol. 3, no. 140.

Harvard has Dec. 16, 1796; Mar. 17, May 19, 26, June 23-July 7, Sept. 15, 22, Nov. 1, 1797; May 16, 23, Oct. 17, 1798.

[**Newton**] **Sussex Register**, 1813-1820+.

Weekly. Established July 6, 1813, judging from the issue of Sept. 7, 1813, vol. 1, no. 10, published by John H. Hall, with the title of "Sussex Register." It was so continued until after 1820.

Sussex Register office has Sept. 7, 1813-Dec. 18, 1820. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Jan. 30, July 31, Sept. 11, 1815; May 27, July 20, Dec. 28, 1818; Mar. 29, June 28, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 18, 1819; July 24, Aug. 21, 1820.

[**Paterson**] **Bergen Express**, 1817-1818.

Weekly. Established in June 1817, judging from the first and only issue located, that of Apr. 29, 1818, vol. 1, no. 47, published by H[——] Jones, with the title of "Bergen Express, and Paterson Advertiser."

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 29, 1818.

**Princeton Packet, 1786-1787.**

Weekly. Established June 22, 1786, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Aug. 10, 1786, vol. 1, no. 8, published by James Tod, with the title of "The Princeton Packet, and the General Advertiser." The last copy located is that of Apr. 26, 1787, vol. 1, no. 45, although Hageman, in his "History of Princeton," ii, 55, states that he saw a copy dated June 28, 1787, vol. 1, no. 52. [This should be numbered 54, unless two issues had been omitted within two months previous]. Tod left Princeton in November, 1787 (ms. letter from Prof. V. L. Collins of Princeton) to take charge of Erasmus Hall at Flatbush, Long Island.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 10, 1786. Princeton has Oct. 5, 1786; Jan. 11, Feb. 22, 1787. Private owner in Princeton has Apr. 26, 1787.

**Salem Messenger, 1819-1820+.**

Weekly. Established Sept. 29, 1819, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Nov. 17, 1819, vol. 1, no. 8, published by Elijah Brooks, with the title of "Salem Messenger." It was so continued until after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 17, Dec. 8, 1819; Oct. 25, Dec. 20, 1820. Atlantic City Pub. Lib. has May 10, 1820. A. A. S. has:

1819. Dec. 29.

1820. Apr. 26.

**[Salem] West Jersey Gazette, 1817-1819.**

Weekly. Established in August 1817, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Mar. 25, 1818, vol. 1, no. 33, published by I. A. Kollock, with the title of "West-Jersey Gazette." In August 1818, the title was changed to "West-Jersey Gazette, and Salem and Gloucester Advertiser," the publisher's name appearing as Isaac A. Kollock. The last issue located is that of Jan. 13, 1819.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 25, Apr. 22, May 20, June 3, July 15, Aug. 12, 1818; Jan. 13, 1819.



**[Trenton] Federal Post, 1788-1789.**

Weekly and semi-weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of "The Trenton Weekly Mercury." The change of title probably came in May, 1788, but the earliest issue located is that of Aug. 5, 1788, vol. 2, no. 13, published by Frederick C. Quequelle and George M. Wilson, with the title of "The Federal Post; or, the Trenton Weekly Mercury." With the issue of Sept. 23, 1788, the title was shortened to "The Federal Post," and in the issue of Oct. 3, 1788, it was announced that it would be published semi-weekly. The next issue appeared on Oct. 7, but the next on Oct. 14, and publication was henceforth weekly. With the issue of Nov. 11, 1788, the paper was published by Frederick C. Quequelle. The last issue located is that of Jan. 27, 1789 (misprinted 1788) vol. 2, no. 33, which, by the way, bore the same volume numbering as that of the preceding issue located, Dec. 23, 1788, vol. 2, no. 33.

N. J. State Lib. has Aug. 5-Sept. 9, Oct. 3-Dec. 23, 1788; Jan. 27, 1789. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 23, 1788.

**[Trenton] Federalist, 1798-1820+.**

Weekly. Established July 9, 1798, by G[ershom] Craft & W[illiam] Black, with the title of "The Federalist; New-Jersey Gazette." With the issue of July 23, 1798, the firm was dissolved and the paper published by G[ershom] Craft. The last issue with this title was that of June 30, 1800, vol. 2, no. 104, after which it was united with the "New-Jersey State Gazette," continuing its own leading title, but adopting the latter paper's numbering. The first issue, therefore, of "The Federalist & New-Jersey State Gazette" was that of July 8, 1800, vol. 2, no. 71, published by Sherman, Mershon, Thomas & Craft (George Sherman, John Mershon, Isaiah Thomas and Gershom Craft). The firm name was changed to Sherman, Mershon & Thomas with the issue of Sept. 23, 1800, which firm in turn was dissolved and the paper published by Sherman & Mershon with the issue of Dec. 29, 1801. The title was changed to "Trenton

Federalist" with the issue of May 11, 1802. John Mer-shon died Dec. 17, 1806, and with the issue of Dec. 22, 1806, the paper was published by George Sherman. It was so continued until after 1820.

N. J. State Lib. has July 9, 1798-Dec. 25, 1820. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 15, July 22, Aug. 26, 1799; Mar. 31, 1800; Jan. 24, 1803-Feb. 20, 1804, fair; Jan. 7, 1805-Dec. 28, 1812; Feb. 6, Apr. 24, July 3, Oct. 16, 23, 1815; Jan. 29, Apr. 15, May 27, June 10, July 29, 1816; July 14, 1817; Mar. 16, Apr. 13, 20, May 18, Aug. 17, 24, 1818; Mar. 8, May 10, Dec. 27, 1819; Feb. 14, Aug. 14, 1820. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Aug. 6, 1798-June 23, 1800, scattering file; Jan. 19, 1807-Dec. 5, 1808; a few nos. 1819-1820. Phil. Lib. Co. has July 16, 1798. Harvard has Feb. 25, Apr. 8, 1799; Jan. 13, Apr. 21, 28, June 2, 9, 23, 1800; Mar. 3-Dec. 15, 1801, scattering file; May 18, June 29, Sept. 20, 1802; Mar. 21, Apr. 18, June 17, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, Nov. 14, 1803; Jan. 30, Feb. 20, Mar. 12, 1804. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Feb. 11, 1799; July 29, 1800; Nov. 11, 1811; Oct. 12, 1812. Lib. Congress has Dec. 23, 1799; Oct. 21, Nov. 25, 1800; Nov. 16, 1807; Nov. 28, 1808; May 21, 1810; May 15, 1815; Apr. 12, 1819. Edwin A. Ely has Jan. 10, 1803-Dec. 29, 1806, fair. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., has Aug. 13, 1798. Rutgers has Jan. 9, 1804. A. A. S. has:

- 1798. Sept. 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 5, 19, 26.  
Dec. 10, 17<sup>m</sup>, 24.
- 1799. Jan. 14, 21.  
Feb. 25.
- 1800. Mar. 3, 10<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 2, 9, 23<sup>m</sup>.
- 1802. Nov. 22.
- 1806. Sept. 15.
- 1807. July 27.
- 1810. Apr. 9.  
July 16.

1811. June 17.  
July 8.  
1812. Mar. 30.  
1819. May 17<sup>m</sup>.

**Trenton Mercury, 1787-1788.**

Weekly. Established May 15, 1787, judging from the date of the earliest issue located, that of Sept. 25, 1787, vol. 1, no. 20, published by Frederick C. Quequelle and George M. Wilson, with the title of "The Trenton Mercury and the Weekly Advertiser." At some time between Oct. 16, 1787 and Jan. 22, 1788, the title was changed to "The Trenton Weekly Mercury." The last issue located with this title is that of Jan. 22, 1788, vol. 1, no. 38. Within six months, probably in May 1788, the title was changed to "The Federal Post; or, the Trenton Weekly Mercury," which see.

A. A. S. has:

1787. Sept. 25.  
Oct. 9.  
1788. Jan. 22.

**[Trenton] New Jersey Gazette, 1778-1786.**

Weekly. Removed from Burlington by the publisher, Isaac Collins, and established at Trenton under the name of "The New-Jersey Gazette," with the issue of Mar. 4, 1778, vol. 1, no. 14. There were no issues upon July 7, 14, 21, 1779, and the paper was suspended with the issue of July 16, 1783, vol. 6, no. 290, to be resumed with the issue of Dec. 9, 1783, vol. 7, no. 291. It was finally discontinued with the issue of Nov. 27, 1786, vol. 9, no. 446.

N. J. State Lib., Princeton, N. Y. Hist. Soc., Hist. Soc. Penn., and Lib. Congress have Mar. 4, 1778-Nov. 27, 1786. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Mar. 4, 1778-Oct. 23, 1782; Dec. 18, 1782; Jan. 1-Feb. 5, 1783; Aug. 9, 1784-Sept. 26, 1785, fair. Edwin A. Ely has Jan. 5-Dec. 6, 1780; Jan. 31, 1781-May 22, 1782, fair; Dec. 9, 1783-

Nov. 27, 1786. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Mar. 4, 1778–July 16, 1783; Jan. 2, 1786. Wis. Hist. Soc. has Apr. 8, 29–May 13, 27, June 24, Aug. 5, Sept. 30–Oct. 14, Dec. 16, 23, 1778; Sept. 28, 1779; Sept. 6, 13, 1780. N. Y. State Lib. has May 12, 1779. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., has June 7–21, 1780. British Museum has Nov. 22, Dec. 6, 1780. A. A. S. has:

1778. Mar. 11<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 8<sup>m</sup>, 23<sup>m</sup>, 29.  
May 6<sup>m</sup>.  
June 3, 10, 17.  
July 8, 15, 22, 29.  
Aug. 5, 12, 26.  
Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.  
Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.  
Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25.  
Dec. 2, 9, 16.  
Supplement: July 8.
1779. Jan. 27.  
Mar. 3, 31.  
June 30<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 11, 25.  
Sept. 22.  
Nov. 10<sup>m</sup>.  
Dec. 1.
1780. Feb. 16.  
Mar. 22.  
May 10, 17.  
Aug. 16, 23.  
Oct. 4.  
Nov. 1.
1781. Jan. 10.  
Aug. 1<sup>m</sup>, 8.  
Oct. 3<sup>m</sup>.  
Nov. 7, 28.
1782. Jan. 2.  
Mar. 6, 13.  
Apr. 10<sup>m</sup>, 24.

- June 26.  
July 3, 10<sup>m</sup>, 31.  
Aug. 21, 28.  
Sept. 4, 11.  
Oct. 2, 9, 23.  
Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.
1783. Jan. 8, 15.  
Feb. 12, 26.  
Mar. 12.  
May 7.  
June 11, 18, 25.  
July 2, 9, 16.  
Supplement: Feb. 12.
1784. July 12.  
Sept. 20<sup>m</sup>.
1785. Mar. 7<sup>m</sup>.  
May 30.  
June 20, 27.  
Oct. 3<sup>m</sup>.
1786. Jan. 2 to Nov. 27.  
Missing: Feb. 27, Apr. 24, June 26, Aug. 7,  
14, Oct. 9, Nov. 6, 20.

[Trenton] *New Jersey State Gazette*, 1792-1796.

Weekly. Established Sept. 12, 1792, by Matthias Day and Co., with the title of "New-Jersey State Gazette." With the issue of Mar. 20, 1793, the firm name became Day and Hopkins (Matthias Day and George F. Hopkins). The partnership was dissolved and the paper printed by Matthias Day with the issue of Feb. 26, 1794. The last issue with this title was that of July 5, 1796, vol. 4, no. 44, after which the title was changed to "The State Gazette, & New-Jersey Advertiser," which see.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Sept. 12, 1792-July 5, 1796.  
N. Y. Hist. Soc. has May 7, 1794-July 5, 1796. N. Y.  
Pub. Lib. has Sept. 4, 1793. Harvard has Sept. 17,  
1794; Mar. 3, 17, June 16, 23, July 21, Oct. 13, Dec. 29,

1795; Jan. 12, Mar. 8, 22, 29, Apr. 26, May 3, 17, 31, 1796.  
Lib. Congress has Feb. 17–Aug. 11, Oct. 13, 1795; Jan.  
19–July 5, 1796. Phil. Lib. Co. has Dec. 1, 8, 1795;  
Jan. 19, 1796. A. A. S. has:

1792. Sept. 19, 26.  
Oct. 3, 10.  
Nov. 7, 14, 28.  
Dec. 5, 12, 19.
1793. Jan. 23, 30.  
Feb. 6, 20, 27.  
Mar. 20, 27.  
Apr. 10, 17.  
May 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22<sup>m</sup>.  
June 12.  
July 24.  
Aug. 7, 14.  
Nov. 27.  
Dec. 4<sup>m</sup>, 25.  
Supplement: Dec. 25.
1794. July 9, 30.  
Sept. 10, 17.  
Oct. 8.  
Dec. 16, 30.
1795. Mar. 3, 17<sup>m</sup>.  
Apr. 7, 21.  
May 5.  
June 23<sup>m</sup>.  
July 21<sup>m</sup>.  
Aug. 4, 11, 25.  
Sept. 1, 15.  
Nov. 3, 24.  
Dec. 8.
1796. May 24, 31.  
June 7, 14.

[Trenton] *New Jersey State Gazette*, 1799-1800.

Weekly. Established Mar. 5, 1799, by Sherman &  
Mershon (George Sherman and John Mershon), with the

title of "New-Jersey State Gazette." The paper was really a continuation of "The State Gazette, & New-Jersey Advertiser," although it began a new volume numbering and had a different title. With the issue of Mar. 26, 1799, Isaiah Thomas, nephew of Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, was admitted to the firm and the paper published by Sherman, Mershon & Thomas. The last issue with this title was that of July 1, 1800, vol. 2, no. 70, after which the paper was united with "The Federalist; New-Jersey Gazette." It continued its own volume numbering, but changed its title to "The Federalist & New-Jersey State Gazette." See under "Federalist."

N. J. State Lib. has Mar. 5, 1799–July 1, 1800. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Mar. 5, July 2, 1799; Feb. 18, Mar. 11, 18, Apr. 1, June 24, 1800. Harvard has Apr. 9, 1799. Lib. Congress has Dec. 3, 1799; Jan. 21, 1800. Princeton has Jan. 21, 1800. A. A. S. has:

1799. Dec. 10.

[Trenton] *State Gazette*, 1796-1799.

Weekly. A continuation, without change of volume numbering, of the "New-Jersey State Gazette." The first issue with the new title of "The State Gazette, & New-Jersey Advertiser" was that of July 12, 1796, vol. 4, no. 45, published by Matthias Day. It was so continued until the issue of Feb. 26, 1799, vol. 7, no. 26. Day then sold out to Sherman & Mershon, who began a paper with new numbering and with the title of "New-Jersey State Gazette," which see.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has July 12, 1796–Feb. 26, 1799. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has July 12, 1796–Oct. 17, 1797. Harvard has July 19, 1796–Dec. 18, 1798, scattering file. N. J. State Lib. has Jan. 3, 1797–July 3, 1798. Lib. Congress has Aug. 2-30, Sept. 27, 1796. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Mar. 13, 27, Apr. 24, July 3, 1798. Phil. Lib. Co. has July 17, 1798. A. A. S. has:

1796. July 19.

Oct. 18, 25.

Nov. 1, 8, 15<sup>m</sup>, 22.

Dec. 13, 27.

1797. Jan. 3 to Dec. 26.

Missing: Jan. 10, 17, Feb. 21, Mar. 21,  
28, Apr. 4, 18, May 2, 16, 23, June 6,  
13, 20, July 4, Sept. 5, 26, Oct. 3, 10,  
31, Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 12.

1798. Jan. 9, 23, 30.

Feb. 6, 13, 27.

Mar. 6, 13.

Apr. 3<sup>m</sup>, 24.

May 1, 8<sup>m</sup>, 15, 22, 29.

June 26.

July 3, 24.

Sept. 4, 11.

Oct. 23<sup>m</sup>.

Nov. 27.

Dec. 11, 18.

1799. Jan. 15, 29.

Feb. 5, 12, 19.

Extra: Jan. 29.

[Trenton] *True American*, 1801-1820+.

Weekly. Established Mar. 10, 1801, by Matthias Day and Jacob Mann, with the title of "The True American." With the issue of June 23, 1801, James J. Wilson was added to the firm, the name of which became Day, Mann, and Wilson. With the issue of Nov. 3, 1801, Day retired and the paper was published by Jacob Mann and James J. Wilson. Mann sold out his share, with the issue of Feb. 9, 1802, to Lewis Blackwell, and the publishers became Wilson & Blackwell. With the issue of May 14, 1804, the partnership was dissolved, and James J. Wilson became sole publisher. With the issue of Nov. 25, 1805, Silas Halsey, Jr., was admitted to partnership and the firm became Wilson & Halsey. At some time between May 23 and Aug. 29, 1808, Halsey withdrew and James J. Wilson again became sole publisher. The paper was continued by him until after 1820.

Harvard has Mar. 10, 1801-Dec. 30, 1805, scattering file; Mar. 9-Dec. 14, 1807, scattering; Oct. 3, Nov. 7, 21,



Dec. 12, 19, 1808. Princeton has Mar. 17, 1801–Mar. 30, 1802; May 11, 1802–Jan. 16, Apr. 2–16, May 28, June 11, 25, July 2, 9, 30, Aug. 27, Sept. 17, Oct. 22, Nov. 5, 19, 1804; Jan. 7, 1805–Dec. 29, 1806, fair; Feb. 23–Dec. 21, 1807; Jan. 1, 1810–Dec. 23, 1811, scattering file; Jan. 25–Nov. 19, 1819, fair. N. Y. Pub. Lib. has Mar. 7, 1803–Feb. 25, 1805; Apr. 29, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 11, 18, 1805; Feb. 3, 24, Mar. 17, May 5, June 16–30, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 6, 13, Nov. 17, 24, 1806; Jan. 5, 19, Feb. 23, Mar. 9, 1807; Sept. 4, 1809; July 20, 1812. N. J. Hist. Soc. has Dec. 12, 1803; Mar. 19, Apr. 30, 1804; Jan. 7–July 15, fair, Oct. 7–28, 1805; Feb. 10, 1806; Feb. 28, Mar. 7, Oct. 3, 17, 1814; Feb. 6, 27, Mar. 20, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, 1815; Aug. 11, 1817; June 8, Aug. 3, 24, Sept. 7, 1818; Apr. 12, Dec. 6, 20, 1819; Feb. 21, May 22, 1820. Rutgers has Feb. 3, 1800; Jan. 30, 1804; July 22, 1805; May 5, June 2, 1806; Mar. 1, July 26, Sept. 6, Dec. 13, 1813; Jan. 31, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, 1814; Dec. 4, 1815. Lib. Congress has Apr. 7, 1801; Oct. 24, 1803; Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Nov. 16, 23, 1807; Jan. 4, 1808; Dec. 25, 1809; Aug. 20, 1810; Mar. 1, 8, 1813; Oct. 3, 1814; June 5, 1815; Jan. 8, 1816; Jan. 4, 1819–Dec. 30, 1820. Trenton Pub. Lib. has May 26, 1801. Atlantic City Pub. Lib. has July 28, 1806. Jersey City Pub. Lib. has May 23, 1810. Albany Inst. has Aug. 10, Oct. 19, 26, Nov. 16, Dec. 14, 1812. N. Y. Hist. Soc. has Oct. 26, 1812; June 19, July 3, 1815; Jan. 24–Dec. 30, 1820. Washington Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., has Sept. 8, 1801; Feb. 27, 1804; Dec. 30, 1805. A. A. S. has:

1801. May 19.

Aug. 25.

1802. Nov. 29.

1803. July 18.

Oct. 24.

Nov. 7, 21.

1804. Jan. 2.

Feb. 20.

- Mar. 19.
- Aug. 6.
- Sept. 10, 17.
- Nov. 26.
- Dec. 3, 10, 17.
- 1805. Oct. 21.
- 1807. Jan. 5.
- Feb. 23.
- Mar. 2, 9.
- Apr. 13.
- June 1, 8, 15.
- 1808. May 16.
- Aug. 29.
- 1809. Feb. 13, 20.
- Mar. 6.
- July 24.
- Oct. 2.
- Dec. 4<sup>m</sup>.
- 1810. Jan. 29.
- Feb. 5, 26.
- Mar. 5, 12.
- June 4.
- July 2, 9, 16.
- Aug. 13, 27.
- Sept. 3.
- Oct. 15, 29.
- 1811. Jan. 7, 14.
- Feb. 11.
- Mar. 11.
- Apr. 8, 22, 29.
- May 13.
- June 3.
- July 29.
- Sept. 16<sup>m</sup>, 23.
- Oct. 7.
- Nov. 11, 18.
- Dec. 9, 30.
- Supplement: July 29.

1812. Jan. 13, 27.  
Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24.  
Mar. 9, 23.  
Apr. 13<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
May 18.  
June 15.  
July 6, 13, 20<sup>m</sup>, 27.  
Aug. 24.  
Sept. 15<sup>m</sup>.  
Oct. 5<sup>m</sup>, 12.  
Dec. 21, 28.
1813. Jan. 18.  
Feb. 22.  
Mar. 15.  
Apr. 19.  
May 17.  
July 12, 26.  
Aug. 2, 23, 30.  
Sept. 13.  
Oct. 11.  
Nov. 8.  
Dec. 6, 20.
1814. Mar. 7<sup>m</sup>, 14, 21.  
Apr. 4.  
May 9, 30.  
June 27.  
July 25.  
Aug. 2, 16, 30.  
Sept. 6, 26.  
Oct. 3, 10, 31.  
Nov. 7.  
Dec. 5, 19.
1815. Jan. 2.  
July 10.  
Aug. 28.  
Sept. 4, 11.  
Oct. 9.  
Dec. 4, 11.

1816. Jan. 22.

Feb. 26.

Dec. 16.

1819. Nov. 29.

**Trenton Weekly Mercury.** See **Trenton Mercury.****[Woodbridge] Constitutional Courant, 1765.**

The only issue was that of Sept. 21, 1765, "Numb. I," with the title of "The Constitutional Courant" and the imprint "Printed by Andrew Marvel, at the Sign of the Bribe refused, on Constitution Hill, North-America." Although issued in the form of a newspaper, it was really a political manifesto, consisting of essays against the stamp-act. In the heading at the top of the first page was a snake device, with the motto above it, "Join or Die."

This paper was printed by William Goddard at Woodbridge on James Parker's printing-press. Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing," 1810, pp. 322-323, gives a long description of the paper and states: "Only one number of the Constitutional Gazette was published; a continuance of it was never intended. It was printed by William Goddard, at Parker's printing house at Burlington—Goddard having previously obtained Parker's permission occasionally to use his press." Thomas also states that the edition was secretly forwarded to New York, where it was sold by a hawker named Samuel Sweeney, and says that he thinks it was reprinted both at New York and Boston. Goddard helped Thomas greatly in the preparation of his History, but Thomas here evidently relied too much on memory, and so made errors which have caused confusion for many later writers. A letter from William Goddard himself, in the Thomas Papers in the American Antiquarian Society and here noticed for the first time, corrects these discrepancies. Writing to Thomas under the date of Apr. 22, 1811, Goddard makes certain criticisms of the "History of Printing," and referring specifically to pp. 322-323,

says: "Instead of *Constitutional Gazette*, it should be *Constitutional Courant*, in three places. It was printed at Woodbridge, and the Impression sent, by Express, to New York, where the sale was rapid and extensive. The Government was alarmed at the patriotic Fervor it produced. It was sold by *Laurence Sweeny*." This is first-hand testimony from the author of the paper, and explains why the errors were corrected in the 1874 edition of Thomas's History.

There are at least three different forms of this paper: (A) A sheet printed on both sides, the snake device with no border lines, and the imprint at the bottom of the third column of the second page. Copies in N. Y. Pub. Lib., Hist. Soc. Penn., Phil. Lib. Co., British Museum and Public Record Office at London. (B) A sheet printed on both sides, the snake device within border lines, and the imprint in a single line across the bottom of the second page. Copies in Boston Athenaeum, Mass. Hist. Soc., Harvard, and Yale. (C) A broadside printed on one side only, without the snake device, the imprint at the end of the third column, and omitting two articles contained in the other editions. Copies in Phil. Lib. Co., Amer. Philos. Soc., and Harvard. The varying copies may have been printed at either New York, Philadelphia or Boston, but there seems to be no way of confirming this point, so they are all here grouped under Woodbridge, the original place of publication. For an excellent paper on the *Constitutional Courant*, by Albert Matthews, see *Publications of Colonial Society of Mass.*, vol. II, pp. 421-453.

[Woodbury] **Columbian Herald**, 1819-1820+.

Weekly. Established in September, 1818, judging from the date of the first and only issue located, that of Nov. 29, 1820, vol. 2, no. 63, published by Philip J. Gray, with the title of "*Columbian Herald*." Continued after 1820.

N. J. Hist. Soc. has Nov. 29, 1820.

**[Woodbury] Gloucester Farmer, 1817-1818.**

Weekly. Established Jan. 1, 1817, by John A. Crane, with the title of "Gloucester Farmer." It was removed from Woodbury to Camden in 1818. See under Camden.

A. A. S. has:

1817. Jan. 1.

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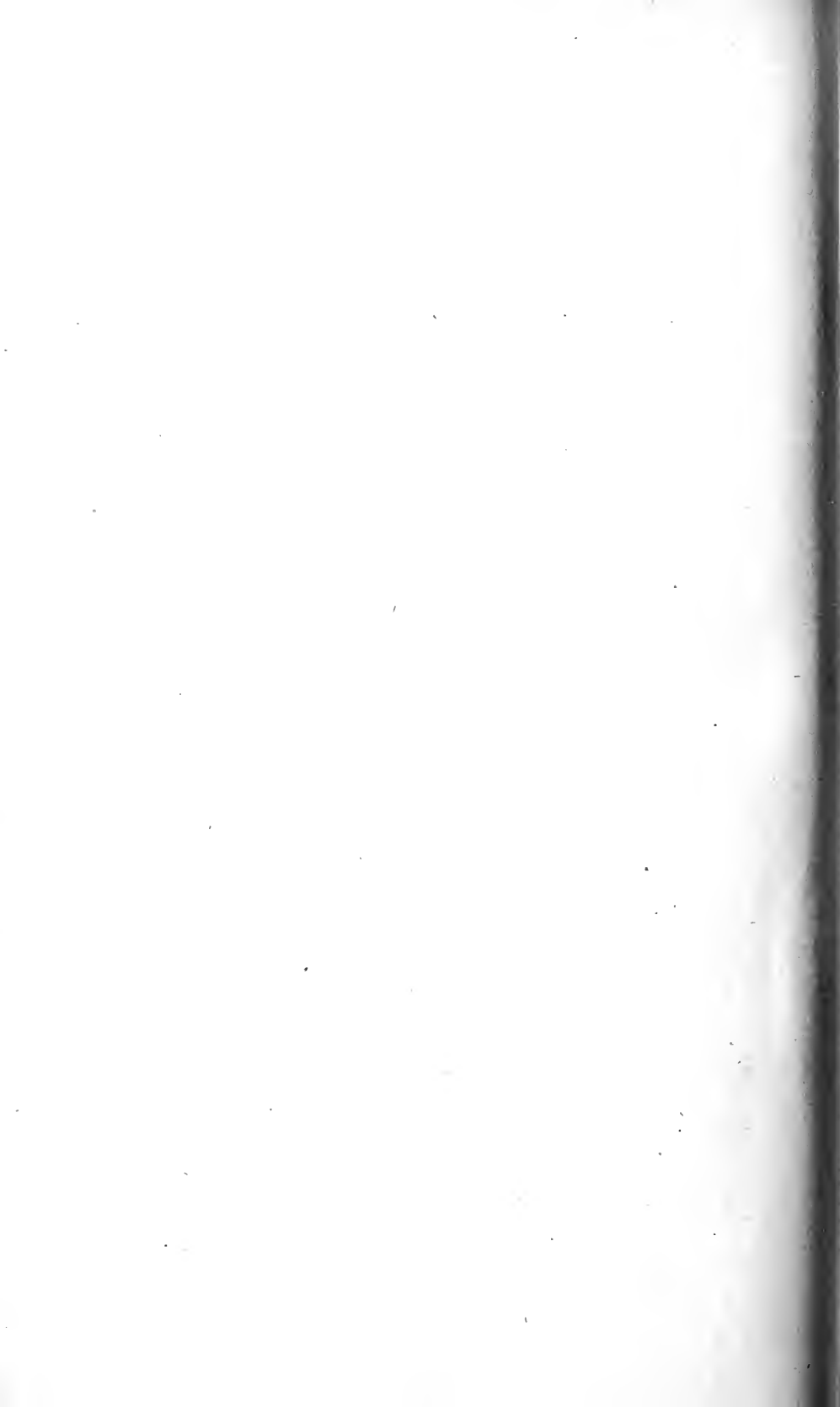
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